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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-722
H. R. 13161

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 13161

- June 29, 1960 Senate received supplemental estimate of appropriations, including items for this Department. S. Doc. 111. Print of document.
- Aug. 17, 1960 Senate received supplemental estimate of appropriations, including items for this Department. S. Doc. 118. Print of document.
- Aug. 23, 1960 House received supplemental estimate of appropriations. H. Doc. 452. Print of document.
- Aug. 26, 1960 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 13161 without amendment. H. Report No. 2166. Print of bill and report.
- House passed H. R. 13161 with amendments.
- Aug. 27, 1960 H. R. 13161 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- Aug. 27, 1960 Senate committee reported H. R. 13161 with amendments. S. Report No. 1925. Print of bill and report.
- Summary of committee report.
- Aug. 29, 1960 Senate passed H. R. 13161 as reported. Senate conferees were appointed.
- Aug. 30, 1960 House conferees were appointed.
- House received conference report on H. R. 13161. H. Report No. 2211. Print of report.
- Table showing items of interest to this Department.
- Aug. 31, 1960 Both Houses agreed to conference report.
- Sept. 8, 1960 Approved: Public Law 86-722.

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-722

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1961. Includes appropriation items as follows: \$750,000 for the Forest Service for rehabilitation of burned areas by recent forest fires; \$500,000 for the Forest Service for emergency forest research on the burned-over San Dimas Experimental Forest; \$237,500 for the Foreign Agricultural Service for agricultural market development and trade support activities (\$137,500 by direct appropriation and \$100,000 by transfer from funds appropriated under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935); \$650,000 for the special foreign currency program for the purchase of rupees to enable U. S. participation in the Indian Industries Fair to be held in New Delhi in November and December 1961; \$2,225,000 for the Office of Education for payment to Hawaii under the Morrill Act; \$28,500 for the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; \$400,000 for the Office of Saline Water; and additional amounts for various mutual security programs.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 29, 1960
86th-2d, No. 121

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared sugar bill. House passed bill to extend Mexican farm labor program. Rep. Cannon urged enactment of farm bill. Rep. Cooley summarized provisions of sugar bill. Senate passed road authorization bill, including forest roads. Senate committee reported nomination of Carl J. Stephens to be USDA General Counsel. Senate received supplemental appropriation estimate for poultry inspection. Senate committee reported State-Justice appropriation bill. House received conference report on general Government matters appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. ROADS; FORESTRY. By a vote of 80 to 0, passed with amendments H. R. 10495, the highway authorization bill, which authorizes \$33,000,000 for forest highways for each of the fiscal years 1962 and 1963, and \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963, respectively, for forest development roads and trails (pp. 13858-75). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Russell to authorize an additional \$500,000 for construction of road on forest land in Ga. (pp. 13863-4). Conferencees were appointed (p. 13875). The report of the Public Works Committee on this bill includes the following statements:

"The committee has approved an increase in the annual authorization for forest development roads and trails as proposed in H. R. 10495. This will measurably advance the program for the national forests. It considered but did not adopt an amendment which would establish authority for the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture to develop a complete system of forest roads. Action was deferred in order that the committee may continue to explore this subject. ***

"The committee will conduct further studies, and, among other questions, will consider the request of the Secretary of Agriculture to condition the right to cross national forest lands by private parties upon receiving from these private parties necessary rights to move national forest products across their lands. It will also review the adequacy of present law as it relates to the construction and maintenance of forest roads by timber purchasers, including the request of the Secretary of Agriculture for a system of fees and deposits in lieu of requiring that purchasers and users perform maintenance work. Public notice of hearings will be given so that interested parties may present testimony. These studies will be coordinated with other Senate committees. The committee also recommends that the Department of Agriculture continue, as in the recent past, to present to the Committee on Appropriations for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963 requests for such additional funds as may be needed to purchase or condemn roads. Their requests should include a history of past negotiations, their results, and the losses in revenues and other values caused by inability to apply the principles of multiple use and sustained yield to these national forest areas. Condemnation of rights-of-way for roads should be vigorously utilized."

2. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; GREAT PLAINS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 3533, to provide that the protection of cropland acreage and of diverted acreage used in determining acreage allotments and marketing quotas, that is provided by law under the Great Plains Conservation Program during the life of the contract, would be extended after termination of the contract for an additional period equal to the period of the contract (S. Rept. 1773). p. 13774
3. LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported S. 3247, with amendment to authorize the sale of a tract of forest land to the city of Keosauqua, Iowa (S. Rept. 1769), and S. 3759, with amendment, to authorize an exchange of lands between ARS and Auburn University, Ala. (S. Rept. 1772). p. 13774
4. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 3146, to authorize CCC to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities for use in home economics courses (S. Rept. 1771). p. 13774
5. NOMINATIONS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the nomination of Carl J. Stephens to be General Counsel of this Department. p. 13774
6. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendment this bill, H. R. 12326 (S. Rept. 1768). p. 13774
7. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental estimate for the fiscal year 1961 (S. Doc. 111); to Appropriations Committee (p. 13774). This document includes \$1,350,000 for the Agricultural Marketing Service to permit inspection of poultry-food products in processing plants during fiscal year 1961.

86TH CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

DOCUMENT
No. 111

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR LEGIS-
LATIVE BRANCH, EXECUTIVE BRANCH, AND DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSALS INVOLVING NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY IN THE
AMOUNT OF \$19,207,340 AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS IN THE
AMOUNT OF \$33,072,600 FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND
AGENCIES

JUNE 29, 1960.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 29, 1960.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of the Congress proposals involving new obligational authority in the
amount of \$19,207,340 and other authorizations in the amount of
\$33,072,600 for various departments and agencies.

The details of these proposals, the necessity therefor, and the reasons
for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from
the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and
observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D.C., June 24, 1960.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations, as follows:

	New obligational authority	Other authorizations
Legislative branch:		
1960.....	\$205,640	
1961.....	250,000	
Executive branch: 1961.....	18,751,700	\$33,000,000
District of Columbia: 1961.....		72,600
Total.....	19,207,340	33,072,600

Of the total new obligational authority for the executive branch, \$12,352,000 is for the Bureau of Reclamation for loans to construct two small irrigation projects, for the temporary purchase of electric power, and for an emergency fund. An additional \$2,200,000 is for replacement of unsafe structures at Haskell Indian Institute; \$1 million is for the recently authorized payment of subsidies for construction of fishing vessels in U.S. shipyards; and \$1,350,000 is to provide inspection at poultry-food products processing plants by the Department of Agriculture. The remaining \$1,849,700 is for a number of smaller requirements.

The \$33 million shown under other authorizations is for the liquidation of obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority for highways across the national forests and public lands.

Drafts of suggested language for these appropriations and the detail of the various proposals are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The proposed appropriations and authorizations will not increase total new obligational authority nor expenditures above the estimates shown in the 1961 budget. These amounts are more than covered by the allowance for contingencies.

The estimates submitted for the legislative branch and the District of Columbia have been included without revision and I make no observation regarding their necessity. The items submitted for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed and I recommend the transmission of these proposals to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

MAURICE H. STANS,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate: Contingent expenses of the Senate:	
Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1961-----	\$250, 000
Miscellaneous items (1960)-----	205, 640

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Special foreign currency programs: Administrative expenses, over- seas surplus agricultural commodity donations-----	1, 000, 000
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service: Marketing research and service---	1, 350, 000
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

General administration:	
Great Lakes pilotage administration-----	140, 000
West Virginia Centennial Celebration-----	15, 000
Bureau of Public Roads:	
Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	30, 000, 000
Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization)--	3, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

The Panama Canal: Canal Zone Government:	
Operating expenses-----	160, 500
Capital outlay-----	134, 200

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs: Construction-----	2, 200, 000
Bureau of Reclamation:	
Operation and maintenance-----	2, 200, 000
Loan program-----	9, 652, 000
Emergency fund-----	500, 000
Fish and Wildlife Service:	
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Construction-----	100, 000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:	
Management and investigations of resources-----	300, 000
Construction of fishing vessels-----	1, 000, 000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(District of Columbia funds)

Operating expenses: Department of Occupations and Professions--	(72, 600)
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Totals:

Federal funds:	
New obligational authority:	
1960-----	205, 640
1961-----	19, 001, 700
Liquidation of contract authorizations: 1961-----	33, 000, 000
District of Columbia funds: 1961-----	72, 600

[illegible]

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1961

For salaries and expenses of conducting the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States, January 20, 1961, in accordance with such program as may be adopted by the Joint Committee authorized by concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, \$250,000.

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1960, for "Miscellaneous items", \$205,640.

As provided by statute, these proposed supplemental appropriations for the legislative branch are submitted without change.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAMS

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OVERSEAS SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY DONATIONS

For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under section 104(f) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, for the purpose of administering section 302 of the Act as it relates to donations of surplus agricultural commodities to nonprofit voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations for use in assistance to needy persons outside the United States, \$1,000,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be used to purchase only currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

This sum is requested to cover the administrative costs of planning and auditing the program of donation of surplus U.S. agricultural commodities carried on by private voluntary relief agencies and intergovernmental organizations. This program distributes almost 2 billion pounds of commodities annually to needy children and families in underprivileged areas throughout the world. The funds requested are considered necessary for adequate program planning and control.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Marketing research and service", for Marketing services, \$1,350,000.

This additional amount is to provide inspection at poultry-food products processing plants as required by the Poultry Products Inspection Act. Through June 30, 1960, such plants are exempt from mandatory inspection under section 15(a)(3) of the Poultry Products Inspection Act. The Congress has declined to enact legislation proposed by the administration to continue this exemption beyond June 30, 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960, including not to exceed \$500 for official representation allowances, to be expended upon the approval of the Secretary; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per day; \$140,000.

These funds are necessary to provide the Department with staff and other resources to carry out the provisions of the Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960. This legislation would provide for the establishment of a system of mandatory pilotage in portions of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. The Secretary of Commerce would have specific responsibilities for the establishment, supervision, and regulation of pilotage services and rates. It is necessary that work begin as soon as possible if pilotage services are to be available for the next navigation season. This appropriation would become effective upon enactment into law of S. 3019 which has passed both Houses of Congress.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 11, 1960 (74 Stat. 204), \$15,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed appropriation is to provide funds to carry out the provisions of Public Law 86-508, approved June 11, 1960, with respect to Federal Government participation in the 1963 West Virginia Centennial Celebration.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 204, pursuant to contract authorization granted by title 23, United States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended, \$30,000,000, which sum is composed of \$29,250,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1960, and \$750,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1961: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction and maintenance but the total cost of any such item under this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 209, pursuant to the contract authorization granted by title 23, United States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended, \$3,000,000, which sum is the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1961.

These two proposed appropriations are required to liquidate obligations incurred under prior contract authorizations for forest and public lands highways. The 1961 budget proposed that these highways be financed out of the Highway trust fund in the same way as the rest of the Federal-aid highway systems. Appropriate enabling legislation was submitted for the consideration of the Congress but this legislation has not passed. It is, therefore, necessary to provide general fund appropriations for these programs.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

THE PANAMA CANAL

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$160,500.

Capital Outlay

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", \$134,200, to remain available until expended.

The proposed supplemental appropriation for "Operating expenses" is to provide funds for a 10 percent increase in the wage-rate schedules of unskilled and semiskilled employees and teachers in the Latin American schools in the Canal Zone. The additional amount for "Capital outlay" is to provide funds to cover the 1961 obligations for commencing construction of 500 non-U.S. citizen employee quarters in the Canal Zone. Both of these were part of the nine-point program for improvement of relations between the United States and Panama, approved by the President on April 19, 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$2,200,000, to remain available until expended.

In May of this year, one dormitory and an academic building at Haskell Institute were determined to be unsafe for further use and were condemned. Two additional dormitories of the same age as the condemned buildings are unsafe because of fire hazard. This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to permit construction of three new dormitories and a new classroom building. It also includes funds for temporary alterations to existing buildings which are needed so that operation of the school can continue at the current enrollment of about 1,000 until the new buildings are completed.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance", \$2,200,000, to be derived from the Reclamation fund.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required because unusually low water conditions in the Central Valley of California and in the Missouri River Basin will make it necessary to purchase power in the fiscal year 1961 to meet contractual commitments.

LOAN PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Loan program", \$9,652,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide funds for two projects which at the time the 1961 budget was transmitted had not met all of the eligibility requirements for a loan under the Small Reclamation Projects Act of August 6, 1956. They have now met all these requirements, including the 60-day waiting period before the Congress.

EMERGENCY FUND

For an additional amount for the "Emergency fund", as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (48 U.S.C. 502), to remain available until expended for the purposes specified in said Act, \$500,000, to be derived from the Reclamation fund.

This appropriation was originally established to provide funds to assure continuous operation of irrigation and power systems in the event of droughts, canal-bank failures, generator failures, damage to transmission lines, or other emergencies. The fund is now completely exhausted and an additional appropriation is needed to meet possible emergencies in the coming year.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

These additional funds are needed to repair emergency flood damage which occurred during the spring of 1960 at three national wildlife refuges. Permanent repairs should be made during the present construction season to prevent any possible further damage during the coming year.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources", \$300,000.

The recent Second Conference on the Law of the Sea, convened by the United Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, in March 1960, failed to reach an international agreement which it was hoped would define the respective fishing rights of the participating nations. As a consequence, an increase is needed in the present level of biological research both for use by the Federal Government in negotiations with other nations and for use by the American commercial fishing industry in improving its operations. These additional funds will be primarily used for locating new stocks of tuna, determining the optimum harvest of the existing tuna fishery, and increasing the efficiency of harvesting procedures.

Construction of Fishing Vessels

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$1,000,000.

This proposed appropriation is needed to implement Public Law 86-516, approved June 12, 1960. This act provides under certain circumstances for the payment of a subsidy for the construction of fishing vessels in the shipyards of the United States. This program is designed to assist depressed segments of the fishing industry of the United States.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

Department of Occupations and Professions

For an additional amount for "Department of Occupations and Professions", \$72,600.

Effective July 1, 1960, the Commissioners approved an adjustment of occupation and professional licensing fees with the understanding that the increased revenue would be applied to additional services and increasing the honorariums of the boards and commissions. This request is to effectuate this agreement.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for the fiscal years involved.



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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For actions of August 17, 1960
86th-2d, No. 135

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated minimum wage bill. Senate received supplemental appropriation estimate for forest fire rehabilitation and research.

SENATE

- LABOR STANDARDS.** Continued debate on S. 3758, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase the minimum wage to \$1.25 and to increase the coverage of persons under the Act. pp. 15376-81, 15393-501, 15412-7, 15423-42, 15446, 15451, 15452, 15455
By a vote of 39 to 56, rejected an amendment by Sen. Holland which would have retained the present retail and service establishments exemptions under the Fair Labor Standards Act. pp. 15376-81, 15393-401, 15412-6
By a vote of 39 to 54, rejected an amendment by Sen. Dirksen, in the nature of a substitute for the pending bill, which would have raised the minimum wage to \$1.15 instead of \$1.25 an hour, and would have extended coverage to approximately 2 million persons instead of approximately 4 million. pp. 15423-40
Agreed to a unanimous-consent agreement limiting further debate on any amendment to 1 hour, except that debate on a bona fide substitute for the bill shall be limited to 2 hours, and providing that no amendment that is not germane to the provisions of the bill shall be received except for the "so-called Curtis price control amendment, if offered." p. 15447
- APPROPRIATIONS.** Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1961 (S. Doc. 118); to Appropriations Committee. This document includes for this Department a Forest Service estimate of \$1,300,000 to provide \$800,000 for rehabilitation of burned areas and \$500,000 for emergency research on the burned-over San Dimas Experimental Forest. p. 15356

3. LAMB IMPORTS. Sen. Morse inserted a letter he had received and two newspaper articles discussing the difficulties faced by lamb producers "as a result of the importation of lambs into this country from other areas and especially Australia." pp. 15447-8
4. FORESTRY; SEEDS. Sen. Morse inserted his statement before the Senate Appropriations Committee in support of appropriations for range reseeding on forest lands as a result of recent forest fires in the West, and a report of the Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service on dealer carryover for various grass seeds. pp. 15448-9
5. MUTUAL-SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President an amendment to the 1961 budget for an increase of \$100 million for mutual security programs (S. Doc. 117); to Appropriations Committee. p. 15356
6. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Budget Bureau plans for work improvements on the following watersheds: Long Marsh, Md.; Timber Creek, Okla.; Kickapoo Creek, Tex.; Leatherwood Creek, Va.; (to Agriculture and Forestry Committee); and Fourch  Maline Creek, Leader-Middle Clear Boggy Creek, Okla; and Plum Creek, Tex.; (to Public Works Committee). p. 15356
7. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee reported an original bill S. 3861, to provide for assistance in the development of Latin America and in the reconstruction of Chile (S. Rept. 1838). p. 15365
Sens. Smathers, Johnson and Mansfield urged enactment of the above bill (S. 3861) criticizing the administration for not submitting this type of program earlier. Sen. Lausche inserted a table showing total economic aid to Latin America from 1946 to 1960. pp. 15381-4
8. PATENTS. Ratified, by a vote of 95 to 0, Executive D, Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property which contains provisions for the international protection against infringement of patents. pp. 15417, 15361-7
9. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Ratified, by a vote of 94 to 1, Executives F and G, the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce Between the United States of America and Pakistan, and the Convention of Establishment between the United States of America and France, respectively, each of which contains provisions relating to the commerce between the countries involved. pp. 15367-76, 15417-8

HOUSE

10. PERSONNEL. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 2633, to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, relating to Foreign Service staff officers and the Foreign Service retirement system (H. Rept. 2104). p. 15457
11. EXHIBITS. The Foreign Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. J. Res. 770, to provide for determination of U. S. participation in the New York World Fair to be held in 1964-5. p. D686

ITEM IN APPENDIX

2. SOIL SCIENCE. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley informing the Senate of the International Soil Science Congress meeting this week in Madison, Wisc., and inserting an article which gives Soil Conservation Service credit for developing this congress "to worldwide status." pp. A6112-3

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1961 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$39,213,050 FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND \$155,000 FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AUGUST 17 (legislative day AUGUST 11), 1960.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 17, 1960.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1961 in the amount of \$39,213,050 for various agencies in the executive branch and \$155,000 for the District of Columbia.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., August 12, 1960.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1961 in the amount of \$39,213,050 for various agencies in the executive branch and \$155,000 for the District of Columbia.

Of the total proposed appropriations for the executive branch \$9 million is for the Bureau of the Census to complete work on the Eighteenth Decennial Census; \$7.3 million is for the General Services Administration for the fallout shelter program; \$6 million is for the Office of Education for land-grant college aid to Hawaii; \$5.2 million is for the Veterans' Administration for medical services to veterans for non-service-connected disabilities, authorized under Public Law 86-639; \$4.4 million is for several agencies for employee pay increases, administratively granted, comparable to those granted other Federal employees under Public Law 86-568; \$1.5 million is for the Food and Drug Administration for recently authorized color additive and hazardous substances programs; \$1.5 million is for the Bureau of Land Management for emergency reseeding of grazing and timberlands destroyed by fire; \$1.3 million is for the Forest Service for emergency rehabilitation of national forest lands burned by fire and for watershed research; and \$1 million is for the Office of Coal Research in the Department of the Interior for research to assist the depressed coal industry. The remaining \$2 million is for a number of small requirements.

Drafts of suggested language for these appropriations and the detail of the various proposals are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The proposed appropriations will not increase total new obligational authority nor expenditures above the estimates shown in the 1961 budget. The allowance for contingencies is adequate to cover these amounts.

The proposed supplemental appropriations for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend their transmission to the Congress in the amounts specified. The estimate for the District of Columbia has been included without change, and I make no observation regarding its necessity.

Respectfully yours,

MAURICE H. STANS,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: Salaries and expenses-----	\$57, 000
Civil Service Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	157, 000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Salaries and expenses--	290, 000
Historical and memorial commissions:	
Civil War Centennial Commission-----	3, 750
James Madison Memorial Commission-----	10, 000
National Capital Transportation Agency: Salaries and expenses---	500, 000
Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 381, 000
Veterans Administration: Inpatient care-----	6, 800, 000
General provision-----	Language

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Repair and improvement of public buildings-----	2, 000, 000
Construction, public buildings projects-----	5, 289, 000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization-----	1, 300, 000
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census: Eighteenth Decennial Census-----	9, 000, 000
Bureau of Public Roads: Limitation on general administrative ex- penses-----	(50, 000)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

The Panama Canal:	
Canal Zone Government: Operating expenses-----	464, 500
Panama Canal Company: Limitation on general and adminis- trative expenses, Panama Canal Company-----	(732, 200)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 528, 000
Office of Education: Land-grant college aid-----	6, 000, 000
Special institutions:	
Gallaudet College: Salaries and expenses-----	82, 400
Howard University: Salaries and expenses-----	400, 400

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Departmental offices:	
Office of Saline Water: Salaries and expenses-----	500, 000
Office of Coal Research: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 000, 000
Bureau of Land Management:	
Management of lands and resources-----	1, 500, 000
Administrative provisions-----	Language
Bureau of Reclamation: Construction and rehabilitation-----	Language

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	\$500, 000
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals--	450, 000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(District of Columbia funds)

Operating expenses: Courts-----	(155, 000)
Total-----	39, 213, 050

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, namely:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$57,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to enable the Commission to discharge its responsibilities in the fields of Federal-State-local relations and metropolitan areas. Funds provided in the regular appropriation for 1961 are not adequate to allow appropriate attention to be given to these fields, as well as that of taxation and finance.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$157,000.

These additional funds are needed to enable the Civil Service Commission to carry out its responsibilities arising from the provisions of Public Law 86-568, approved July 1, 1960, which extend coverage of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Act to certain employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees. This legislation was adopted subsequent to preparation of annual budget estimates and workloads arising from it cannot be processed within the limits of funds now available.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", *including allowances and benefits similar to those provided by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, as determined by the Commission; expenses of packing, shipping, and storing personal effects of personnel assigned abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be necessary, of office space and living quarters for personnel assigned abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel, water, and utilities for such properties; hire of passenger motor vehicles abroad; insurance on official motor vehicles abroad; and advances of funds abroad; \$290,000: Provided, That the limitation under this head in the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$10,000" to "\$30,000".*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for the initial operating expenses of a 5-year program to adjudicate claims of U.S. citizens for losses incurred through nationalization in Poland. Poland will provide \$40 million for payment of the claims pursuant to an agreement signed July 16, 1960, after the passage of the fiscal year 1961 appropriation bill. Funds are now needed to begin adjudication of the estimated 20,000 claims, many of which have started coming in. The program will also require the establishment of a small field office in Warsaw, Poland.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Civil War Centennial Commission", \$3,750.

The proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds to meet the costs of pay increases, administratively granted, comparable to the pay increases provided by Public Law 86-568.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of April 8, 1960 (74 Stat. 37), establishing the James Madison Memorial Commission, \$10,000, to remain available until expended.

Public Law 86-417, approved April 8, 1960, created the James Madison Memorial Commission for the purpose of considering and formulating plans for the design, construction, and location of a permanent memorial to James Madison in the city of Washington, D.C., or in its immediate environs. The Commission is to be composed of 12 members: Four each to be appointed by the President, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House. The Senate and Presidential appointments have already been made. This proposed appropriation is to provide the funds authorized for the support of the Commission.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), including payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$500,000.

These funds are to finance the staff and related expenses for the National Capital Transportation Agency, which was established by Public Law 86-669, approved July 14, 1960. The Agency is to prepare a transit development program for the National Capital region, including recommendations on organization and financial arrangements, and preparation of plans for development of transportation facilities, and is to seek improvement of service provided by private transportation companies.

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Agency will coordinate and cooperate with local, State, and Federal agencies and with private organizations in the National Capital region.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,381,000: *Provided, That said appropriation shall be available for pay increases for employees of local and appeal boards, comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by administrative action pursuant to law, which may be effective on the same date as the pay increases provided by that Act.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds to enable the Selective Service System to grant to local and appeal board clerks a pay increase comparable to that granted other Federal employees by Public Law 86-568, approved July 1, 1960.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$6,800,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for the cost of a program to accelerate patient turnover in Veterans Administration hospitals authorized by Public Law 86-639, approved July 12, 1960, and for certain pay increases for part-time employees whose rates of pay are determined by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

Under Public Law 86-639, medical services for non-service-connected disabilities will be furnished on an outpatient basis to veterans (1) who have been determined to need hospital care and whose admission to a hospital has been scheduled and (2) who require posthospital treatment to complete hospital care. The increased turnover and shorter length of stay in hospitals which will result from this program will enable more veterans to be cared for within the existing hospital bed capacity with resulting increased costs to this appropriation of \$5,170,000.

Pay increases for certain part-time employees, comparable to those granted other Federal employees by Public Law 86-568, approved July 1, 1960, were granted by administrative action because of the enactment of general pay increase legislation. The cost of the increases for those employees whose rates of pay are determined administratively is \$1,630,000.

GENERAL PROVISION

Section 303 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, is repealed.

This section of the act precludes the use of any funds available in 1961 for construction of fallout shelters unless the shelters have been specifically provided for. As a result, the Veterans Administration is unable to incorporate fallout protection in accordance with the national shelter policy in three new hospitals for which funds are available. Repeal of this section will enable the Veterans Administration as well as any other agencies affected to include this protection in new buildings where feasible and where funds are available.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Repair and improvement of public buildings", for construction of fallout shelters, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This item aids in implementing the national shelter policy approved by the President and was included in the original budget estimates for 1961 but was not appropriated. The item is for the construction and testing of model fallout shelters in existing Federal buildings and is intended to stimulate State and local governments and the public to construct fallout shelters on their own initiative. It is a counterpart of the program of providing fallout shelters in new Federal public buildings as described in a separate estimate under the head "Construction, public buildings projects."

The estimate of \$2,000,000 is to provide for construction of about 25 shelters in 1961.

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings projects", for construction of fallout shelters in public buildings to be constructed or altered pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479), \$5,289,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the maximum construction improvement costs (excluding funds for sites and expenses) approved for individual projects in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, are hereby amended to read as follows, subject to increases of not to exceed 10 per centum per project, as authorized in said Act:

Post office and Federal office building, Camden, Arkansas, \$655,050;

Courthouse and Federal office building, San Francisco, California, \$38,296,900;

Courthouse and Federal office building, Hartford, Connecticut, \$7,816,400;

Post office and courthouse, Thomasville, Georgia, \$1,119,600;

Border station, Van Buren, Maine, \$297,550;

Border station, Vanceboro, Maine, \$261,150;

Immigration and Naturalization Service center (construction and alteration), Detroit, Michigan, \$895,050;

Border station, Sweetgrass, Montana, \$615,600;

Post office and courthouse, Bismarck, North Dakota, \$3,283,050;

Federal office building, Toledo, Ohio, \$3,980,700;

Courthouse and Federal office building, Memphis, Tennessee, \$10,167,150;

Post office and Federal office building, Doyton, Washington, \$288,700;

Federal Office Building Numbered Eight, District of Columbia, exclusive of laboratory and other equipment, \$15,735,000;

Federal Office Building Numbered Ten, District of Columbia, \$40,803,500; and

United States Court of Claims and Court of Customs and Patent Appeals building, \$6,491,000.

The program for incorporation of fallout shelters is intended to stimulate State and local governments and the public to undertake shelter projects on their own initiative. Design characteristics of those buildings selected will provide for construction of shelters under the following criteria applicable to all such projects:

1. Construct shelter areas in basements or subbasements including extension for storage of essential equipment and supplies.

2. Provide increased thickness of slabs above the shelter and of exposed walls to provide protection against radioactive fallout. No nuclear blast protection is provided.

No provision is made at this time for built-in mechanical equipment such as standby motor generators, standby toilet facilities, wells or water storage tanks, and air conditioning.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows: "Forest land management", \$800,000, and "Forest research", \$500,000.

In July 1960, a series of devastating forest fires in the western national forests burned over 178,000 acres of national forest timberlands, rangelands, and lands having particularly high watershed values. The fires also destroyed the 17,000-acre San Dimas Experimental Forest in southern California.

The purpose of this estimate is to initiate emergency rehabilitation of burned areas which are potential flood damage threats to life and property or potential sources of sediment damage to channels and reservoirs. The estimate also includes funds to restore the San Dimas Experimental Forest and initiate an emergency watershed research on the burned experimental area.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

EIGHTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

For an additional amount for "Eighteenth Decennial Census", \$9,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1962.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds to complete the processing and publication phases of the Eighteenth Decennial Census program. Need for the additional funds arises from increased costs for the field enumeration phase of the population and housing censuses. This increase was occasioned by more extensive shifts from central cities to the suburbs and greater changes in working patterns of families than had been anticipated at the time of the planning phase.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in title I of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for expenses of administration and research, is increased from "\$29,591,500" to "\$29,641,500": Provided, That the foregoing limitation shall be available for expenses necessary to establish and maintain a National Register of Revoked Motor Vehicle Operators' Licenses, as authorized by the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 526).

The proposed increase of \$50,000 in the limitation is to provide funds for planning the establishment and maintenance of a register of revoked motor vehicle operators' licenses as authorized and directed by the act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 526).

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

THE PANAMA CANAL

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$464,500.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds to meet the costs of pay increases, administratively granted, comparable to the classified and postal pay increases provided by Public Law 86-568; and to meet the additional costs of increased payments to eligible alien cash relief annuitants granted by Public Law 86-672, amending the Cash Relief Act of July 8, 1937.

The cost of these administrative pay increases is estimated to be \$430,700. The cost of the increase in cash relief payments to eligible annuitants is estimated to be \$33,800, based on the number of eligible annuitants on June 30, 1960, with allowance for attrition.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

Limitation on General and Administrative Expenses, Panama Canal Company

The limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for general and administrative expenses of the Panama Canal Company, is increased from "\$8,680,000" to "\$9,412,200".

The proposed increase of \$732,200 in the limitation on general and administrative expenses is to provide funds to meet the costs of pay increases, administratively granted, comparable to the classified and postal pay increases provided by Public Law 86-568; and to meet the additional costs of increased payments to eligible alien cash relief annuitants granted by Public Law 86-672, amending the Cash Relief Act of July 8, 1937.

The cost of these administrative pay increases is estimated to be \$317,200. The cost of the increase in cash relief payments to eligible annuitants is estimated to be \$415,000, based on the number of eligible annuitants on June 30, 1960, with allowance for attrition.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,528,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds for the activities of the Food and Drug Administration made necessary by the enactment of Public Law 86-618, Color Additive Amendments of 1960, approved July 12, 1960, and Public Law 86-613, Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act, approved July 12, 1960.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

LAND-GRANT COLLEGE AID

For payment to the State of Hawaii, as authorized by section 14(e) of the Hawaii Omnibus Act (Public Law 86-624, approved July 12, 1960), \$6,000,000.

This proposed appropriation is to provide funds authorized by the Hawaii Omnibus Act to be granted to the State of Hawaii for the support of the college of agriculture and the mechanic arts of the State. The funds will be invested to yield an income in accordance with those provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862 relating to use of land-grant funds held by similar institutions of higher education.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$82,400: *Provided, That said appropriation shall be available for pay increases for employees of Gallaudet College, comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by administrative action, which may be effective on the same date as the pay increases provided by that Act.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds for 1961 pay increases to be granted by administrative action for the employees of Gallaudet College, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-568, approved July 1, 1960), for Federal employees.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$400,400: *Provided, That said appropriation shall be available for pay increases for employees of Howard University, comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by administrative action, which may be effective on the same date as the pay increases provided by that Act.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds for 1961 pay increases to be granted by administrative action for the employees of Howard University, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-568, approved July 1, 1960), for Federal employees.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for a necessary reprogramming of research activities to meet the needs of saline water demonstration plants scheduled for construction in fiscal years 1961 and 1962.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946. (5 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed appropriation is necessary to enable the Secretary of the Interior to contract for research which will encourage and stimulate coal production and consumption in the United States as authorized by Public Law 86-599, approved July 7, 1960. The Secretary may contract with private groups, educational institutions, State agencies, and other qualified research establishments. It is urgent that the Secretary be able to initiate without delay this program which has as its objective assistance of the depressed coal industry.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$1,500,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the cost of reseeding grazing and timber lands destroyed by fire since the beginning of July 1960. Immediate reseeding is necessary to prevent erosion damage to watersheds and to prevent a fire hazard on these lands next summer.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the number of aircraft that may be purchased is increased from two to three, of which two are for replacement only.

This authorization is necessary to allow for immediate replacement of an airplane that crashed while firefighting in Alaska. A replacement is urgently needed for use during the remainder of the current fire season.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

The limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam project, Oregon, is increased from "\$297,000" to "\$305,000".

This proposed provision is to increase the limitation on the amount of money available for the rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam project. Available funds will be used to pay a recent award by the Department of the Interior's Board of Contract Appeals for a claim made by the principal contractor.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$500,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for the Lands Division to cover costs connected with land appraisals in Indian claims cases. The land to be appraised covers an area of 73.9 million acres in the State of California and involves the claims of the Indians of California, Pit River Indians, and the Mission Indians of California.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$450,000.

This additional amount is needed to permit the Attorney General to adjust the salaries of U.S. attorneys and their assistants which are below the maximum rates fixed by law, by amounts comparable to the increases granted personnel subject to the Classification Act of 1949 by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-568).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(District of Columbia funds)

OPERATING EXPENSES

COURTS

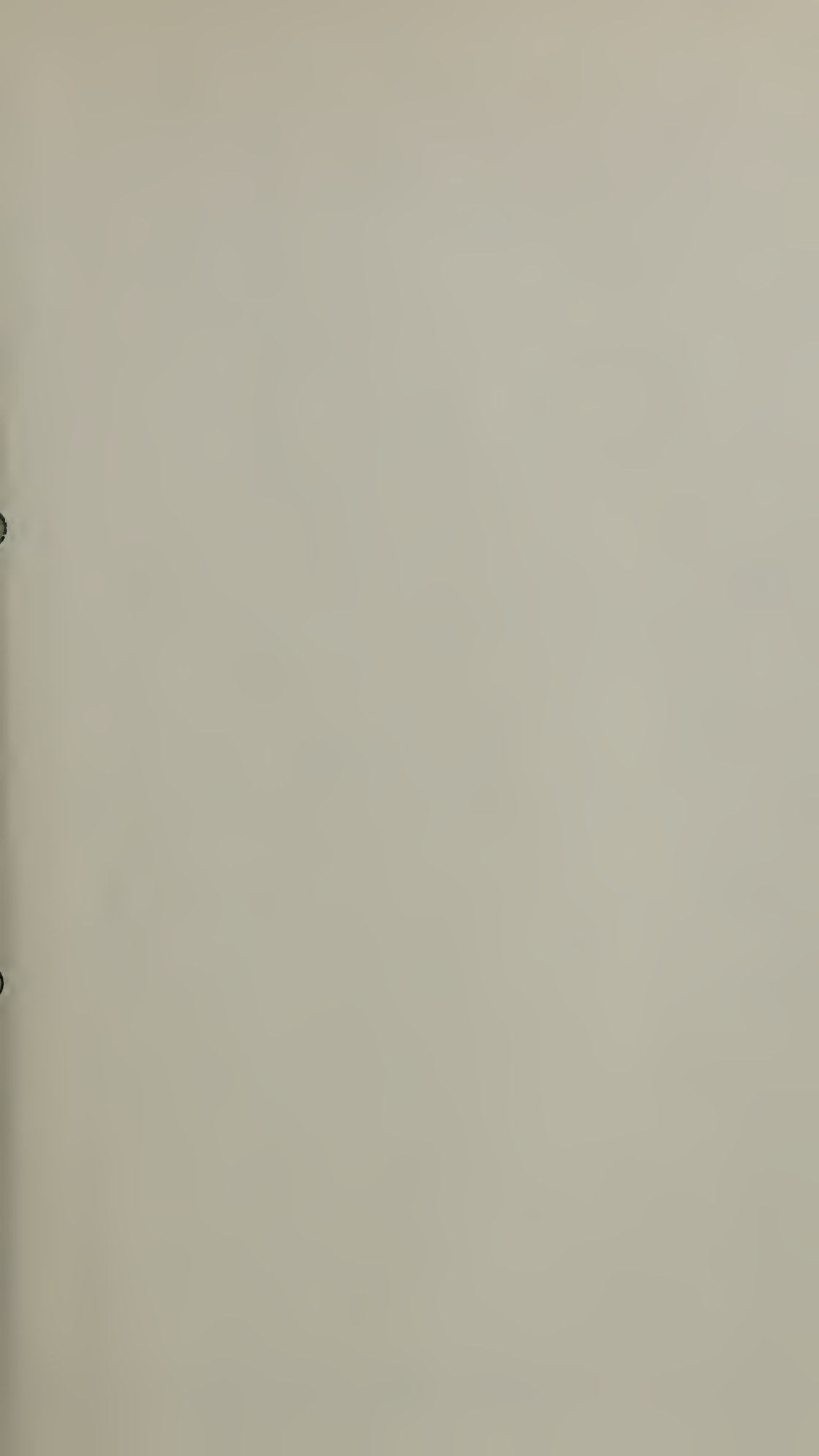
For an additional amount for "Courts", *including necessary expenses of the Legal Aid Agency for the District of Columbia for carrying out the provisions of Public Law 86-531, including the salary of the director of the Agency, and salaries of the professional and office staff, and the out-of-pocket expenses of volunteer attorneys, \$155,000, of which \$75,000 shall be transferred to the judiciary, to be disbursed by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for the appointment by the judge of the juvenile court of not more than four special masters to serve in such court in juvenile and quasi-criminal cases and to exercise such powers and perform such services as are usually exercised and performed by special masters in equity cases.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide legal services for indigents appearing before courts and other agencies of the Government where legal representation is required and to permit the establishment of a system of special masters in the juvenile court to hear cases referred by the judge.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sum appropriated in this act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia appropriations acts for the fiscal years involved.





Aug. 23, 1960

9. PERSONNEL; FOREIGN AFFAIRS. ^{House and Senate} Conferees were appointed on S. 2633, to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946 relating to Foreign Service staff officers and the Foreign Service retirement system. pp. 15957-63, 16094

10. HOUSING. Both Houses received from the President the annual report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency on housing activities. pp. 15923, 16040

11. TARIFFS; SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Sparkman inserted a tabulation of escape clause applications before the Tariff Commission as of July 1, 1960. p. 16016
Sen. Randolph inserted a report from the Select Committee on Small Business "Impact of Imports on Small Business," including six recommendations "for softening the impact of imports on American industry." p. 16032

12. RESEARCH. Sen. Clark inserted a magazine article, "CBR Versus Man," discussing the possible serious effects of chemical, biological, and radiological warfare on man. pp. 16027-30

HOUSE

STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11666 (H. Report 2136). pp. 16038-9, 16166

14. LABOR STANDARDS. Rep. Johansen objected to a unanimous consent request to agree to the conference requested by the Senate on H. R. 12677, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase the minimum wage and to increase the coverage under the Act. p. 16039

15. FISH AND WILDLIFE. Passed without amendment S. 1781, to facilitate cooperation between the Federal Government, colleges and universities, the States, and private organizations for cooperative unit programs of research and education relating to fish and wildlife. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16040

Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 713, to authorize the use of surplus grain by the States for emergency use in feeding of resident game birds and other wildlife. pp. 16044-5

16. RECREATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 12539, to authorize the Army, with the consent of Congress, to acquire lands and to establish facilities necessary for recreation purposes in connection with reservoir projects constructed with Federal funds. pp. 16040-1

17. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 12336, to amend the Classification Act of 1949 with respect to the preservation of basic compensation in downgrading actions. p. 16045

18. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported S. 1806, to revise title 18, chapter 39, of the United States Code, dealing with the transportation of "Explosive and Combustibles." pp. 16042-4

19. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 68, to provide for continued delivery of water under Federal reclamation laws to lands held by husband and wife upon the death of either. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16052

Received from Interior a report that "an adequate soil survey and land classification of the lands in the LaFeria division, lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Tex., has been completed" to formulate "a definite plan for project rehabilitation." p. 16166

20. LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 11957, to facilitate the selection by Alaska, pursuant to the act of July 7, 1958, of certain public lands under outstanding mineral lease or permit. p. 16047

Passed with amendment (in lieu of H.R. 10418) S. 2806, to revise the boundaries of the Coronado National Memorial, Ariz., and to authorize the repair and maintenance of an access road thereto. pp. 16047-9

The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12491, to convey certain lands of Fremont County, Wyo.; and S. 3759, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to Auburn University, Auburn, Ala. pp. D703, D705

Passed as reported H. R. 11200, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell reserved mineral interests of the U. S. in lands located in Fla. to the record owners of the surface thereof. pp. 16049-50

Passed as reported H. R. 9732, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain property to Trinity County, Calif. pp. 16050-2

Passed without amendment S. 3070, to provide for the removal of restriction on use with respect to certain lands in Morton County, N. Dak., conveyed to N. Dak. in 1955. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16055

Passed without amendment S. 2772, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey land in the town of Cascade, Colo. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16055-6

The Public Lands Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report the following bills: S. 2757 (amended), to permit any State to acquire certain public lands for recreational use; and S. 3267, to amend the act of Oct. 17, 1940, relating to the disposition of certain public lands in Alaska. p. D706

21. CLAIMS. Passed without amendment H. R. 9523, to simplify the payment of certain miscellaneous judgments and the payment of certain compromise settlements. pp. 16053-4

Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate to pay various claims and judgments rendered against the U. S. (H.Doc. 452). p. 16166

22. GRAPES AND PLUMS. Passed without amendment S. 1857, to establish minimum standards on grapes and plums in foreign commerce. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16054-5

23. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported H. R. 12849, to protect farm and ranch operators making certain land use changes under the Great Plains conservation program and the soil bank program against loss of cropland acreage and acreage allotments. p. 16055

24. HALL OF FAME. Agreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 5789, to incorporate the Agricultural Hall of Fame. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16151

25. MINERALS. Received the conference report on H. R. 10455, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920 (H. Rept. 2135). pp. 16151-5

26. PASSED OVER the following bills:

H. R. 8074, to permit the assignment of agricultural attaches to duty in the U.S. for a maximum of four years without reduction in grade; (p. 16040)

H. R. 12419, to provide for advance consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and with State wildlife agencies before the beginning of any Federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass biological controls; (p. 16040)

H. R. 6743, to provide for certain survivors' annuities in additional cases under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. p. 16042

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO PAY
CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE
UNITED STATES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS
AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES,
AS PROVIDED BY VARIOUS LAWS, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$20,322,281,
TOGETHER WITH SUCH AMOUNTS AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO
PAY INDEFINITE INTEREST AND COSTS

AUGUST 23, 1960.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 23, 1960.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of the Congress a proposed supplemental appropriation to pay claims
and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by
various laws, in the amount of \$20,322,281, together with such amounts
as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs.

The details of this proposed appropriation, the necessity therefor,
and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the
attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with
whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., August 18, 1960.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed supplemental appropriation to pay claims and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of \$20,322,281, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs, as follows:

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered 452, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$20,322,281, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

The detail of this proposed supplemental appropriation covered in the letters from the various departments and agencies are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

In accordance with the provision of law providing for this submission, I recommend that this proposed supplemental appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

MAURICE H. STANS,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

DAMAGE CLAIMS

Department of Defense:	
Department of the Army-----	\$208, 398. 19
Department of the Navy-----	21, 000. 00
Department of the Air Force-----	473, 387. 87
Total damage claims-----	<u>702, 786. 06</u>

OTHER CLAIMS

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission-----	3, 122. 50
Indian Claims Commission-----	15, 571, 579. 96
Department of State-----	4, 000. 00
Total other claims-----	<u>15, 578, 702. 46</u>

JUDGMENTS

U.S. Court of Claims:	
General Services Administration-----	575, 000. 00
Department of Commerce-----	132, 234. 13
Department of Defense-----	2, 596, 437. 68
U.S. district courts: Department of Defense-----	737, 119. 84
Total judgments-----	<u>4, 040, 791. 65</u>
Grand total-----	<u>20, 322, 280. 17</u>

The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the project and its objectives. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report. The results of the work are then presented, and a conclusion is drawn from the findings.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the work done during the period covered by the report. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report. The results of the work are then presented, and a conclusion is drawn from the findings.

The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the work done during the period covered by the report. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report. The results of the work are then presented, and a conclusion is drawn from the findings.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the work done during the period covered by the report. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report. The results of the work are then presented, and a conclusion is drawn from the findings.

The fifth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the work done during the period covered by the report. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report. The results of the work are then presented, and a conclusion is drawn from the findings.

The sixth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the work done during the period covered by the report. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report. The results of the work are then presented, and a conclusion is drawn from the findings.

The seventh part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the work done during the period covered by the report. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report. The results of the work are then presented, and a conclusion is drawn from the findings.

The eighth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the work done during the period covered by the report. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report. The results of the work are then presented, and a conclusion is drawn from the findings.

The ninth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the work done during the period covered by the report. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report. The results of the work are then presented, and a conclusion is drawn from the findings.

The tenth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the work done during the period covered by the report. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report. The results of the work are then presented, and a conclusion is drawn from the findings.

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION
TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED
AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, TO BE PAID OUT OF
THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY UNLESS
OTHERWISE INDICATED

DAMAGE CLAIMS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 31, 1960.

Hon. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns property damage. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372), as amended, which act has been revised and codified as title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Claim of Wayne Rowe, Star Route, Lawton, Okla., for property damage. On April 2 and 3, 1959, two major fires burned out of control on the Fort Sill, Okla., Military Reservation and spread to privately owned land and property. One of the fires, which was caused by practice firing of weapons by the U.S. Army Artillery and Missile School, spread to land leased by claimant from the State of Oklahoma Land Commission, causing extensive damage. The fire merged on the reservation with another fire which had been started by employees of a contractor clearing an electrical powerline easement on the military reservation and they then burned over an additional part of claimant's land. The fire caused damage to grazing land, cattle, fences, posts, and cattle pens. The Government's appraisers estimated the total damage to the land and property as a result of the fires at \$8,803.03. Claimant has been reimbursed one-half of the damage caused by the merged fires, \$2,853.75, by the insurer of the private contractor, which settlement was made on the basis of the Government's estimate of damage.

The claim arose on April 3, 1959, and was presented in writing within the time provided by the act. It has been determined that \$5,949.28 is due the claimant, no part of which is property damage reimbursed to the claimant by an insurer. A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the act, has been made to claimant and the balance of \$949.28 is certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the act for report to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that the amount of \$949.28 be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for its payment.

Amount claimed, \$11,517.14; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$949.28.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. RODERICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 22, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in a total amount in excess of \$5,000, the claims hereinafter described which concern property damage resulting from the crash of a British Royal Air Force bomber on an authorized NATO mission. The settlement of these claims is in accordance with the act of August 31, 1954 (63 Stat. 1006), Article VIII of the Agreement Regarding the Status of Forces of the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended, which provide that such claims are to be adjudicated and settled as if they had resulted from noncombat activities of the U.S. armed services.

A brief statement of the amounts claimed, the character of the claims and the amounts reported follows:

Claims of the Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. for \$4,000 (amended to \$3,970); Ivan C. Kay and Florence M. Kay, jointly, for \$52,062; United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. for \$21,821.71, and American Insurance Co. for \$1,713.35, all for property damage.

At about 1545 hours on October 24, 1958, an Avro Vulcan bomber of the Royal Air Force, was en route from Lincoln, England, to Lincoln, Nebr., on an authorized mission within the meaning of Article VIII of the Agreement Regarding the Status of Forces of the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty. The plane crashed in the city of Detroit, Mich., resulting in total destruction of the aircraft, loss of the crew, extensive damage to private property, and serious injury to one civilian.

The Kays' property, both real and personal, was situated at the point of impact and consisted of a 4½-room brick residence, boatwell and garage, and contents, a boat, and seawall. The family cat was injured. The buildings and contents were destroyed, causing the Kays to secure temporary living quarters elsewhere.

The claims are determined to be meritorious in the following amounts:

\$3,970 for the Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., representing the insurance paid on the boat less salvage;

\$16,358.07 for Florence M. Kay, individually and as executrix of the estate of Ivan C. Kay, representing the following:

\$8,956.45	for uninsured personal property (including \$805 uninsured damage to boat)
95.00	for wristwatch
898.00	for temporary living quarters
29.00	veterinarian service
3,861.00	for new seawall
848.19	clearing debris of house
767.50	clearing debris of seawall
594.93	shrubbery
308.00	fence

16,358.07

\$19,917.62 for United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., representing insurance coverage on personal property, including \$331.62, the depreciated value of the insured photographic equipment and \$336 for musical instrument and \$15,250, the depreciated value of the house and boathouse; and

\$1,713.35 for American Insurance Co., representing the value of the gun collection.

Under Article VIII of the Agreement Regarding the Status of Forces of the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty, the United Kingdom will reimburse the United States to the extent of 75% of the amounts paid in the settlement of claims resulting from this disaster.

The claims arose on October 24, 1958, and were presented in writing within the time provided by the act. Ivan C. Kay died on August 9, 1959, from causes other than the bomber crash, and Mrs. Kay was appointed executrix of his estate by the Probate Court for Wayne County, Mich., on August 26, 1959. A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the act has been made to Florence M. Kay, individually and as executrix of the estate of Ivan C. Kay. The balance of \$11,358.07 due Florence M. Kay, individually and as executrix of the estate of Ivan C. Kay, \$3,970 due the Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., \$19,917.62 due United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., and \$1,713.35 due American Insurance Co., are certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the act, and it is recommended that these amounts be reported to the Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amounts claimed, \$3,970 (as amended), \$52,062, \$21,821.71, and \$1,713.35; amount paid \$5,000; amounts reported, \$3,970, \$11,358.07, \$19,917.62, and \$1,713.35.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. RODERICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 26, 1960.

Hon. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns property damage. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372), as amended, which act has been revised and codified as title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Claim of County of Monterey, State of California, Post Office Box 811, Salinas, Calif., for damage to a public county road, known as Pleyto-Bradley Road, caused by Army tanks and troop carriers operating between Camp Roberts and Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, Calif. Since the summer of 1957, the Army Combat Development and Experimentation Center, with headquarters at Fort Ord, Calif., has conducted research at Camp Roberts and Hunter Liggett Military Reservation which necessitated the frequent movement over Pleyto-Bradley Road, from one installation to the other, of tracked and wheeled vehicles weighing from 20 to 50 tons. Although the County of Monterey filed a claim for resulting road damage in the amount of \$49,900, it has been determined that \$40,920 is a reasonable award for the damages sustained.

The claim arose in June-September 1957 and was presented in writing within the time provided by the act. It has been determined that \$40,920 is due the claimant and claimant has agreed to accept this amount in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim. A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the act, has been made to claimant and the balance of \$35,920 is certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the act for report to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that the amount of \$35,920

of the approved amount be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for its payment.

Amount claimed, \$49,900; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$35,920.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. RODERICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 26, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claims hereinafter described which concern damage to real and personal property resulting from the crash of a British Royal Air Force bomber on an authorized NATO mission. The settlement of these claims is in accordance with the act of August 31, 1954 (63 Stat. 1006), Article VIII of the Agreement Regarding the Status of Forces of the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended, which provide that such claims are to be adjudicated and settled as if they had resulted from non-combat activities of the U.S. armed services.

A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported follows:

Claim of Pacific National Fire Insurance Co., 1502 Industrial Building, Detroit 26, Mich., attention Mr. David R. Newberg, adjuster, subrogee of Mary Sweeney, for \$2,011.50; and claim of Mary Sweeney, care of John D. Pheney, Esq., 2320 Guardian Building, Detroit 26, Mich., for \$4,691.27. Both claims represent damage to real and personal property.

At about 1545 hours on October 24, 1958, an Avro Vulcan bomber of the Royal Air Force, was en route from Lincoln, England, to Lincoln, Nebr., on an authorized mission within the meaning of Article VIII of the Agreement Regarding the Status of Forces of Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty. The plane crashed and exploded in the City of Detroit, Mich., resulting in total destruction of the aircraft, loss of the crew, extensive damage to private property, and serious injury to one civilian.

The property in question was situated approximately 100 feet from the crash. The claims represent damage to the Sweeney residence and contents, the lawn, and the boatwell. The claims are determined to be meritorious in the amounts of \$2,011.50 for Pacific National Fire Insurance Co. and \$3,911.74 for Mary Sweeney. Under Article VIII of the Agreement Regarding the Status of Forces of the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty, the United Kingdom will reimburse the United States to the extent of 75% of awards resulting from this disaster.

The claims arose on October 24, 1958, and were presented in writing within the time provided by the act. It has been determined that \$3,911.74 is due Mary Sweeney, which she has agreed to accept in full satisfaction of her claim, and that the full amount of \$2,011.50 is due Pacific National Fire Insurance Co. Payment of \$3,911.74, as authorized by the act, has been made to Mary Sweeney, and \$2,011.50, the amount due the subrogee, is certified as being of the character contemplated by the act for report to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that the amount of \$2,011.50 be submitted to Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amounts claimed, \$4,691.27 and \$2,011.50; amount paid, \$3,911.74; amount reported, \$2,011.50.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. RODERICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 12, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2734, which provides for the settlement of claims for personal injury of inhabitants of a foreign country caused by members of the Armed Forces of the United States, this Department has considered and found meritorious, in an amount in excess of \$15,000, the claim hereinafter specified. The claim arose on August 10, 1957, and was presented within 1 year after that date. The claimant is not a national of any country at war with the United States, or of any ally of such enemy country, and has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of her claim the amount reported as meritorious by this Department. The claim is certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. It is further recommended that, in making an appropriation for payment of the claim, the Congress provide the definite amount of the claim, together with such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay the claim in the foreign currency specified. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Claim of Miss Andree Cozik, Place Jean-Jaures, Le Legue-Plerin (C. du N.), France, presented through her attorney Me. Maurice Pourchet, 20 Rue Mirabeau, Paris 16e. On August 10, 1957, in response to his request, claimant agreed to guide an enlisted member of the U.S. Air Force from Paris to Dreux Air Base by accompanying him in a privately owned automobile. While on this trip, which was not in the performance of official duty, the enlisted airman lost control of the vehicle and an accident occurred which has been determined to have resulted solely from his negligence. The claimant, who was 22 years of age on the date involved, sustained injuries of such a serious nature that she remained in a coma for over 2 months and required hospitalization for over 4 months. Her injuries have resulted in a shortening of the left leg, muscular atrophy of the left thigh and, as a direct result of head injuries, epileptic attacks with convulsive seizures. It has been determined that she has a permanent disability of 90%, and will require full-time assistance for the remainder of her life. The evidence amply supports an award of 17,648,834 old French francs (176,488.34 nouveau francs; approximately \$36,018.02) to include medical expenses, loss of earnings, permanent disability, and pain and suffering.

Amount claimed, 26,738,187 old French francs (approximately \$54,567.72); amount reported, 17,648,834 old French francs (176,488.34 nouveau francs, approximately \$36,018.02).

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. RODERICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 16, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2734, which provides for the settlement of claims for property damage and personal injury of inhabitants of a foreign country caused by members of the Armed Forces of the United States, this Department has considered and found meritorious, in an amount in excess of \$15,000, the claim hereinafter specified. The claim arose on June 3, 1955, and was presented within 1 year after the date of the incident out of which it arose. The claimant is not a national of any country at war with the United States, or of any ally of such enemy country, and has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim, the amount reported as meritorious by this Department. The claim is certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. It is further recommended that in making an appropriation for payment of the claim, the Congress provide the definite amount of the claim, together with such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay the claim in the foreign currency specified. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Claim of Diego Palanzuela, Fleur Moulin par Waville (Muerthe and Moselle) France, presented through his attorney, Jacques Miller, 5 Place de la Republique, Toul (Muerthe and Moselle), France. On June 3, 1955, an enlisted member of the U.S. Air Force, not in the performance of official duty, was driving his privately owned automobile through the town of Arnaville, France. Apparently in an effort to avoid a parked car, he swerved into the opposing traffic lane and struck the claimant, who had been proceeding in the opposite direction on a motorcycle. Subsequent judicial action placed the responsibility for this accident entirely upon the service member concerned. The claimant, who was 30 years old at the time of this incident, sustained injuries of such a serious nature that his left leg required amputation. Mr. Palanzuela was totally disabled for approximately 8 months, has an 82% permanent partial disability, and has had his earning capacity greatly diminished. The evidence amply supports an award of 11,804,266 old French francs (118,042.66 nouveau francs; approximately \$24,090.34) to include property damage, medical expenses, loss of earnings, permanent disability, and pain and suffering.

Amount claimed, 17,008,350 old French francs (approximately \$34,710.92); amount reported, 11,804,266 old French francs (118,042.66 nouveau francs, approximately \$24,090.34).

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. RODERICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 13, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns damages for personal injury. The settlement of this claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Claim of Carla Jo Trujillo, minor, by Sfc. William H. Trujillo, next of kin, assistant unit adviser, P.O. Box 284, Atlantic, Iowa, for \$15,000 for personal injury and medical expenses. Claimant's small daughter, Carla Jo Trujillo, age 5, was playing on a slide located in the playgrounds of the Dependent Housing Area, Baumholder, Germany. While descending the slide face downward, her left little finger caught in a recess created by the warping of the wooden frame and metal slide, and the finger was torn off at the second joint. A complete amputation of that digit was performed at the hospital. She was discharged to home care on March 1, 1957, and returned to the orthopedic clinic on March 5, 1957, for removal of sutures. Proven medical expenses incurred by the claimant are in the amount of \$12.75.

The claim arose on February 22, 1957, and was presented in writing within the time prescribed by the act. It has been determined that \$6,000 is a proper award. In accordance with the laws of the child's residence, on May 17, 1960, a court of competent jurisdiction, Jennings Circuit Court, Jennings County, Ind., appointed the Jackson County Bank, Seymour, Ind., as legal guardian for Carla Jo Trujillo. The court having approved the award on behalf of the minor child, and, the legal guardian having agreed to accept that amount in full satisfaction of the claim, a partial payment of \$5,000 has been made to the guardian on behalf of the minor child. The balance of \$1,000 is certified as being of the character contemplated by the act for report to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that \$1,000 be submitted to Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amount claimed, \$15,000; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$1,000.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. RODERICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 23, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in a total amount in excess of \$5,000, the claims hereinafter described which concern property damage resulting from the crash of a British Royal Air Force bomber on an authorized NATO mission. The settlement of these claims is in accordance with the act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1006), Article

VIII of the Agreement Regarding the Status of Forces of the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended, which provide that such claims are to be adjudicated and settled as if they had resulted from noncombat activities of the U.S. armed services.

A brief statement of the amounts claimed, the character of the claims, and the amounts reported follows:

Claims of Victoria Ozelski for \$28,279.05; Thaddeus Ozelski for \$40,204.46; Sun Insurance Co., for \$13,000; Insurance Co. of North America for \$5,000; and \$748.50 for Detroit Automobile Inter-Insurance Exchange, all for property damage except the claims of Victoria and Thaddeus Ozelski, which include small medical expenses.

About 1545 hours, October 24, 1958, an Avro Vulcan bomber of the Royal Air Force was en route from Lincoln, England, to Lincoln, Nebr., on an authorized mission within the meaning of Article VIII of the Agreement Regarding the Status of Forces of the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty. The plane crashed in the city of Detroit, Mich., resulting in total destruction of the aircraft, loss of the crew, extensive damage to private property, and serious injury to one civilian, a Mrs. Ewald.

The Ozelski property was situated immediately across a small-boat canal from the point of impact. The damage was caused by concussion, flying debris, and ensuing fire.

The claims are determined to be meritorious in the following amounts:

\$4,190.62 for Victoria Ozelski, representing \$2,823.97, one-half the value of the realty, \$15 for medical expenses, and \$1,351.65, the depreciated value of her personal property.

\$7,290.01 for Thaddeus Ozelski, representing \$2,823.98, one-half of the value of the realty, \$77 for medical expenses, \$171 for loss of wages, \$450 for 3 months' rent, and \$3,768.03 the depreciated value of his uninsured personal property.

\$13,000 for Sun Insurance Co., representing insurance coverage on realty.

\$5,000 for Insurance Co. of North America, representing insurance coverage on personal property.

\$748.50 for Detroit Automobile Inter-Insurance Exchange, representing insurance coverage on the automobile, a 1955 4-door Buick Roadmaster belonging to Thaddeus Ozelski, which was damaged beyond repair.

The allowances on realty were arrived at as follows:

Engineers' evaluation of house.....	\$15, 600. 00
Temporary repairs.....	139. 20
Damage to seawall.....	748. 25
Razing house.....	1, 500. 00
Cleaning of yard.....	304. 50
Dump truck and loader.....	270. 00
Pickup truck.....	36. 00
Flagpole, less depreciation.....	50. 00
Total payable on realty, owned jointly by Victoria and Thaddeus Ozelski.....	18, 647. 95
Less insurance coverage.....	13, 000. 00
Uninsured portion of realty.....	5, 647. 95
Due Victoria Ozelski.....	2, 823. 97
Due Thaddeus Ozelski.....	2, 823. 98

Under Article VIII of the Agreement Regarding the Status of Forces of the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty, the United Kingdom will reimburse the United States to the extent of 75% of the amounts paid in the settlement of claims resulting from this disaster.

The claims arose on October 24, 1958, and were presented in writing within the time provided by the act. Payment of \$4,190.62 and a partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the cited act has been made to Victoria Ozelski and Thaddeus Ozelski, respectively. The balance of \$2,290.01 due Thaddeus Ozelski together with \$13,000 due Sun Insurance Co., \$5,000 due Insurance Co. of North America, and \$748.50 due Detroit Automobile Inter-Insurance Exchange, are certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the

act, and it is recommended that these amounts be reported to the Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amounts claimed, \$28,279.05, \$40,204.46, \$13,000, \$5,000, and \$748.50; amounts paid, \$4,190.62 and \$5,000; amounts reported, \$2,290.01, \$13,000, \$5,000, and \$748.50.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. RODERICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 23, 1960.

Hon. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns property damage. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Claim of State of North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, N.C., for property damage. Between October 15, and November 15, 1959, approximately 5,000 maneuvering Army troops, while engaged in "Exercise Dragon Head" in Bladen Lakes State Forest, Bladen County, N.C., under permit, damaged 1,200 acres of land and forest. Bladen Lakes State Forest does not operate from tax sources, but has been under technical forest management for over 22 years and is operated entirely from forest receipts. The damage resulting from the maneuvers was extensive and claimant's appraisers noted that if the damages to each stand were repeated, the stand of timber as such would be destroyed as integral units of management. This conclusion is supported by an advisory opinion of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

The claim arose between October 15, and November 15, 1959, and was presented in writing within the time provided by the act. It has been determined that \$8,967 is due the claimant, no part of which is property damage reimbursed to the claimant by an insurer. A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the act, has been made to claimant and the balance of \$3,967 is certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the act for report to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that the amount of \$3,967 be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for its payment.

Amount claimed, \$9,657.54; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$3,967.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. RODERICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 29, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claims hereinafter described which concern personal injuries and property damage. The settlement of the claims are in accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372), as amended, which act has been revised and codified as title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army.

A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported follows:

Claim of Mr. Charles Blue, care of Messrs. Dunn and Zuckerman, The Times Building, 1475 Broadway, New York 36, N.Y., attention James F. Dunn, Esq., for personal injury and property damage.

On August 7, 1957, at about 0755 hours, an M-42 Army tank, proceeding on an official mission, in making a right turn onto Grossauheimerstrasse, Wolfgang, Germany, crossed the center line of the road and struck claimant's 1953 Chevrolet which was stopped on the right side of Grossauheimerstrasse. Claimant, Charles Blue, was trapped inside his vehicle when the tank stopped with its left track on top of the Chevrolet, where he remained until a wrecker arrived to remove the tank from atop the Chevrolet. Claimant sustained a skull fracture with paralysis of left sixth and seventh cranial nerves; a brain concussion; fracture of the left clavicle; fracture of the left second, third, fourth, fifth, and seventh ribs; fracture of the eighth and ninth dorsal vertebrae with no artery or nerve involvement; paralysis, left biceps and triceps muscle, secondary to stretching of the brachial plexus. He was in the hospital for 65 days, in a body cast for 8 weeks, and wore a brace for many months. He returned to part-time employment in his position as a field director with the American National Red Cross on November 15, 1957, but was unable to return to full-time work until March 1958. Permanent disability consists of severe perception type hearing loss in his left ear due to injury to the eighth cranial nerve; incomplete closure of left eyelid; partial paralysis of left side of face with twitching and involuntary grimacing due to misdirectional regeneration of nerves, impairment of the sense of smell, inability to chew on left side or play wind musical instruments; and, atrophy of the left arm. In addition, claimant suffers from constant aching in the injured regions, hissing buzzing sounds in his ear, residual weakness of the upper left skeletal structure, and inability to sleep on his left side. Although Mr. Blue filed a claim in the amount of \$250,736.50, it has been determined that \$50,769.50 is a reasonable award for the property damage and personal injuries sustained.

Claim of American Foreign Insurance Association, subrogee of Charles Blue, 94 Eschersheimer Landstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, for insured portion of damages to vehicle of Charles Blue. Claimant has submitted evidence of payment of the amount claimed to the insured.

The claims arose on August 7, 1957, and were presented in writing within the time provided by the act. It has been determined that \$675 is due American Foreign Insurance Association, and that \$50,769.50 is due Charles Blue and he has agreed to accept this amount in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim (no part of which is property damage covered by insurance). A partial payment of \$5,000 as authorized by the act, has been made to Charles Blue and the balance of \$45,769.50 due Charles Blue and the amount of \$675 due American Foreign Insurance Association are certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the act for report to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that the amount of \$675, and the amount of \$45,769.50

of the approved claim of Charles Blue be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payments to the respective claimants.

Amount claimed by Charles Blue, \$250,736.50; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$45,769.50.

Amount claimed by American Foreign Insurance Association, \$675; amount reported, \$675.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. RODERICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 8, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153), as amended by Public Law 85-729 (72 Stat. 813), enacted August 23, 1958, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1959 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which it has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration, and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Sunset Memorial Lawns, Inc., 3100 Shermer Road, Northbrook, Ill. On May 31, 1959, U.S. Navy AD-5 aircraft, Bu. No. 132664, piloted by a naval aviator, on a duly authorized flight, crashed upon attempting to land at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill. The aircraft landed in the claimant's cemetery, damaging it in the total sum of \$26,000. A partial payment of \$5,000 has been made administratively. Sunset Memorial Lawns, Inc., have agreed to accept the amount of \$21,000, the amount in excess of \$5,000, in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Amount claimed, \$35,000; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$21,000.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES H. WAKELIN, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D.C., March 23, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on November 12, 1958. The claimants are Virginia Kemp Snedeker; Herbert E. Snedeker; and Frank S. Cheatham, Jr., attorney in fact for Badger Mutual Insurance Co., care of Atlantic Insurance & Investment Co., Bull at McDonough Streets, Savannah, Ga. The amount found due the claimants is \$8,494.07, in which Virginia Kemp Snedeker has an interest of \$1,148.60; Herbert E. Snedeker an interest of \$669.25; and Frank S. Cheatham, Jr., attorney in fact for Badger Mutual Insurance Co., an interest in the amount of \$6,676.22. Virginia Kemp Snedeker and Herbert E. Snedeker have agreed in writing to accept the amounts found due in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Virginia Kemp Snedeker and Herbert E. Snedeker were paid the sums of \$1,148.60 and \$669.25, respectively, by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due to Frank S. Cheatham, Jr., attorney in fact for Badger Mutual Insurance Co., in the amount of \$6,676.22, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

On November 12, 1958, a KC-97 USAF aircraft, on an authorized mission, crashed in the Harrock Hall subdivision near Savannah, Ga., shortly after takeoff, and demolished a house under construction owned by Virginia Kemp Snedeker, for which damage claim is made.

Amount claimed, \$11,839.07; amount awarded, \$8,494.07; administrative partial payment, \$1,817.85; amount reported, \$6,676.22.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 20, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for wrongful death and damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on November 2, 1959, when a U.S. Air Force aircraft crashed in a residential area located in Beavercreek Township, near Dayton, Ohio. The claimants are John F. Shoup, individually and as executor of the estate of Grace E. Shoup, 4245 Grange Hall Road, Dayton, Ohio, and Ohio Farmers Insurance Co., subrogee, LeRoy, Ohio. The claim was presented within the prescribed time. The amount found due the claimants is \$93,128.55 in which John F. Shoup has an interest of \$85,859.20, and Ohio Farmers Insurance Co. an interest of \$7,269.35. John F. Shoup has agreed in writing to accept the amount found due him in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, John F. Shoup was paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

It is recommended that the method of payment recognize the divisible interests of the parties involved and that separate checks be issued to John F. Shoup, individually and as executor of the estate of Grace E. Shoup, in the amount of \$80,859.20, and to Ohio Farmers Insurance Co., subrogee, in the amount of \$7,269.35.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follows:

On November 2, 1959, a U.S. Air Force F-104 aircraft, on an authorized mission, crashed into claimant's home located in Beavercreek Township, near Dayton, Ohio, killing his two children and severely burning his wife. The accompanying explosion and fire totally destroyed claimant's home. Mrs. Shoup died on November 7, 1959, as a result of injuries she received. Claim is made for these three deaths and destruction of property.

Amount claimed, \$157,633.07; amount awarded, \$93,128.55; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$88,128.55.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 23, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on December 9, 1958. The claimant is United States Guano Corp., 453 S. Spring St., Los Angeles 13, Calif. The amount found due the claimant is \$144,056.04.

Accordingly, the claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follow:

On December 9, 1958, a USAF T-33 type aircraft, on an authorized mission, collided with the track cable of the Aerial Tramway belonging to claimant, completely severing the cable, for which damage claim is made.

Amount claimed, \$144,056.04; amount reported, \$144,056.04.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 3, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for personal injuries, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on May 8, 1959. The claimant is Eugene King, guardian of Elizabeth King and David King, minors, care of Speiser, Quinn & O'Brien, attorneys at law, 290 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. The amount found due the claimant is \$110,730.99. The claimant has agreed to accept the amount found due in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, claimant was paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the amount found due to Eugene King, guardian of Elizabeth King and David King, minors, in the amount of \$105,730.99, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

On May 8, 1959, a U.S. Air Force RF-84-F aircraft, on an authorized mission, crashed in Northville, Mich. As a result of the crash, Elizabeth King and David King, minor children of Eugene and Lorna King, sustained extensive burns and other personal injuries, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene King incurred medical expenses in behalf of their children for which claim has been presented.

Amount claimed, \$350,000; amount awarded, \$110,730.99; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$105,730.99.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 3, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for wrongful death, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim arose on August 6, 1959. The claimant is Mr. James E. Moree, Sr., Det. #606, OSI, Box 570, Moody Air Force Base, Ga. The amount found due the claimant is \$11,000, which amount claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Mr. James E. Moree, Sr., was paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due to Mr. Moree, in the amount of \$6,000, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for the report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

The claimant's 3-year-old daughter was electrocuted on August 6, 1959, after having come in contact with a defectively wired lamp supplied by the U.S. Air Force in the claimant's assigned quarters in Japan. This claim has been presented for her death.

Amount claimed, \$60,000; amount awarded, \$11,000; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$6,000.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 3, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for wrongful death, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on November 12, 1958. The claimants are Charles E. Williams, Jr., individually and as executor of the estate of Charles E. Williams, Sr., Irene B. Williams, Dorothy Williams Kelly, and Irene Williams Jones, care of Charles E. Williams, Jr., and Associates, Realty Building, Savannah, Ga. The amount found due the claimants is \$26,616.84, which amount claimants have agreed in writing to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, claimants were paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due the claimants, in the amount of \$21,616.84, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

On November 12, 1958, a USAF KC-97 aircraft, on an authorized mission, crashed and burned in Chatham County, Savannah, Ga. Charles E. Williams, Sr., was severely burned as a result of the crash and died. Claim is made for his death.

Amount claimed, \$61,616.84; amount awarded, \$26,616.84; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$21,616.84.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 7, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on December 18, 1957. The claimant is California Institute of Technology, 1201 E. California St., Pasadena, Calif. The amount found due the claimant

is \$12,937.90 which amount the claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim.

Accordingly, the claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

On December 18, 1957, a U.S. Air Force B-47 aircraft, on an authorized mission from March Air Force Base, Calif., crashed into Mt. Palomar, San Diego County, Calif., causing damage to and burning trees located on property owned by the California Institute of Technology for which a claim has been presented.

Amount claimed, \$23,917.80; amount reported, \$12,937.90.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 10, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for wrongful death and damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim arose on August 12, 1959. The claimant is Esther L. Anderson, individually and as administratrix of the estate of Kyle L. Anderson, care of Bush, Ackley, and Milich, attorneys at law, P.O. Box 486, Oakdale, Calif. The amount found due the claimant is \$34,990.98.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Esther L. Anderson was paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Esther L. Anderson, in the amount of \$29,990.98, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

On August 12, 1959, a U.S. Air Force F-100, on an authorized mission, crashed on the ranch owned by Kyle Anderson. As a result of this crash, Kyle Anderson was killed, and real and personal property was damaged, for which death and destruction claim is made.

Amount claimed, \$34,990.98; amount awarded, \$34,990.98; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$29,990.98.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 24, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim arose between the dates of May 6 and June 3, 1959. The claimants are Delbert N. Craig and Sidney R. Craig, doing business as the Craig Mink Ranch, care of Dunmire and Blessing, attorneys at law, Anderson Building, Post Office Box 93, Hastings, Nebr. The amount found due the claimants is \$37,163.35, which amount the claimants have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Delbert N. Craig and Sidney R. Craig, doing business as Craig Mink Ranch, were paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due the claimants, in the amount of \$32,163.35, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

Between the dates of May 6 through June 3, 1959, U.S. Air Force B-47 aircraft, on authorized missions, made low level flights over claimants' mink ranch. These flights caused the death of a large number of young mink and the forced sale of the mother mink due to cannibalistic tendencies, for which damage claim had been made.

Amount claimed, \$82,981; amount awarded, \$37,163.35; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$32,163.35.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 24, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for property damage as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on September 23, 1956. The claimants are Arta A. Hughes, care of Donald W. Odell, Esq., 407 Van Nuys Building, 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles 14, Calif.; American National Fire Insurance Co. of New York, 340 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif.; and Pacific Employers Insurance Co., 1033 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Calif. The amount found due the claimants is \$28,102, in which Arta A. Hughes has an interest of \$16,102, American National Fire Insurance Co. of New York an interest of \$10,000, and Pacific Employers Insurance Co. an interest of \$2,000. Arta A. Hughes has agreed to accept the amount found due her in full satisfaction and final settlement of her claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Arta A. Hughes was paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the amount found due to Arta A. Hughes in the amount of \$11,102, to American National Fire Insurance Co. of New York in the amount of \$10,000, and to Pacific Employers Insurance Co. in the amount of \$2,000, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

It is recommended that the method of payment recognize the divisible interests of the parties and that separate checks be issued to Arta A. Hughes, American National Fire Insurance Co. of New York, and Pacific Employers Insurance Co. in the amounts of \$11,102, \$10,000, and \$2,000, respectively, at their respective addresses as shown above.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follows:

On September 21, 1956, an USAF aircraft, type F-100, while on an authorized training mission from George Air Force Base, Calif., crashed and burned on Mount McKinley, San Bernardino National Forest, Calif. The resulting forest fire burned for approximately 5 days, and destroyed the property which is the subject of the claims described herein on September 23, 1956. The subject matter consisted of a home and two smaller buildings, including furnishings and articles of personal property, all belonging to the claimant Arta A. Hughes, and partially insured by the two named insurance companies, for which claim has been made.

Amount claimed, \$32,640; amount awarded, \$28,102; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$23,102.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 21, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on December 8, 1959. The claimant is Bowie Ravel Co., P.O. Box 356, Laurel, Md. The amount found due the claimant is \$7,985.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Bowie Ravel Co., was paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due to Bowie Ravel Co., in the amount of \$2,985, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

On December 8, 1959, a U.S. Air Force T-33 aircraft on an authorized training flight from Andrews Air Force Base, D.C., "flamed out" and crashed in a sparsely settled area near Brandywine, Md. The plane struck a house owned by claimant causing considerable damage. Claim has been presented for this damage.

Amount claimed, \$8,230; amount awarded, \$7,985; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$2,985.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

OTHER CLAIMS

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., August 16, 1960.

Hon. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: The Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, has certified to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of Private Law 86-292, approved May 13, 1960, and Private Law 86-343, approved June 11, 1960, that the amounts of \$300 and \$2,822.50 are due Alice Anderson and Charles Bradford LaRue, respectively.

Based on the certification of the Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, I certify that the amounts due as stated above are legal claims and I recommend that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., August 16, 1960.

Hon. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: An appropriation will be required for the payment of awards presented to this Department which have been rendered by the Indian Claims Commission in the aggregate amount of \$15,571,579.96 as set forth in the following schedule A-1. This amount may be established in an appropriation under the Treasury Department.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

SCHEDULE A-1

Awards over \$100,000 rendered by the Indian Claims Commission against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of final award	Presented to Treasury	Nature of claim
154	The Kootenai Tribe or Band of Indians of the State of Idaho-----	\$425,000.00	Apr. 25, 1960	Apr. 27, 1960	Compensation for land.
15-J	The Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, et al-----	} 3,288,974.90	Feb. 26, 1959	Mar. 22, 1960	Do.
71-A	The Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians, et al-----		June 13, 1960	June 13, 1960	Do.
44 and 45	The Uintah Ute Indians of Utah-----	7,700,000.00	June 13, 1960	June 17, 1960	Do.
175-A	The Nez Perce Tribe of Indians, et al-----	4,157,605.06	June 17, 1960	June 17, 1960	Do.
	Total-----	15,571,579.96			

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., August 16, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: The Secretary of State has certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of Public Law 83-680, approved August 27, 1954, that fines were paid to a foreign government by the owners of certain vessels under circumstances set forth in section 2 of the act.

The act quoted provides that in any case where a vessel of the United States is seized by a foreign country under conditions of the act a fine must be paid in order to secure the prompt release of the vessel and crew; the owners of the vessel shall be reimbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount certified to him by the Secretary of State as being the amount of the fine actually paid; and such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act are authorized to be appropriated.

Based on the certification by the Secretary of State, I certify that the amounts due claimants, as set forth below, are legal claims and I recommend that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof.

Name of vessel	Government	Claimant	Amount	Date of certification to Treasury
Gail-D.....	Mexican.....	Producers Marine Service.....	\$1,600	Apr. 7, 1960
Little Man.....	Mexican.....	Henry W. Humphreys.....	2,400	May 31, 1960

Very truly yours,

HOWARD M. NELSON,
Assistant Budget Officer, Treasury.

JUDGMENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., August 16, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: An appropriation will be required for the payment of judgments over \$100,000 presented to this Department, which have been rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims and the U.S. district courts, in an aggregate amount of \$4,040,791.65, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs as follows:

U.S. Court of Claims: Payable from the general fund (schedule B) -	\$3, 303, 671. 81
U.S. district courts: Payable from the general fund (schedule C) --	737, 119. 84
Total -----	4, 040, 791. 65

These totals are itemized by departments in the appended schedules. However, the amounts shown may be included in one appropriation to be established under the Treasury Department. It is, of course, understood that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Very truly yours,

HOWARD M. NELSON,
Assistant Budget Officer, Treasury.

SCHEDULE B

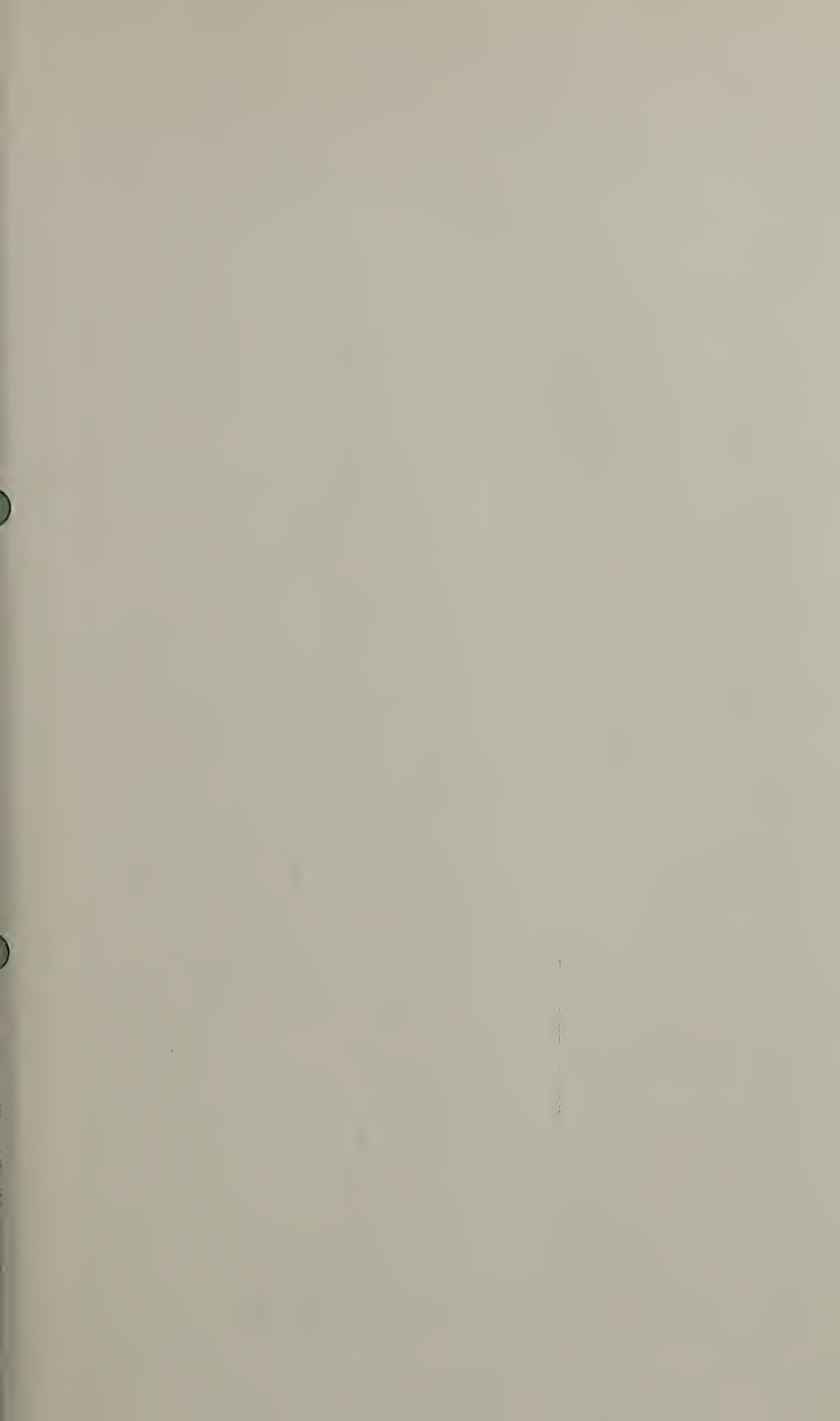
Judgments over \$100,000 rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	Released by Justice	Nature of claim
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
314-57	Russell & Co.	\$575,000.00	June 23, 1960	June 23, 1960	June 23, 1960	Breach of contract.
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
227-59	Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp.	132,234.13	Apr. 8, 1960	Apr. 11, 1960	Apr. 11, 1960	Payment of balances due on contracts.
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE					
66-57	English Electric Valve Co., Ltd.	1,750,000.00	May 27, 1960	June 1, 1960	June 1, 1960	Infringement of patent rights.
80-53	Specialties Development Corp.	360,000.00	June 1, 1960	June 1, 1960	June 3, 1960	Do.
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
107-56	Agar Packing Co.	110,000.00	May 11, 1960	May 12, 1960	May 12, 1960	Breach of contract.
473-53	Oliver-Finne Co.	133,599.24	June 8, 1960	June 27, 1960	July 18, 1960	Do.
	DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE NAVY					
497-53	Witold A. Badowski	152,838.44	July 22, 1960	Aug. 9, 1960		Infringement of patent rights.
	Total	3,303,671.81				

SCHEDULE C

Judgments over \$100,000 rendered by the U. S. district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amounts awarded in decree (interest as authorized)		Date of judgment	Received from Justice	Act and nature of claim
		Principal	Cost			
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
Civil No. 3882 district of New Mexico..	{Tom F. Rutter and Elizabeth R. Rutter-- The Mountain States Mutual Casualty Co. Elisa T. Burn.....	\$303,813.30	-----	Sept. 10, 1959	Mar. 22, 1960	Federal Tort Claims Act; personal injuries (motor vehicle).
Civil No. 2602 southern district of Illinois.	Constantine D. Tsolakis.....	125,000.00	-----	{Mar. 25, 1960 Aug. 2, 1960	June 29, 1960 Aug. 6, 1960	}Personal injuries.
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY					
Adm. No. 7751 eastern district of Virginia.	Nicholas Eustathiou & Co.....	207,308.87	\$829.77	July 22, 1960	Aug. 4, 1960	Collision.
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE					
Civil No. 57-415-W district of Massachusetts.	Rita Henderson.....	100,000.00	167.90	Mar. 30, 1960	Aug. 9, 1960	Personal and property damage (motor vehicle).
	Total.....	736,122.17	997.67			



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on mutual security appropriation bill. House committee voted to report bill to increase price support level for milk and butterfat. Senate committee voted to report measure for study of U. N. food-for-peace program. Senate agreed to conference report on Labor-HEW appropriation bill. House received conference report on public works appropriation bill. Sen. Humphrey and Rep. Flood introduced and discussed bills to authorize donation of surplus commodities and property to Polish flood victims. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to provide (cont'd p. 7)

SENATE - AUG. 26

1. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11390 (pp. 16563-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee reported an original concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 116, expressing the support of the Congress for the continued exploration by the President with other nations for the establishment of an international food program for the purpose of furnishing food to needy countries (S. Rept. 1922). p. 16503
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for the President's special international program (S. Doc. 120), and for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (S. Doc. 121). p. 16507

4. PERSONNEL. Concurred in the House amendment, after agreeing to an amendment by Sen. Johnston, to S. 2575, to provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of the Federal Government. pp. 16569-71
5. HEALTH. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6871, to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to authorize project grants for graduate training in public health. p. 16556
6. IMPORTS. Passed with an amendment H. R. 12659, to suspend for a temporary period the import duty on heptanoic acid. pp. 16623-5
7. OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE. Received the conference report on H. R. 12580, to provide grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income. pp. 16611-22
8. DEPRESSED AREAS. Sen. Keating criticized the Democrats for not passing depressed areas legislation as recommended by the President, and stated that "it is perfectly clear that the members of the majority party do not want any area assistance program before the election." p. 16532
Sen. Douglas criticized the recent testimony of Secretary of Commerce Mueller on depressed areas legislation and stated that his testimony "has again vetoed our efforts to enact an effective area redevelopment law." pp. 16572-3
9. FOREIGN AID. Sens. Dirksen and Cooper inserted a report on the first 26 months of operation of the Development Loan Fund. pp. 16515, 16529

HOUSE - AUG. 26

10. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12619, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16596-609, 16638-47
11. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Passed with amendments this bill H. R. 13161. Earlier the Appropriations Committee had reported the bill without amendment (H. Rept. 2166). pp. 16666-72, ~~16712~~
As passed the bill includes Forest Service items as follows: \$700,000 of the \$800,000 budget estimate for "Forest land management" (for rehabilitation of burned areas) and \$500,000, the budget estimate, for "Forest research" (for emergency research on the burned-over San Dimas Experimental Forest).
The budget estimate of \$1,000,000 under "Funds appropriated to the President" for program administration, audit, and end-use checks of overseas surplus agricultural commodity donations carried on by private voluntary relief agencies was not included in the bill.
12. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12326 (H. Rept. 2181). The conference report includes items for Army flood control and Interior reclamation. pp. 16647-55, 16712
13. MILK PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2917, to establish a price support level for milk and butterfat. p. D724

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

AUGUST 26, 1960.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 13161]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Document No. 452 and Senate Document Nos. 111 and 118.

SUMMARY OF BILL

The Committee recommends a net reduction of \$27,597,550 in the budget estimates. It has considered budget requests for \$118,185,031, and recommends \$90,587,481. Included in these estimates is \$50,900,000 for the Bureau of Public Roads and the Office of Education not added into the detailed tabulation at the end of this report as such sum has been included in totals reported for other bills. The budget requests for those items were transmitted directly to the Senate, but appropriations were not included in bills as finally agreed to in conference. Thus this is the first opportunity the House committee has had to act on them. Budget estimates exclusive of those items total \$67,285,031. An explanation of the individual items in the bill for the various departments and agencies follows.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization.—The Committee recommends \$700,000, a decrease of \$100,000 in the budget request, for grass seeding and tree planting to rehabilitate recently burned acres of National Forest lands, and \$500,000, the budget estimate, for emergency watershed research on the burned area of the San Dimas Experimental Forest, California. It is believed that the reduction of \$100,000 can be readily absorbed as the Congress provided an increase of \$300,000 over the budget for this purpose in the regular 1961 appropriation for the Forest Service.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Great Lakes Pilotage Administration.—The Committee has approved \$60,000 to enable the Secretary of Commerce to establish a system of pilotage of vessels in the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River as authorized by Public Law 86-555, approved June 30, 1960. In reducing the request by \$80,000, the Committee has made allowance for the fact that \$40,000 has been recently made available from the Emergency Fund for the President for this program, providing a total of \$100,000 for the fiscal year 1961.

West Virginia Centennial Celebration.—The bill includes \$5,000 for expenses of determining the manner and the extent to which the United States should be a participant. The amount provided for the Secretary of Commerce to make this study is a reduction of \$10,000 in the budget estimate.

Bureau of the Census: Eighteenth Decennial Census.—A supplemental of \$9,000,000 was requested and the Committee has approved \$8,500,000 to complete the processing and publication phases of the Eighteenth Decennial Census. It was testified that the costs incurred for enumeration were higher than anticipated because of the extensive population shifts from central cities to suburbs, and that a supplemental appropriation is now needed to complete the analysis of the voluminous data collected.

Bureau of Public Roads: Limitation on general administrative expenses.—The Committee considered the request for a \$50,000 increase in the limitation on general administrative expenses for planning the establishment and maintenance of a National register of revoked motor vehicle operator's licenses, which was recently authorized in Public Law 86-660, approved July 14, 1960. It is the opinion of the Committee that this central file will be a valuable tool in promoting highway safety, and that the initial steps can be accomplished with the \$35,000 recommended in the bill.

Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization).—The bill contains \$27,000,000 to liquidate obligations authorized for this program. This is a reduction of \$3,000,000 in the budget estimate.

Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization).—The bill includes \$2,700,000 for liquidating obligations incurred for public lands highways, a reduction of \$300,000 in the supplemental request. The 1961 budget proposed that the forest and public lands

highways be financed out of the Highway Trust Fund, but as appropriate enabling legislation has not been enacted it is necessary to provide general fund appropriations for contract payments.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Operating expenses: Department of Occupations and Professions.—The bill includes \$50,000 for the Department. Occupation and professional licensing fees were recently increased to cover the cost of these services. The amount recommended is a reduction of \$22,600 in the budget estimate.

Courts.—The budget estimate proposed an appropriation of \$155,000 including \$75,000 for expenses of a Legal Aid Agency for the District of Columbia, and \$80,000 for four special masters to assist in work of the juvenile court. The Committee has approved the item for legal services for indigents but has denied the request for special masters.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration.—The Committee has approved \$1,000,000 of the \$1,528,000 requested for salaries and expenses to administer the Color Additive Amendments of 1960 and the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act which were approved July 12, 1960.

Office of Education: Defense educational activities.—The bill provides \$14,430,000 for student loans under Title II of the Defense Education Act. This will bring the total for such purposes in fiscal year 1961 to \$58,430,000, including \$44,000,000 provided in the regular appropriation bill. The Committee is informed that the Department has applications on hand from institutions that will require the amount contained in the bill for the coming academic year.

Land-grant college aid.—The Committee recommends \$2,225,000 for payment to the State of Hawaii for the support of the college of agriculture and the mechanic arts of the State, a reduction of \$3,775,000 in the budget estimate. When the funds are invested in accordance with the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862 relating to the use of land-grant funds for colleges, it will provide the State with an income in excess of average income received by other States, which in 1959 was \$75,413. Forty-one of the States, including all of the most populous States, receive considerably less per year than \$75,000. Those amounts range from about \$5,000 or less up to \$50,000 or \$60,000. The amount given Hawaii in the form of capital will produce revenue, invested at 3½ percent interest, in excess of \$75,000. A list appears on page 235 of the hearings showing the income each State received from land-grant funds in fiscal year 1959.

Special institutions.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$80,000 for Gallaudet College, a reduction of \$2,400 in the request, for pay increases to be granted by administrative action comparative to those authorized for Federal classified and postal employees by

recent legislation. An appropriation of \$400,000, a reduction of \$400 in the request, is also recommended for Howard University for the same purpose.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.—The Committee has approved \$28,500 of the \$57,000 requested for this Commission. The General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1961, has previously provided \$115,000, which is an increase of \$65,000 over the fiscal year 1960 appropriation. It should be borne in mind that this agency was not established as a temporary commission but as a continuing one. It is in keeping with good management for it to start out in a modest manner, and the sum in the bill should provide adequate funds for the Commission to carry on its duties during the current fiscal year.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Committee recommends \$100,000 of the \$157,000 requested for additional staff to extend the coverage of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Act to certain employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees as authorized by recent legislation. These costs were not anticipated when the annual budget estimates were prepared.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The Committee has approved \$145,000 for the initial operating expenses of adjudicating claims of United States citizens for losses incurred through nationalization in Poland. This is a reduction of \$145,000 in the supplemental request. The workload for this new program was not anticipated in the regular appropriation for 1961 as the agreement had not been signed at that time.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Special foreign currency programs.—The Committee has denied the request for \$1,000,000 to establish a staff for planning and auditing the program of overseas surplus agricultural commodity donations carried on by private voluntary relief agencies. A previous request for funds for the same purpose was rejected in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for 1961. The International Cooperation Administration presently provides guidance and assistance where necessary.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

General provision.—The Committee has included in the bill a language change for the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, which does not involve appropriation of additional funds. In addition to authority already provided to the Administrator of General Services, the amendment will enable him to use savings realized in the construction of public buildings to convert and remodel existing

Government-owned facilities which from time to time become available for other Federal use or disposition as surplus property and which are economically adaptable for general purpose Federal space requirements. The additional authority will result in substantial savings for the Government and will save the taxpayers money.

The Committee has disallowed the request for \$2,000,000 to construct fallout shelters in existing Federal buildings and \$5,289,000 for shelters in new buildings now being scheduled for construction. The estimates again submitted for this purpose were fully considered and specifically denied by the Congress during the consideration of the regular appropriation bill for 1961.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The budget estimate of \$3,750 has been approved for pay increase costs to become effective September 4, 1960.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$125,000, subject to the enactment of pending authorizing legislation, for necessary expenses of the Commission in initiating the development and execution of plans for the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington Carver.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The committee has approved \$5,000 of the \$10,000 budget estimate for the expenses of the Commission in planning for the memorial to James Madison in Washington, D.C., as authorized by Public Law 86-417, approved April 8, 1960.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

The Committee recommends \$250,000 of the \$500,000 requested as an initial appropriation for this agency. The amount approved will enable the agency to make initial studies for a transit development program for the National Capital region. These funds are not to be used for a staff in excess of 25 employees.

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

It has been suggested to the Committee that there may be some inequities existing in the matching grant program for the purchase of civil defense equipment by States and their political subdivisions, and that non-legal payments have been made by OCDM in some instances. If there are inequities the legislative committee should look into the matter and take whatever action is necessary to correct such condition.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Canal Zone Government: Operating expenses.—An appropriation of \$593,750 has been approved for operating expenses, which is \$31,250 less than the budget estimate. The amount allowed will provide funds for salary increases awarded certain unskilled and semi-skilled employees and teachers in the schools in the Canal Zone, the cost of pay increases administratively granted to certain employees on a basis comparable to classified and postal pay increases, and the increased monthly payments of \$10 each to eligible annuitants as granted by recent legislation.

Capital outlay.—The Committee recommends \$121,000 of the \$134,200 requested for capital outlay to commence construction of 500 non-U.S. citizen employee quarters in the Canal Zone. The total construction cost of the program for such quarters is currently estimated at \$5,293,000, and the bill contains language which will require that the cost per unit not exceed \$9,000.

Panama Canal Company.—The bill contains a \$695,600 increase in the limitation on general and administrative expenses for the Panama Canal Company, a decrease of \$36,600 in the budget request. This item is for the payment of administrative pay increases comparable to those for employees of the Canal Zone Government, and the higher cash relief payments to eligible annuitants granted by Public Law 86-672, approved July 14, 1960.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The Committee has allowed \$1,300,000, a reduction of \$81,000 in the budget estimate, to finance a pay increase for employees of local boards comparable to that recently granted other Federal employees by Public Law 86-568.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The bill contains a supplemental of \$4,185,000 for this agency including \$1,600,000 of the \$1,630,000 requested for salary increases for employees whose rates of pay are administratively determined, and \$2,585,000 of the \$5,170,000 requested for furnishing medical services for non-service connected disability on an out-patient basis to veterans scheduled for admission to a hospital, and post-hospital treatment for such veterans to complete hospital care where it can be provided adequately on an out-patient basis. This is a new experiment the Veterans Administration is putting into effect and the Committee agrees wholeheartedly that it should be tried. The purpose is to reduce the time of bed occupancy, thereby having more beds for more patients.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Saline Water.—The Committee has approved an additional \$400,000, a decrease of \$100,000 in the budget request, for the research and development of low-cost processes for the conversion of sea and brackish waters to potable water. This action restores the \$400,000 increase provided by Congress in 1960 over the budget and eliminated by the Department in the original 1961 Budget request. Together with the \$1,355,000 provided in the regular 1961 Appropriation Act, a total of \$1,755,000 will now be available for research during the current year, the same as the amount appropriated for 1960.

Office of Coal Research.—The budget estimate of \$1,000,000 is recommended to initiate research contracts to encourage and stimulate coal production and consumption as authorized by Public Law 86-599, approved July 7, 1960. The Committee believes that the amount proposed by the Department for staff and other administration costs is excessive and has placed a limitation of \$200,000 on such expenses.

Bureau of Land Management: Management of Lands and Resources.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,350,000 for re-seeding grazing and timber lands destroyed by fire since July 1, 1960. As the Congress provided an increase of \$475,000 over the Budget for this activity in the regular 1961 appropriation Act, the Committee believes that the reduction of \$150,000 made in the supplemental request can be readily absorbed by the Department.

Administrative provision.—In granting the authority requested for replacement of an airplane that crashed during firefighting operations in Alaska, the Committee expects that every effort will be made by the Department to obtain the transfer of a surplus military aircraft.

Bureau of Indian Affairs: Construction.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,800,000, a reduction of \$400,000 in the budget request, to initiate the construction of 3 dormitories and a classroom building at Haskell Institute to replace unsafe buildings condemned in May, 1960. The amount provided will adequately cover obligations to be incurred during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Bureau of Reclamation: Construction and Rehabilitation.—The Committee has approved the requested increase of \$8,000 in the 1955 limitation on the amount that can be expended for the rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam Project. The revision will permit payment of a claim recently awarded to the principal contractor. The Committee has also made provision for \$300,000 within available funds for advance planning on the Canadian River Project, Texas.

Operation and Maintenance.—The Committee has provided for the transfer of \$2,200,000 from the appropriation for "Construction and Rehabilitation" for purchase of additional power required to meet contractual commitments because of low water conditions in the Central Valley of California and in the Missouri River Basin. The

direct appropriation of this amount proposed in the budget request is unnecessary as large unobligated balances will be available under the construction projects due to work slippages.

Emergency Fund.—The Committee has approved the request for \$500,000 to replenish the emergency fund required for repair of damaged irrigation and power facilities. In lieu of the direct appropriation proposed in the budget estimate, the Committee has made the amount available by transfer from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation." Large unobligated balances will be available from this latter item due to work slippages.

Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Construction.—The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$100,000 for emergency repair of flood damage at three national wildlife refuges, and has provided \$150,000 for emergency dredging of the Oxbow channel at the De Soto National Wildlife Refuge. The Bureau is also directed, within funds available, to expend \$25,000 to initiate emergency road repairs at the Mud Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Minn.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Management and Investigations of Resources.—The Committee has allowed \$100,000, a reduction of \$200,000 in the budget request, to expand tuna research in the Eastern Pacific. A total of \$1,076,000 was recently made available for tuna research in the regular 1961 appropriation Act, including \$322,600 to continue special research on Eastern Pacific tunas which has been conducted over the past three years at a cost of \$760,000. Effective use of the additional amount provided together with available funds should provide an adequate program during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Construction of Fishing Vessels.—The Committee has approved \$500,000 of the \$1,000,000 requested to initiate the program for payment of cost differential subsidies for construction of fishing vessels in United States shipyards as authorized by Public Law 86-516, approved June 12, 1960. The amount provided should be adequate for requirements during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration.—The Committee has included a provision in the bill in lieu of the \$500,000 budget estimate for making land appraisals in Indian claims cases in California to allow the United States to appeal legal issues to the Court of Claims before either party is required to spend substantial sums necessary to complete appraisals and litigate value and offset questions. Without such language an appeal lies only from a final order of the Indian Claims Commission. The appeal thus provided from interlocutory judgments to settle matters of law may make the present request for funds for appraisals unnecessary.

Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.—The Committee has approved \$400,000 of the \$450,000 requested for this item to permit the Attorney General to adjust the salaries of United States attorneys and their assistants which are below the maximum rates fixed by law, by amounts comparable to the recent pay increase for classified and postal employees. This is sufficient money for the purpose.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Architect of the Capitol.—The Committee has included \$8,200 in the bill to adjust salaries in the Office of the Architect to reflect comparable general pay increases for other officers and employees.

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the full amount of \$20,322,281 contained in House Document Numbered 452 to cover claims and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$702,786 represents damage claims, \$15,578,703 represents other claims, and \$4,040,792 is for judgments. The Committee has also included language limiting to 10 percent the attorney fees in connection with the claim of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene King.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 7 in connection with the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission:

including allowances and benefits similar to those provided by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, as determined by the Commission; expenses of packing, shipping, and storing personal effects of personnel assigned abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be necessary, of office space and living quarters for personnel assigned abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel, water, and utilities for such properties; hire of passenger motor vehicles abroad; insurance on official motor vehicles abroad; and advances of funds abroad; \$145,000: Provided, That the limitation under this head in the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$10,000" to "\$20,000".

On page 8 in connection with the George Washington Carver Centennial Commission:

For necessary expenses of the George Washington Carver Centennial Commission, \$125,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of authorizing legislation for said Commission during the Eighty-sixth Congress.

On page 9 in connection with The Panama Canal:

: Provided, That no part of the foregoing amount shall be available for any expenses related to the construction of any quarters at a cost in excess of \$9,000 per unit.

On page 12 in connection with the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Construction and Rehabilitation:

The limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam project, Oregon, is increased from "\$297,000" to "\$305,000", and not to exceed \$300,000 of funds available under this head for fiscal year 1961 shall be used for advance planning activities on the Canadian River project, Texas.

On page 12 in connection with the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Operation and Maintenance:

, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Construction and Rehabilitation", fiscal year 1961.

On page 13 in connection with the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Emergency Fund:

, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation", fiscal year 1961.

On page 14 in connection with the Architect of the Capitol:

For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$8,200: Provided, That from and after July 1, 1960, the salary rates of the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and the Second Assistant Architect of the Capitol, shall be \$22,000, \$20,200, and \$18,500 per annum, respectively.

On page 15 in connection with Claims and Judgments:

: Provided further, That not to exceed 10 per centum of the amount set forth in House Document Numbered 452 in connection with the claim of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene King shall be paid to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, and any person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 3

The following is submitted in compliance with clause 3, of rule XIII:

PENDING BILL

(On page 8 in connection with the General Services Administration)

The second paragraph under the heading "General Services Administration", subhead "General Provisions", in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, is amended to read as follows:

"Appropriations under the heading 'Construction, Public Buildings Projects' shall be available for (1) acquisition of buildings and sites thereof by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, including prepayment of purchase contracts, (2) extension or conversion of Government-owned buildings, and (3) construction of projects for new public buildings approved pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1959."

EXISTING LAW

(Public Law 86-626, in connection with the General Services Administration)

Appropriations under the heading "Construction, Public Buildings Projects" shall be available for acquisition of buildings and sites thereof by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, including prepayment of purchase contracts, or for other approved projects outside the District of Columbia.

PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW

(On page 13 in connection with the Department of Justice, Legal Activities and General Administration)

(60 Stat. 1054; 25 U.S.C. 70s(b))

Section 20(b) of the Indian Claims Commission Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70s), is hereby amended by adding at the end of the second sentence thereof a new sentence as follows:

"In similar manner and with like effect the United States may appeal to the Court of Claims from any interlocutory determination by the Commission establishing the liability of the United States notwithstanding such determination is not for any reason whatever final as to the amount of recovery; and any such interlocutory appeal shall be taken on or before January 1, 1961, or three months from such interlocutory determination, whichever is later: Provided, That the failure of the United States to appeal from any such interlocutory determination shall not constitute a waiver of its right to challenge such interlocutory determination in any appeal from any final determination subsequently made in the case."

(b) When the final determination of the Commission has been filed with the clerk of said Commission the clerk shall give notice of the filing of such determination to the parties to the proceeding in manner and form as directed by the Commission. At any time within three months from the date of the filing of the determination of the Commission with the clerk either party may appeal from the determination of the Commission to the Court of Claims, which Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to affirm, modify, or set aside such final determination. On said appeal the Court shall determine whether the findings of fact of the Commission are supported by substantial evidence, in which event they shall be conclusive, and also whether the conclusions of law, including any conclusions respecting "fair and honorable dealings", where applicable, stated by the Commission as a basis for its final determination, are valid and supported by the Commission's findings of fact. In making the foregoing determinations, the Court shall review the whole record or such portions thereof as may be cited by any party, and due account shall be taken of the rule of prejudicial error. The Court may at any time remand the cause to the Commission for such further proceedings as it may direct, not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions of this section. The Court shall promulgate such rules of practice as it may find necessary to carry out the foregoing provisions of this section.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
S. 118	Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization-----	\$1, 300, 000	\$1, 200, 000	-\$100, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	General administration:			
S. 111	Great Lakes Pilotage Administration-----	140, 000	60, 000	-80, 000
S. 111	West Virginia Centennial Celebration-----	15, 000	5, 000	-10, 000
	Total, General administration-----	155, 000	65, 000	-90, 000
S. 118	Bureau of the Census: Eighteenth Decennial Census-----	9, 000, 000	8, 500, 000	-500, 000
	Bureau of Public Roads:			
S. 118	Limitation on general administrative expenses-----	(50, 000)	(35, 000)	(-15, 000)
S. 111	Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	¹ (30, 000, 000)	27, 000, 000	+27, 000, 000
S. 111	Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization)---	¹ (3, 000, 000)	2, 700, 000	+2, 700, 000
	Total, Bureau of Public Roads-----	-----	29, 700, 000	+29, 700, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	9, 155, 000	38, 265, 000	+29, 110, 000

¹ Not added into totals as previously carried in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (District of Columbia funds)			
	Operating expenses:			
S. 111	Department of Occupations and Professions-----	(\$72, 600)	(\$50, 000)	(-\$22, 600)
S. 118	Courts-----	(155, 000)	(75, 000)	(-80, 000)
	Total, District of Columbia-----	(227, 600)	(125, 000)	(-102, 600)
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
S. 118	Food and Drug Administration: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 528, 000	1, 000, 000	-528, 000
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
S. 97	Defense educational activities-----	² (17, 900, 000)	14, 430, 000	+14, 430, 000
S. 118	Land-grant college aid-----	6, 000, 000	2, 225, 000	-3, 775, 000
	Total, Office of Education-----	6, 000, 000	16, 655, 000	+10, 655, 000
	Special institutions:			
S. 118	Gallaudet College: Salaries and expenses-----	82, 400	80, 000	--2, 400
S. 118	Howard University: Salaries and expenses-----	400, 400	400, 000	--400
	Total, special institutions-----	482, 800	480, 000	--2, 800
	Total, Department of Health, Education and Welfare-----	8, 010, 800	18, 135, 000	+10, 124, 200

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—continued			
	The Panama Canal:			
	Canal Zone Government:			
S. 111 and S. 118	Operating expenses.....	\$625, 000	\$593, 750	—\$31, 250
S. 111	Capital outlay.....	134, 200	121, 000	—13, 200
	Total, Canal Zone Government.....	759, 200	714, 750	—44, 450
S. 118	Panama Canal Company: Limitation on general and administrative expenses, Panama Canal Company.....	(732, 200)	(695, 600)	(—36, 600)
	Total, The Panama Canal.....	759, 200	714, 750	—44, 450
S. 118	Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses.....	1, 381, 000	1, 300, 000	—81, 000
S. 118	Veterans Administration: Inpatient care.....	6, 800, 000	4, 185, 000	—2, 615, 000
	Total, Independent offices.....	18, 246, 950	6, 857, 000	—11, 389, 950
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	Departmental offices:			
S. 118	Office of Saline Water: Salaries and expenses.....	500, 000	400, 000	—100, 000
S. 118	Office of Coal Research: Salaries and expenses.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Departmental offices.....	1, 500, 000	1, 400, 000	—100, 000
S. 118	Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources.....	1, 500, 000	1, 350, 000	—150, 000
S. 111	Bureau of Indian Affairs: Construction.....	200, 000	1, 800, 000	—400, 000

Bureau of Reclamation:			
S. 118	Construction and rehabilitation-----	(³)	-----
S. 111	Operation and maintenance-----	2, 200, 000	4 (2, 200, 000) -----
S. 111	Emergency fund-----	500, 000	4 (500, 000) -----
	Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	2, 700, 000	4 (2, 700, 000) -----
Fish and Wildlife Service:			
S. 111	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Construction-----	100, 000	250, 000 -----
	Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:		
S. 111	Management and investigations of resources-----	300, 000	100, 000 -----
S. 111	Construction of fishing vessels-----	1, 000, 000	500, 000 -----
	Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	1, 400, 000	850, 000 -----
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	9, 300, 000	5, 400, 000 -----
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Legal activities and general administration:			
S. 118	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	500, 000	(³) -----
S. 118	Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals--	450, 000	400, 000 -----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	950, 000	400, 000 -----

³ Language.⁴ To be derived by transfer.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	Architect of the Capitol:			
	Office of the Architect of the Capitol: Salaries-----	-----	\$8, 200	+ \$8, 200
	Claims for damages and judgments-----	\$20, 322, 281	20, 322, 281	-----
H. 452	Grand Total-----	67, 285, 031	90, 587, 481	+ 23, 302, 450

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Union Calendar No. 970

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 13161

[Report No. 2166]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 26, 1960

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 FOREST SERVICE

3 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

4 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
5 utilization", as follows: "Forest land management", \$700,-
6 000, and "Forest research", \$500,000.

7 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

9 GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE ADMINISTRATION

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
11 Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960, including hire of passen-
12 ger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 15
13 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for
14 individuals not to exceed \$75 per day, \$60,000.

15 WEST VIRGINIA CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
17 Act of June 11, 1960 (74 Stat. 204), \$5,000, to remain
18 available until expended.

19 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

20 EIGHTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

21 For an additional amount for "Eighteenth Decennial
22 Census", \$8,500,000, to remain available until December 31,
23 1962.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in title I of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for expenses of administration and research, is increased from “\$29,591,500” to “\$29,626,500”: *Provided*, That the foregoing limitation shall be available for expenses necessary to establish and maintain a National Register of Revoked Motor Vehicle Operators’ Licenses, as authorized by the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 526).

FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

AUTHORIZATION)

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 204, pursuant to contract authorization granted by title 23, United States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended, \$27,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1960: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road

1 construction and maintenance but the total cost of any such
2 item under this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

3 PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT.
4 AUTHORIZATION)

5 For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the
6 provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 209, pur-
7 suant to the contract authorization granted by title 23, United
8 States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended,
9 \$2,700,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to
10 be appropriated for the fiscal year 1961.

11 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

12 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

13 OPERATING EXPENSES

14 Department of Occupations and Professions

15 For an additional amount for "Department of Occupa-
16 tions and Professions", \$50,000.

17 COURTS

18 For an additional amount for "Courts", including neces-
19 sary expenses of the Legal Aid Agency for the District of
20 Columbia for carrying out the provisions of Public Law
21 86-531, \$75,000, which shall be transferred to the judiciary,
22 to be disbursed by the Administrative Office of the United
23 States Courts.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for capital contributions to student loan funds under title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605), applications for which were filed by the June 30, 1960, deadline date, and for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds, \$14,430,000, of which not to exceed \$201,210 shall be for such loans for non-Federal capital contributions.

1 LAND-GRANT COLLEGE AID

2 For payment to the State of Hawaii, as authorized by
3 section 14 (e) of the Hawaii Omnibus Act (Public Law 86-
4 624, approved July 12, 1960), \$2,225,000.

5 SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

6 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

7 Salaries and Expenses

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$80,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be avail-
10 able for pay increases for employees of Gallaudet College,
11 comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees
12 Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by administrative
13 action, which may be effective on the same date as the pay
14 increases provided by that Act.

15 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

16 Salaries and Expenses

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$400,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be avail-
19 able for pay increases for employees of Howard University,
20 comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees
21 Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by administrative
22 action, which may be effective on the same date as the pay
23 increases provided by that Act.

1 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

2 ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL

3 RELATIONS

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

6 \$28,500.

7 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

10 \$100,000.

11 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

14 including allowances and benefits similar to those provided

15 by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended,

16 as determined by the Commission; expenses of packing, ship-

17 ping, and storing personal effects of personnel assigned

18 abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be neces-

19 sary, of office space and living quarters for personnel assigned

20 abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties

21 rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel, water, and

22 utilities for such properties; hire of passenger motor vehicles

23 abroad; insurance on official motor vehicles abroad; and ad-

1 vances of funds abroad; \$145,000: *Provided*, That the
 2 limitation under this head in the General Government Matters
 3 Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for ex-
 4 penses of travel, is increased from “\$10,000” to “\$20,000”.

5 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

6 GENERAL PROVISION

7 The second paragraph under the heading “General
 8 Services Administration”, subhead “General Provisions”,
 9 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, is
 10 amended to read as follows:

11 “Appropriations under the heading ‘Construction, Pub-
 12 lic Buildings Projects’ shall be available for (1) acquisition
 13 of buildings and sites thereof by purchase, condemnation,
 14 or otherwise, including prepayment of purchase contracts,
 15 (2) extension or conversion of Government-owned build-
 16 ings, and (3) construction of projects for new public build-
 17 ings approved pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1959.”

18 HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

19 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

20 For an additional amount for “Civil War Centennial
 21 Commission”, \$3,750.

22 GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

23 For necessary expenses of the George Washington
 24 Carver Centennial Commission, \$125,000: *Provided*, That
 25 this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment

1 into law of authorizing legislation for said Commission dur-
2 ing the Eighty-sixth Congress.

3 JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
5 Act of April 8, 1960 (74 Stat. 37), establishing the James
6 Madison Memorial Commission, \$5,000, to remain avail-
7 able until expended.

8 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
11 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), includ-
12 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose
13 publications or services are available to members only or to
14 members at a price lower than to the general public; and
15 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
16 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$250,000.

17 THE PANAMA CANAL

18 CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

19 Operating Expenses

20 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
21 \$593,750.

22 Capital Outlay

23 For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", \$121,000,
24 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part

1 of the foregoing amount shall be available for any expenses
2 related to the construction of any quarters at a cost in excess
3 of \$9,000 per unit.

4 PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

5 Limitation on General and Administrative Expenses,

6 Panama Canal Company

7 The limitation under this head in the Department of
8 Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961,
9 on the amount available for general and administrative ex-
10 penses of the Panama Canal Company, is increased from
11 "\$8,680,000" to "\$9,375,600".

12 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be
16 available for pay increases for employees of local and appeal
17 boards, comparable to those provided by the Federal Em-
18 ployees Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by adminis-
19 trative action pursuant to law, which may be effective on the
20 same date as the pay increases provided by that Act.

21 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

22 INPATIENT CARE

23 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care",
24 \$4,185,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

3 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

4 Salaries and Expenses

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
6 \$400,000.

7 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

8 Salaries and Expenses

9 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
10 production and conservation of coal in the United States
11 through research and development, as authorized by Public
12 Law 86-599, including hire of passenger motor vehicles,
13 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
14 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary,
15 at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$1,000,-
16 000, to remain available until expended, of which not to
17 exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administration and
18 supervision.

19 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

20 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

21 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
22 and resources", \$1,350,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

2 The limitation under this head in the Department of
3 the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961,
4 on the number of aircraft that may be purchased is increased
5 from two to three, of which two are for replacement only.

6 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,800,-
9 000, to remain available until expended.

10 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

11 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

12 The limitation under this head in the Interior Depart-
13 ment Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available
14 toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake
15 Dam project, Oregon, is increased from "\$297,000" to
16 "\$305,000", and not to exceed \$300,000 of funds available
17 under this head for fiscal year 1961 shall be used for ad-
18 vance planning activities on the Canadian River project,
19 Texas.

20 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

21 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
22 nance", \$2,200,000, to be derived by transfer from the
23 appropriation for "Construction and Rehabilitation", fiscal
24 year 1961.

EMERGENCY FUND

For an additional amount for the "Emergency fund", as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U.S.C. 502), to remain available until expended for the purposes specified in said Act, \$500,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation", fiscal year 1961.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources", \$100,000.

Construction of Fishing Vessels

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Section 20 (b) of the Indian Claims Commission Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70s), is hereby amended

1 by adding at the end of the second sentence thereof a new
2 sentence as follows:

3 “In similar manner and with like effect the United States
4 may appeal to the Court of Claims from any interlocutory
5 determination by the Commission establishing the liability
6 of the United States notwithstanding such determination is
7 not for any reason whatever final as to the amount of re-
8 covery; and any such interlocutory appeal shall be taken
9 on or before January 1, 1961, or three months from such
10 interlocutory determination, whichever is later: *Provided*,
11 That the failure of the United States to appeal from any such
12 interlocutory determination shall not constitute a waiver of
13 its right to challenge such interlocutory determination in
14 any appeal from any final determination subsequently made
15 in the case.”

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND
17 MARSHALS

18 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses,
19 United States attorneys and marshals”, \$400,000.

20 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

21 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

22 OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

23 Salaries

24 For an additional amount for “Salaries”, \$8,200: *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That from and after July 1, 1960, the salary rates of

1 the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Architect of the
2 Capitol, and the Second Assistant Architect of the Capitol,
3 shall be \$22,000, \$20,200, and \$18,500 per annum, re-
4 spectively.

5 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

6 For payment of claims as settled and determined by
7 departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
8 rendered against the United States by the United States
9 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth
10 in House Document Numbered 452, Eighty-sixth Congress,
11 \$20,322,281, together with such amounts as may be nec-
12 essary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judg-
13 ments or provided by law) and such additional sums due
14 to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to
15 pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
16 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have
17 become final and conclusive against the United States by
18 failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided fur-*
19 *ther*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or
20 by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated
21 for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after
22 the date of approval of this Act: *Provided further*, That
23 not to exceed 10 per centum of the amount set forth in
24 House Document Numbered 452 in connection with the
25 claim of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene King shall be paid to or re-

1 ceived by any agent or attorney on account of services ren-
 2 dered in connection with such claim, and any person vio-
 3 lating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misde-
 4 meanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum
 5 not exceeding \$1,000.

86TH CONGRESS
2D Session**H. R. 13161**

[Report No. 2166]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
 fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for
 other purposes.

By Mr. THOMAS

August 26, 1960

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
 the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

possessed of sound vision, the vision he has exemplified through these years of service in this body, one of the greatest attributes in my opinion, of an ideal legislator, also possessed of courage, AIME FORAND has served the people of his district and of our country in many ways other than in this particular type of legislation. He has been one of the most constructive and contributing Members of this great body, than which there is no greater in the world, throughout his years of service with us. The fact that he is not going to continue means a legislative separation, so far as I am concerned, that I shall regret as long as I am a Member of this body, and I know I express the sentiments of my colleagues without regard to party. They will regret that his voluntary separation from this body takes him from our midst.

To AIME FORAND and his loved ones I extend in his retirement from this body my sincere best wishes for every happiness and success in the years that lie ahead for them.

It has well been said that this legislation is the brainwork of AIME FORAND. I am talking about the legislation in its broader aspects. It has also been well said that it is only a question of time before the type of legislation proposed by AIME FORAND will become law. This bill cannot meet the situation that confronts millions of Americans, millions of human beings. This bill is not a substitute for the social security approach advocated by AIME FORAND; it is simply an integral part, just as the Forand-Anderson-Kennedy approach to the overall medical needs of the aged is an integral part, but the primary part. This would be an implementing part of the bill containing the social security approach.

The argument has been made against the Forand theory that it is socialized medicine. We have heard that so many times with relation to other legislation. I do not say that the conference report before us constitutes socialized medicine, but I do say as between this bill and the Forand plan that there is more socialized medicine in this bill than there is in the Forand theory, and I deny that there is socialized medicine in either.

The provisions relating to medical care for the aged make it possible for the States, with Federal matching, to take care of the most needy and deserving groups of the elderly on their medical expenses which they are unable to meet themselves. But how many States are going to pass the implementing legislation?

This bill means nothing unless the 50 States of the union act so far as their own citizens are concerned. My State may act. Several other States may act. That will cause a discrimination against the aged in all the other States of the Union which for one reason or another do not act. This bill will be the origin—unintentional, I will agree—of discrimination in many of the States of the Union among the people of those States; because where a State does not implement, the result is going to be discrimination—unintentional, I say—so far as the people of that State or other States which do not implement are concerned.

If there is any doubt in your mind, if seven States implement this—there will be a large number of States who will not, in my opinion—and the States have their problems, they have their local reasons, they have their difficulties, but this situation will be discriminatory. If 10 States implement this and 40 States do not, you are going to have a situation throughout this country of unintentional discrimination that will be unfortunate to witness in the future.

We now have as a goal the addition to the provisions in this report medical protection through the device of the social security insurance system for the masses of our workers and their dependents who are covered by the insurance system. This will make available medical care on a dignified and self-respecting basis for our workers and their families. Tying medical care to the social security insurance system is the fiscally responsible way of facing what everyone admits is a major problem involving the welfare of our people.

The social security theory lost by 4 votes in the other body. There was only one Republican Member of the other body who voted for the Anderson-Kennedy substitute. Not even one Republican Member from New York State in the other body voted for it, yet Governor Rockefeller is a strong advocate of legislation along social security lines.

Next fall this will be an issue. On the one hand Candidate NIXON, of the Republican Party, will be standing on this type of legislation, while on the other hand Candidate KENNEDY, of the Democratic Party, will stand for the broad legislation so necessary to meet the needs of our people. This is going to be a political issue, do not worry about that.

I am satisfied what the result will be, with the millions of persons who would be the direct beneficiary of legislation along the lines suggested by Mr. FORAND and with the countless millions of others who are interested with members of their families and others who feel they are entitled to such legislative consideration. I have no doubt with this issue as to how the people will feel and how the people will act when this issue is directly presented to them.

Mr. Speaker, there can be no double-talk on this matter. The Republicans are definitely committed to this, not as a first step, but as a substitute and as the law itself. The great majority of the Democrats under the leadership of JOHN KENNEDY and LYNDON JOHNSON, candidates for President and Vice President respectively, are committed to the broader approach, to the humane approach. Yes, while you may settle this today, so far as this particular bill is concerned, it is only temporary. It is going into the fall elections and when JOHN KENNEDY is our next President we will put through a sound bill and enact a sound law along the theory of the social security plan. That is the thing we will bring forth, and that is the thing we will stand for.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 368, nays 17, answered "present" 1, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 197]

YEAS—368

Abernethy	Dawson	Kee
Adair	Delaney	Keith
Addonizio	Dent	Kelly
Albert	Derounian	Kilday
Alexander	Derwinski	Kilgore
Alford	Devine	King, Calif.
Allen	Diggs	King, Utah
Andersen,	Dingel	Kirwan
Minn.	Dixon	Kitchen
Anderson,	Donohue	Kluczynski
Mont.	Dooley	Knox
Andrews	Dorn, N.Y.	Kowalski
Anfuso	Dowdy	Kyl
Arends	Downing	Laird
Ashley	Dwyer	Lane
Ashmore	Edmondson	Langen
Aspinall	Elliott	Lankford
Auchincloss	Everett	Latta
Avery	Evens	Lennon
Ayres	Fallon	Lesinski
Bailey	Farbstein	Levering
Baker	Fascell	Libonati
Baldwin	Feighan	Lindsay
Baring	Fenton	Lipscomb
Barr	Fino	Loser
Barrett	Fisher	McCormack
Barry	Flood	McCulloch
Bass, N.H.	Flynn	McDonough
Bass, Tenn.	Fogarty	McDowell
Bates	Foley	McFall
Baumhart	Forand	McGinley
Becker	Ford	McGovern
Beckworth	Forrester	Macdonald
Belcher	Fountain	Machrowicz
Bennett, Fla.	Frazier	Madden
Bennett, Mich.	Frelinghuysen	Maillard
Bentley	Friedel	Marshall
Berry	Fulton	Martin
Betts	Gallagher	Matthews
Blatnik	Garmatz	May
Blitch	Gary	Meador
Boggs	Gavin	Merrow
Boland	George	Metcalf
Bolton	Gialmo	Michel
Bonner	Gilbert	Miller, Clem
Bosch	Glenn	Miller, N.Y.
Bow	Granahan	Milliken
Bowles	Gray	Mills
Boykin	Green, Oreg.	Minshall
Brademas	Green, Pa.	Moeller
Bray	Griffin	Monagan
Breeding	Griffiths	Montoya
Brewster	Gross	Moore
Brock	Gubser	Moorhead
Brooks, La.	Hagen	Morgan
Brooks, Tex.	Haley	Morris, N. Mex.
Broomfield	Halleck	Morris, Okla.
Brown, Ga.	Halpern	Morrison
Brown, Mo.	Hardy	Moss
Brown, Ohio	Hargis	Moulder
Broyhill	Harmon	Multer
Budge	Harrison	Mumma
Burke, Ky.	Hays	Murphy
Burke, Mass.	Healey	Natcher
Byrne, Pa.	Hechler	Nelsen
Byrnes, Wls.	Hemphill	Nix
Canill	Henderson	Norblad
Canfield	Herlong	O'Brien, Ill.
Cannon	Hiestand	O'Brien, N.Y.
Carnahan	Hoeven	O'Hara, Ill.
Casey	Holifield	O'Hara, Mich.
Cederberg	Holland	O'Konski
Chamberlain	Holt	O'Neill
Chelf	Holtzman	Oliver
Chenoweth	Horan	Osmers
Chlperfield	Hosmer	Ostertag
Church	Huddleston	Passman
Clark	Hull	Patman
Coad	Inouye	Perkins
Coffin	Irwil	Pfost
Cohelan	Jarman	Philbin
Collier	Jennings	Pilcher
Colmer	Johnson, Calif.	Pillion
Conte	Johnson, Colo.	Plmie
Cook	Johnson, Md.	Poage
Cooley	Johnson, Wis.	Poff
Corbett	Jonas	Porter
Cramer	Jones, Ala.	Powell
Cunningham	Jones, Mo.	Price
Curtin	Judd	Prokop
Curtis, Mass.	Karsten	Pubinski
Curtis, Mo.	Karth	Qule
Daddario	Kasem	Quigley
Dague	Kastenmeier	Rabaut
Daniels	Kearns	Rains

Randall	Shelley	Ullman
Ray	Shipley	Vanik
Reece, Tenn.	Short	Van Pelt
Rees, Kans.	Siler	Van Zandt
Reuss	Simpson	Walnwright
Rhodes, Pa.	Sisk	Wallhauser
Rlehlman	Slack	Walter
Riley	Smith, Calif.	Watts
Rivers, Alaska	Smith, Iowa	Weaver
Rivers, S.C.	Smith, Miss.	Weis
Roberts	Spence	Westland
Robison	Springer	Wharton
Rodino	Staggers	Whitener
Rogers, Colo.	Steed	Whitten
Rogers, Fla.	Stratton	Widnall
Rooney	Stubblefield	Wler
Roosevelt	Sullivan	Williams
Rostenkowski	Taylor, N.C.	Willis
Roush	Teague, Calif.	Wilson
Rutherford	Teller	Winstead
St. George	Thomas	Wolf
Santangelo	Thompson, N. J.	Wright
Saund	Thompson, Tex.	Yates
Saylor	Thomson, Wyo.	Young
Schenck	Thornberry	Younger
Schneebeli	Toll	Zablocki
Schwengel	Tollefson	Zelenko
Scott	Trimble	
Selden	Udall	

NAYS—17

Abbitt	Jensen	Smith, Va.
Burleson	Johansen	Taber
Dorn, S.C.	McMillan	Teague, Tex.
Gathings	Rhodes, Ariz.	Tuck
Hoffman, Ill.	Rogers, Tex.	Utt
Jackson	Scherer	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Pelly

NOT VOTING—45

Alger	Hess	Miller,
Barden	Hoffman, Mich.	George P.
Bolling	Hogan	Mitchell
Buckley	Ikard	Murray
Celler	Keogh	Norrell
Davls, Ga.	Kilburn	Preston
Davls, Tenn.	Lafore	Rogers, Mass.
Denton	Landrum	Sheppard
Doyle	McIntire	Sikes
Dulski	McSween	Smith, Kans.
Durham	Mack	Taylor, N.Y.
Flynt	Magnuson	Thompson, La.
Goodell	Mahon	Vinson
Grant	Mason	Wampler
Harris	Meyer	Withrow
Hébert		

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hoffman of Michigan for, with Mr. Alger against.

Mr. Hess for, with Mr. Mason against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Hébert with Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts.

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Lafore.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Smith of Kansas.

Mr. Hogan with Mr. Taylor of New York.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. McIntire.

Mr. Meyer with Mr. Withrow.

Mr. Dulski with Mr. Goodell.

Mr. GARY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. SCHERER and Mr. HOFFMAN of Illinois changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

[Mr. HALLECK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, simply to put an inquiry to the majority leader in regard to a bill he mentioned covering the differential for the west coast: No purpose

could possibly be served by bringing up that bill because there have been no hearings on the Senate side and I would be constrained to object to every measure that comes up by unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement of last Wednesday, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 13161) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 1 hour, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 13161), with Mr. BONNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, we bring you here what I truly hope and believe is the last of the deficiencies for this year. I do not think there is anything in here that is going to cause any trouble. We have about 40 items here, mostly small items, and we come to you with what I say is a unanimous report. I do not think there is any division of opinion between any of us on the committee about these items.

We have some budget estimates here for these items of around \$118 million. The budget estimates have been reduced by more than \$27 million. I do not think anybody has been hurt and we think we have done about the right thing.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BROYHILL. I understand that the administration requested \$500,000 to set up the National Capital Transportation Agency. I notice an appropriation here of \$250,000 for the first half year's operation.

Mr. THOMAS. Under the law, it is about 9 months. We did not think they could use any more in 9 months, and with that amount of money they will get by.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, as our good chairman has just said, this bill has been reduced considerably below the budget estimate; the amount is \$27,597,550. That leaves \$90,587,481 in the bill, for the 40-some agencies which appeared before the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I do want to say that this is the third supplemental appropriation bill that has come to the Congress during this session. I think I have expressed my sentiments quite clearly before in relation to supplemental requests, but I shall now do so again. These supplementals are far too numerous and far too great in amount, requests for millions upon millions of dollars, which it seems many of these departments do not blush one bit to bring before this committee after their regular bill has been passed. In many instances Congress has reduced the amount requested, but they continue to spend, it seems, without regard to the will of Congress. Then they run out of money. Of course, every department, agency, bureau, or commission of the Government is not guilty of doing that very thing but in many instances it is true. Then they come back and ask for these enormous amounts. We used to call them deficiencies, but, you know, we have an Anti-Deficiency Act with teeth in it and so they coined the word "supplemental" in lieu of "deficiency" in order to get around the Anti-Deficiency Act. One of these fine days, Mr. Chairman, somebody, perhaps the President of the United States, will do as Calvin Coolidge did when he was President of the United States. He let every agency of Government know that they had better ask for the amount of money that they felt was necessary to run their particular department for the entire year. And he said: "For any supplemental or deficiency request any department asks for, unless it be of a strictly emergency nature, I shall veto the bill, if passed."

You can look back to that time when "Silent Cal" was in the White House and you will find very few deficiency bills passed by the Congress of the United States.

So I say again that this thing has gotten out of hand. But when the Bureau of the Budget sends up these requests for these enormous supplemental or deficiency expenditures, there is not too much Congress can do except to deny those that are clear-cut nonessentials and reduce the others to the degree that they should be reduced, and that is exactly what this committee has been doing. That is what we did in regard to this appropriation bill.

We bring the bill to the House by unanimous agreement of the committee. There are some items in the bill, of course, that I would not have approved, but you cannot always have your way. So I am in full support of this bill as it comes to the floor.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. It is fair to say, however, is it not, that a substantial part of the funds in this bill are for salary increases made necessary because the Congress

passed the pay raise bill; is that not correct?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; we must say that also.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. How much money is in the bill that is due the pay raise?

Mr. JENSEN. The 7½-percent pay raise which the Congress passed early in the session, of course, is in this bill wherever it was not taken care of in the regular appropriation bills. Just exactly what the dollar amounts would be, I am not in a position to say. The information, however, is contained in the report accompanying the bill. I believe you can find the dollar figure almost right to the dollar as to how much the pay raise amount is in this bill.

Mr. REES of Kansas. What I was trying to find out is how much more money was needed as the result of including this item?

Mr. JENSEN. I would have to go through each agency and total up the amounts in this and the regular bills in order to give you the answer to your question.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In other words, the gentleman cannot give us that figure at the moment.

Mr. JENSEN. That is correct.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MONAGAN. May I ask a question of the chairman of the committee for information? The report, and I think the gentleman in his statement, indicated a reduction of \$27 million as against the budget estimates. The grand total indicates an increase, as I read it, of \$23 million. I wonder what the discrepancy is.

Mr. THOMAS. Here is the situation, and you cannot make any discrepancy in the figures, and I assure my colleague that I do not mean to be personal when I say that. In this bill our clerks in order to live up to the rules of the House have to stay strictly within what is in this budget estimate. On the last deficiency that we had before the House adjourned for the conventions of the two parties there was an item of \$3 million, and one for \$30 million. Those were for forest and public lands highways. Those justifications were not sent to the House but were sent directly to the other body. The chairman of the full committee advised the Bureau of the Budget that unless the justifications and the estimates were sent to the House that we would not consider them in conference. We did go to conference and we turned them down for that reason, because they were not sent to the House and the House had not had an opportunity to consider them. This time they were considered in the House, I am referring to the public roads item, but the estimates have already been included in totals used for other bills. The other item of \$14.4 million is for the national defense education student loan fund,

and the budget estimate of \$17.9 million went to the other body before we adjourned and they bypassed the House of Representatives. The House never had an opportunity to consider it. Now we have the budget estimate here. It technically was considered by the House and it is being considered by the House now and by your House committee. When you add this \$17.9 million and the \$32.4 million to the figures in the total, it makes a budget estimate and a total of \$118 million and the reduction of \$27 million.

Mr. MONAGAN. In other words, it is just a matter of allocation?

Mr. THOMAS. That is right. It is just technical, I might say to my colleague, and purely a question of book-keeping. Our clerks lean over backward so as not to mislead anybody.

Mr. MONAGAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS].

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, I commend the deficiency subcommittee on this report. As always, they have done an excellent job. There is one item on which I want to address some questions to the chairman because of the interest in the repairing and improvement program of the public buildings and also the construction by the General Services Administration. They have asked for \$2 million for repair and \$5,289,000 for construction. My question is this, and I have talked to the chairman about this matter, there will be no delay in the public building construction program by not appropriating this money at this time; is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to our colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee, as the gentleman well knows because he works with us and works effectively and diligently, that Mr. Floete of the General Services Administration certainly does an outstanding job in the Government. He does the job effectively and efficiently. He has a habit of saving money. We all like him. He does a beautiful job here.

Mr. EVINS. If the General Services Administration needs additional funds, then all they have to do is to come here at the beginning of the year and tell us.

Mr. THOMAS. They will get every consideration, I assure the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I was interested in the remarks of the subcommittee chairman that he hopes this will be the last supplemental appropriation bill. I believe we heard that just before the close of the last session.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, you did.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder if the gentleman can give me some information as to those items in this bill which failed to get consideration in the regular appropriation bills?

Mr. THOMAS. There are two big items that failed to get consideration;

namely, the two good road items, one of \$30 million and one of \$3 million. The House did not insert them, the other body did. When we went to conference we took the position that the House had not had an opportunity to pass on them and we declined to go along. So there is \$33 million right there in those two items.

Another item is the National Defense Education Act Student Loan Fund. They came with justifications for \$17 million, which went to the other body. The House did not have an opportunity to consider them. It was not this subcommittee but another, but still the House did not have an opportunity to consider them, and they were not considered. This time they came to the House committee and they submitted their justification.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad the gentleman mentioned the national defense education funds, because—and I am sure the gentleman is very well aware of it—the House only yesterday passed a bill which carried an item of \$173 million for the National Defense Education Act. Now, only 24 hours later, we have a bill before us to increase it by \$14,450,000. I just do not understand why we would have to have a bill before us the next day, within 24 hours or less, granting an additional \$14.5 million.

Mr. THOMAS. May I remind my distinguished friend that even with the authorization for this particular fund the total authorization is only \$82.5 million.

Mr. GROSS. Total authorization for what?

Mr. THOMAS. The National Defense Education Act.

Mr. GROSS. There was \$173 million for it in the bill passed yesterday.

Mr. THOMAS. I mean for the fund we are discussing here today. The authorization is only \$82.5 million for student loans.

Mr. GROSS. To pinpoint this, then, the \$14.5 million in this bill is specifically earmarked for loans?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. And cannot be used for any other purpose?

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. Cannot be mingled with funds for grants for a study of the circulatory physiology of the octopus, or for banking and loanmaking in Israel and a lot of other things including a \$50,000 study of bird sounds, several thousand more for dog discipline at a girls' college at Roanoke, Va., and so on and so forth down the line—these funds cannot be used for that purpose?

Mr. THOMAS. That is exactly right. This is the loan fund.

Mr. GROSS. Not for the study of folklore, music, the theater, jazz, and so on and so forth? It cannot be used for those purposes as some of the funds for so-called defense education are used?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I hope the gentleman is right, because this thing is certainly getting out of hand.

Now, I am not quite through with the gentleman, if he will bear with me. Why this legislative provision in dealing with

the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. Why should this Appropriations Committee give employees, or officials of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission the same treatment as Foreign Service employees?

Mr. THOMAS. Because it will go to 33 of them in Poland, for instance.

Mr. GROSS. But I do not believe this appropriation bill is the place to put in the language providing for it.

Mr. THOMAS. We only included the budget language.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman explain to me what the legislative language on page 8 means as it pertains to the General Services Administration?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, I will go by memory. What it does is this: Our able and distinguished friend from Iowa [Mr. FLOETE], who is very well and favorably known to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS], has now again, as he did last year, saved a large sum of money by reducing contract estimates and so forth. The Government is continually building, and as I said before, the more we build, the more space we seem to need. This service agency deals with various bureaus of the Government.

Mr. GROSS. That is the question I wanted to ask the gentleman; namely, does this accelerate a building program?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. For instance, we need warehouse space. The armed services are declaring surplus a good many homes, and so forth, and rather than going out and—bear in mind, this does not call for any appropriation. There is no fresh money.

Mr. GROSS. I noticed that.

Mr. THOMAS. He is going to cut down your rent bill. Instead of going down here and buying some sort of warehouse space and paying a dollar a square foot a year, he is going to modernize this surplus space and it will only cost 25 or 35 cents instead.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman feels that the provision we are discussing will result in economy to the Government.

Mr. THOMAS. Absolutely.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. Is not this the purpose of this language: To permit the Administrator of General Services to use some of the money he saves in these contracts in paying for lease purchase contracts before they run their full length and thereby save the taxpayers a substantial sum of money?

Mr. THOMAS. I am sure the gentleman from Iowa is going to save some money. That is the kind of man he is.

Mr. GROSS. I call the gentleman's attention to page 12.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman does that will he yield to me?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I wish to say that Frank Floete has done one of the most outstanding jobs for his country that has come to my attention for many and many a year. He is an observing person and whenever he recommends that the Congress do something you can always bet it is sure to save money.

This language in the bill will save a lot of money in years to come because, as the chairman has just explained, he is going to use this money in such a way that he will stop the rents that are high on a square-foot basis, and substantially reduce the costs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. THOMAS] had pretty well convinced me that the legislative language in connection with that particular item should be left intact and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] has now convinced me that there is economy in the provision contained therein. I certainly am not going to make a point of order to strike it on the basis of the assurances given by both gentlemen.

I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas about this Canadian River project on page 12 for which there is appropriated \$300,000 for advance planning. How much is that project going to cost?

Mr. THOMAS. Since this authorization was passed several years ago, the various communities had difficulties among themselves; but I understand they have compromised their differences. My information is this is a tremendously large proposition, and that it would cost \$90 million to \$100 million.

Mr. GROSS. And there is \$300,000 in this bill for advance planning. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. These are not appropriated funds, may I point out. They already have the funds.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee about an item on page 12, under "Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Operation and maintenance," an additional amount of \$2.2 million to be derived from the appropriation for construction and rehabilitation. In the full committee print and report I find that this is for the Bureau of Reclamation to purchase \$2.2 million worth of power. Certainly this is an indication, and the members of the committee should know the facts, that this is just what would happen to some of these power projects that the Bureau of Reclamation has built.

The Bureau has gone out and oversold the amount of power they can produce, and they not only sold it for less than it cost the Government to make,

but now they come in and ask the Congress to appropriate \$2 million to go out and buy additional power so that they can fulfill their contracts.

I would like to have some explanation as to why we should be asked to do this.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my very able and distinguished friend that in this group here we have two of the old masters on power and interior matters, the very able gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and our genial friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

I am going to ask the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] to go into the details that the gentleman wants to ask; but may I say that it was testified if we got a rain in the next week or 10 days you will not need this money. That fund is just about depleted. It is a transfer of funds, there is no direct appropriation here.

If you want to go back to the details as to what happened 12 or 15 years ago, my guess is that the gentleman from Iowa can answer.

Mr. SAYLOR. I may say to the gentleman, you mark my word, this will be used by the Bureau of Reclamation as evidence as to why we should come in and have more of these high-priced projects constructed.

Mr. THOMAS. I respectfully agree, but I said if we get a rain in the next week or 10 days, "Will you use this money?" The answer was "No."

Mr. SAYLOR. I would like to have some explanation as to why we have to come up and ask for \$2 million to buy power.

Mr. JENSEN. I think the only answer to that question is this: The Bureau of Reclamation did go out and contract to sell power from Federal hydroelectric power projects in an amount that was more than they were able to deliver. Those contracts, of course, are binding on the Government. When one American or a million Americans sign a contract they expect Uncle Sam to live up to that contract and to fulfill the provisions of the contract. We of the Congress, as the board, must see to it, of course that the contracts are lived up to. If we do not we are in a pretty bad way.

I agree with the gentleman that the Bureau of Reclamation and other agencies should never make a contract that there is any question whatever as to whether they can or cannot fulfill it. But here is a case where they did it, there is no question about that.

So the committee felt in duty bound to back up the Government of the United States in fulfilling a contract which was made by these preferred customers.

Mr. SAYLOR. I might say to my colleague that I am delighted to hear that the Congress is now going to recognize its contracts. But it is rather amusing to find that this same Appropriations Committee a short time ago, with references to the oldest treaty that the United States has ever signed, that is, between the United States and the Seneca Indians, said that it was only a scrap of paper and it was not necessary to pay

any attention to it. If we are going to insist that these contracts which this Government signs are to be kept, it seems to me they ought to be kept not only with our white brethren but with our Indian brethren, too. It is rather anomalous that the Appropriations Committee has such a high regard for the integrity of a Government contract when it is with one of us, but when the American Government contract happens to be with our Indian brethren, then it is only a scrap of paper and we are to wipe it out.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GEORGE].

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the gentleman from Texas and each member of his committee for their going into the situation concerning Haskell Institution so thoroughly. I realize that no one in this body had notice of the serious situation existing at the time sufficient so that it was possible to do anything earlier than this supplemental bill. We are grateful for the committee's support.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman has certainly been energetic and active in behalf of it and has done his people a great service. We have been delighted to cooperate with him.

I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HECHLER].

(Mr. HECHLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. HECHLER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE].

Mr. INOUE. Mr. Chairman, the second supplemental appropriation bill just presented for the consideration of this body provides for an appropriation of \$2,225,000 to the State of Hawaii to be held and used subject to the terms of the first Morrill Act of July 2, 1862. That act granted certain lands to each State, or, in lieu of actual land, an equivalent amount of land scrip which might be sold to persons wishing to purchase lands in the Federal domain. Funds derived from these grants were dedicated to the support of State colleges whose objective is to teach branches of learning related to agriculture and mechanic arts. Until Public Law 86-624, the Hawaii Omnibus Act, was enacted, Hawaii would have been the only State in the Union not to receive a grant under the first Morrill Act.

This Congress, however, saw fit to correct this unfair situation when it enacted Public Law 86-624 wherein, among others, the sum of up to \$6 million was authorized for the State of Hawaii to be applied under the terms of the first Morrill Act. We in Hawaii feel that the amount authorized is just and fair.

The report of the Committee on Appropriations indicates that the sum of \$2,225,000 invested at 3½ percent interest would yield revenue in excess of \$75,000 per year, which is higher than the average income received by other States from similar funds; that 41 of the

States received considerably less per year than \$75,000, ranging anywhere from \$5,000 or less up to \$60,000, accordingly, it recommended \$2,225,000.

We feel that the appropriation recommended is a completely arbitrary one for it fails to take into consideration the differing educational burdens placed by several States on their public universities; the emphasis, or lack of it, placed on the agricultural and mechanic arts; the existence of wise and prudent management by each State of their land-grant funds.

Rather than being compared with the rest of the States, I feel that Hawaii is best compared with selected States whose land grant colleges characteristics, population, and situations are closely approximated by Hawaii. Using this basis for comparison, I submit that the appropriation of \$6 million as authorized by Public Law 86-624 would be completely justified.

But, Mr. Chairman, realizing that this session is fast drawing to a close and further realizing the deep concern of our Members to zealously guard our taxpayers' money, I will not adamantly oppose the committee's recommendation. I wish, in fact, to express my appreciation to the committee for its consideration of our needs and our problems. It is my hope that the committee and the next Congress will again give its consideration to granting the \$3,775,000 remaining unappropriated and to give us the privilege and opportunity of managing the full \$6 million as was intended under the authorization. We are confident that we can invest it wisely for the good of our students in Hawaii. We feel that the mismanagement of funds by others should not be used to penalize us from that which we are fully entitled.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, if there are no further requests for time, I ask that the Clerk read.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 6, line 1:

"LAND-GRANT COLLEGE AID

"For payment to the State of Hawaii, as authorized by section 14(e) of the Hawaii Omnibus Act (Public Law 86-624, approved July 12, 1960), \$2,225,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to bring to the attention of the House the fact that legislation providing for aid to schools of public health has run out. It ran out on June 30. Pending legislation was agreed on in conference yesterday and I understand that a budget estimate will be sent up to the Senate this afternoon by the Bureau of the Budget. This will permit further help to these schools of public health and to schools of nursing and engineering which offer courses in public health. The amount needed is \$3,070,000.

I do hope, if the Senate sees fit to continue this additional help to schools of public health, and nursing and engineering, the House conferees will do the best they can to see that this program is carried out, because it is so essential today

in the training of personnel in the public health. Especially is it needed in the field of environmental health where each day brings new hazards to our population through radiation exposure, water and air pollution, new chemicals introduced in our food, pesticides with unknown effects and many others.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. I would like the record to show at this point, following the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island, that our subcommittee was not in a position to put any funds for that in this bill.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is correct.

Mr. JONAS. Because whatever we would have done would have been subject to a point of order, because the authorizing legislation had not been enacted.

Mr. FOGARTY. I understand that. That is the reason I made the statement that I did. I realize the committee was not in a position to include anything in this bill, because the legislation had not passed. The conferees did not agree on the authorizing legislation until yesterday afternoon. But, as I said, a budget request is being sent up this afternoon to continue this program and I hope that when the conferees meet they will do the best they can to see that this program is continued.

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, this is what these moneys would do:

First. Continue the successful program of assistance to schools of public health. Eleven such schools provide advanced public health training for State and local health department staffs throughout the 50 States. The 2-year original authorization which expired June 30, 1960, provided significant expansion of instructors, curriculum and equipment and must be continued.

Second. Provides project grants to schools of nursing and engineering offering graduate or specialized training in public health and to schools of public health to strengthen and expand courses in public health.

I support this program because public health problems are acute and are increasing. The number of public health personnel was decreasing until the titles I and II training programs for public health workers and for nurses were begun. Advancing technology in science and industry may well result in public health departments being incapable of protecting the public health.

Some of the significant hazards which we are faced with today and about which we are doing too little include:

First. Seventy million automobiles discharging hazardous substances into the air we breathe.

Second. Over 500,000 chemical compounds used in industry.

Third. Millions of pounds of chemical pesticides used to increase plant production with unknown residue in our food.

Fourth. Billions of tons of wastes are dumped into our country's rivers and lakes.

Fifth. In the Los Angeles area alone 3,400,000 pounds of hydrocarbons are discharged into the atmosphere each day.

Sixth. Chemicals with toxic properties including plastics, plasticizers, food and fuel additives, pesticides, detergents, and abrasives—400 to 500 new chemicals are put into use each year.

Seventh. Exposure to ionizing radiation through increased industrial use of nuclear energy, X-rays, through fallout and other sources.

Unless health department personnel can receive needed modern technical training, the health of the entire Nation is in peril. This money would enable schools of engineering, nursing and public health to establish courses in these needed areas, secure competent instructors and provide needed equipment to train health department personnel, at their own or local or State expense, to protect the health of all. I urge my colleagues to support this program. I am including a representative list of schools which would be eligible to apply for project grants under this program:

PARTIAL LIST OF SCHOOLS ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE PROJECT GRANTS UNDER AMENDMENT

OHIO

Nursing: School of Nursing, Ohio State University, Columbus; College of Nursing and Health, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati; Frances Payne Bolton School of Nursing, Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

Engineering: Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland; Ohio State University, Columbus; University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati.

TEXAS

Nursing: Incarnate Word College, San Antonio; Texas Christian University, Fort Worth; University of Texas, Austin.

Engineering: Agriculture and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station; Rice Institute, Houston; Southern Methodist University, Dallas; Texas Technological College, Lubbock; University of Texas, Austin.

NORTH CAROLINA

Nursing: North Carolina College at Durham, Durham; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

School of Public Health: University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Engineering: North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

NEW YORK

Nursing: Adelphi College, Garden City, Long Island; Columbia University, New York City; Hunter College, New York City; New York University, New York City; St. John's University, Brooklyn; Upstate Medical Center, State University of New York, Syracuse; Syracuse University, Syracuse; University of Buffalo, Buffalo; University of Rochester, Rochester.

School of Public Health: Columbia University, New York City.

Engineering: Cornell University, Ithaca; New York University, New York City; Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy; Syracuse University, Syracuse.

MASSACHUSETTS

Nursing: Boston College, Chestnut Hill; Boston University, Boston; Simmons College, Boston.

School of Public Health: Harvard School of Public Health, Boston.

Engineering: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge; Harvard University, Cambridge; Northeastern University, Boston; University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

IOWA

Engineering: Iowa State University, Ames; State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

PENNSYLVANIA

Nursing: Duquesne University, Pittsburgh; University of Pennsylvania, Morgan Building, 205 South 34th Street, Philadelphia; University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

School of Public Health: University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

Engineering: Pennsylvania State University, University Park.

NEW JERSEY

Nursing: Seton Hall University, 31 Clinton Street, Newark; College of Nursing, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, Newark.

Engineering: Newark College of Engineering, Newark; College of Engineering, Rutgers University, New Brunswick.

RHODE ISLAND

Engineering: University of Rhode Island, Kingston.

GEORGIA

School of Nursing: Emory University, Atlanta.

School of Civil Engineering: Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

TENNESSEE

Nursing: George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville; School of Nursing, Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Engineering: University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

ALABAMA

School of Nursing: University of Alabama, Post Office Box 1933, University.

Engineering: Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; University of Alabama, University.

ILLINOIS

School of Nursing: Loyola University, 820 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago; St. Xavier College, 103d Street, and Central Park Avenue, Chicago; University of Illinois, Chicago.

Engineering: Illinois Institute of Technology, College of Engineering, Technology Center, Chicago; Northwestern University, the Technological Institute, Evanston; University of Illinois, Urbana.

MICHIGAN

College of Nursing: Wayne State University, Detroit.

School of Public Health: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Engineering: Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton; Michigan State University, East Lansing; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

CALIFORNIA

Chico State College, Chico.

School of Nursing: College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda; University of California, San Francisco; University of California, Los Angeles; University of San Francisco, 2130 Fulton Street, San Francisco.

School of Public Health: University of California, Berkeley.

College of Engineering: California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.

School of Engineering: Stanford University, Stanford.

College of Engineering: University of California, Berkeley.

School of Engineering: University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

WASHINGTON

School of Nursing: Seattle University, 900 Broadway, Seattle; University of Washington, Seattle.

Engineering: University of Washington, Seattle; Washington State University, Pullman.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in the regular District of Columbia appropriation bill there is an appropriation of \$6,000 for plans for a chapel to be built by the Public Welfare Department of the District of Columbia. I know that my friend is acquainted with it. In the last supplemental bill there was an estimate of \$81,000. It was included in the new bill, but because there was some legislation connected with it, it was stricken out on a point of order. In the last deficiency bill it was not put in in the other body because of the emergency there. It was deferred. I can understand the problem confronting the subcommittee. I have made an inquiry of the staff of the Appropriations Committee as to what I have just said. I understand that the leaders of all the religions, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, Christians, and Jewish, are very much interested in this chapel. I hope that my friend and the other conferees will keep it in mind if the Senate inserts this \$81,000, and remember the intense interest in the item by the religious leaders of all religions in the District of Columbia.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I say to our beloved majority leader that that was one of the capital outlay projects in the last supplemental bill. There was no disposition on the committee's part to say yea or nay as to what they built or how they built it. It was only a question whether or not they were going to spend their own money. The question came up of their raising some additional taxes and I understand that the taxes have already been raised. The matter is in process. What I am trying to say is that my guess is that it will work itself out all right.

Mr. McCORMACK. If it is put in in the other body, I hope the gentleman will keep the thoughts I have just expressed in mind in the conference.

Mr. THOMAS. Let us leave it like this and, so that there will be no mistake about it, if it is in the other body, I will personally undertake to consult with the gentleman before we go to conference, and we will discuss ideas on it. Is that fair enough?

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank my colleague.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION
Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including allowances and benefits similar to those provided by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, as determined by the Commission; expenses of packing, shipping, and storing personal effects of personnel assigned abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be necessary, of office space and living quarters for personnel assigned abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel, water, and utilities for such properties; hire of passenger motor vehicles abroad; insurance on official motor vehicles abroad; and advances of funds abroad; \$145,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$10,000" to "\$20,000".

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language in the bill on page 7, beginning on line 11, running through line 4 on page 8, as being legislation on an appropriation bill. The language referred to is as follows:

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION
Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," including allowances and benefits similar to those provided by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, as determined by the Commission; expenses of packing, shipping, and storing personal effects of personnel assigned abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be necessary, of office space and living quarters for personnel assigned abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel, water, and utilities for such properties; hire of passenger motor vehicles abroad; insurance on official motor vehicles abroad; and advances of funds abroad; \$145,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$10,000" to "\$20,000".

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa is right. This is the first time that these people have operated overseas and they asked for a little oversea allowance. The Bureau of the Budget recommended it. We did not feel that we wanted to be the least bit oppressive on it. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order made by the gentleman from Iowa is sustained.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS of Texas: On page 7, line 10, insert "Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. Salaries and expenses. For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$145,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas, Mr. THOMAS, in support of the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I do not desire any time. The objectionable part has been left out and the same amount of money is in the bill without the language to which the gentleman from Iowa objected.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Construction and rehabilitation

The limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam project, Oregon, is increased from "\$297,000" to "\$305,000", and not to exceed \$300,000 of funds available under this head for fiscal year 1961 shall be used for advance planning activities on the Canadian River project, Texas.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order on the language on page 12, beginning on line 11, running through line 19, as being legislation on an appropriation bill, the language being as follows:

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

The limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam project, Oregon, is increased from "\$297,000" to "\$305,000", and not to exceed \$300,000 of funds available under this head for fiscal year 1961 shall be used for advance planning activities on the Canadian River project, Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is good, but for the all-powerful reason that it does not appropriate any money, but simply transfers money appropriated several years ago and we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS of Texas: On page 12, after line 19, insert:

"CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

"For an additional amount for advance planning activities on the Canadian River project, Texas, \$300,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows: "LEGISLATIVE BRANCH."

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: On page 14, after line 20, insert the following:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

"For an additional amount for mileage of Members of the House and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$190,000, to be paid as an additional allowance for the second session of the Eighty-sixth Congress in the manner prescribed by law for each regular session."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] is recognized in support of his amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa reserves a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple amendment and merely provides the money to reimburse Members for the travel expenses which they have incurred as a result of this extra session of the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa desire to be heard on his point of order?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have taken this time to inquire of the chairman of the subcommittee on a point that has concerned some of us. I am very pleased to see an additional sum provided in this bill for the national defense education loan fund, and I am equally pleased to see the gentleman from Iowa highlight the fact that this was to go into student loans which are a matter of concern to Members of the House. On the basis of my own correspondence on this subject with schools and with students in the State of Oklahoma, I have some serious doubts in my mind as to the adequacy of this additional amount that has been provided. I would like to have the opinion of the chairman as to whether this sum would be adequate to meet the genuine needs in the country for these loans in the different colleges of the Nation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I say to our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma, that some of us in the subcommittee had some doubt about it.

I have had some experience writing universities all over the country. We asked the Commissioner of Education, who is a fine gentleman, and down to earth, and quite successful, some rather pointed questions. He said it was his opinion that the \$14 million plus the regular amount of \$44 million we already have will get the job done.

I must confess that I have written several universities letters inquiring about students, and on several occasions I have received answers saying that eligible students were unable to be aided because there were no funds. But I want to be perfectly frank about that; they may be right in that statement on the basis that the school term starts in September, and that is when the big drain on the fund comes. Without this supplemental they would not have had the funds, and I think they need them. I think this is a great program. I do not think it is going to cost the taxpayers any money over the long run, for it is going to be repaid; and as far as I am concerned I am willing to go along with them up to the full extent of the authorization which is \$82,500,000 a year, and they are not within \$20 million of the authorization.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. EDMONDSON. As I understand the language of the amendment, this additional money provided is limited to applications on file before June 30, 1960. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. I think those applications are for the September term. That is the point right there. In other words, they file their applications in the summer for the first semester.

Mr. EDMONDSON. And if a student did happen to enroll along in August and make application for a loan for the fall

term this money would not be available to those students. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. That is my understanding, but that is a matter of administration that they control.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I hope the gentleman's committee will continue to review the situation on these loans, to be certain that adequate funds are available to meet legitimate demands for them.

Mr. THOMAS. We are very sympathetic to the program, as the gentleman from Oklahoma knows.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield.

Mr. HECHLER. I share the concern of the gentleman from Oklahoma about the adequacy of this program. Since this is one of the best programs to aid the students I sincerely hope full funds will be granted next year. It is a very valuable student loan program and it should be more adequately supported.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few remarks on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], which was wisely adopted by the committee, providing funds for travel expenses of Members of this body. That amendment does not mean much to me personally, but it does mean a great deal to the majority of the Members of the House who live a great distance from Washington. It is a travel allowance. While I feel I am entitled to it, yet, as I say, it does not mean as much to me as to most other Members, for they come from more distant sections of the country. I think the amendment was a justifiable one and that the Committee of the Whole wisely adopted it.

It is an element of fairness to the Members of the House. When we adjourn for a definite period of several weeks they go back to their homes, they and their families. For all practical purposes it is similar to a special session so far as the Members are concerned.

I want the RECORD to show that I personally and also as majority leader thoroughly approve of this travel allowance amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas, and also approve the action taken by the Committee.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I would remind the chair that the other body has already taken care of this situation so far as their Members are concerned. The Members in charge of administering the housekeeping of this body should look into this situation. I think more should be done about paying Members' travel expenses. All of us make a number of trips home. Many Members do not have sufficient money to make the number of trips they should.

Mr. McCORMACK. Might I say on that point that most people think every

time we go home the Government pays our expenses. I wish to say this for the RECORD and for the information of the public generally that we are allowed one trip per session at the rate of 20 cents a mile, my recollection is, to Washington and back to our homes. Every other trip a Member makes back home is paid for by himself, paid for out of his own pocket. However, the general public thinks that every time we go home the Government pays our expenses. I want to emphasize that each Member of the House receives but one trip a session and when they exceed that amount they pay for their own trips back home. In my own case, I receive \$180 a session, yet I spend well over \$1,000 a year for trips back home. I do not make as many trips back home as most Members, because my duties as leader keep me here in Washington. I am surprised at the number of times the question comes up and how many people think I am being paid for each trip I make, yet the cost comes out of my own pocket.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I agree with what the distinguished majority leader said about traveling back and forth to our homes, and would support and do support the payment of travel expenses, particularly for our friends on the west coast who have to travel long distances; but my question is why was not this handled by the Committee on House Administration, the committee it should come under, rather than bringing it up under this subcommittee? I knew nothing about the proposed amendment until it was offered on the floor. Not long ago the Committee on House Administration was very much concerned about the travel of Members of Congress. Why did they not do something about this? Why bring it to the Appropriations Committee at the last minute?

Mr. McCORMACK. This is the proper vehicle to use. I am unable to answer the gentleman's question. But it is justice, it is right. I did not know it was going to be offered until the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] offered it. I compliment him for doing it. He is exercising his rights in the House under the rules, and I am glad he did it because it does justice to all Members of the House.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I agree that there is justice in the amendment just adopted to take care of the travel of Members to and from their homes. When a session of Congress is formally adjourned as this one was adjourned in early July, the people in our districts expect us to return home. So up to that point there is justice.

The thing that cannot be defended is the fact that there was an adjournment in July, and now a bob-tailed session of Congress. This Congress never should have been adjourned, and I opposed it, until the work of the session was taken

care of. Had Congress worked as it should in the first 6 months of this year there would have been no necessity for added expense. Let this be a lesson to those who are here next year.

The Clerk read as follows:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Office of the Architect of the Capitol
Salaries

For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$8,200: *Provided*, That from and after July 1, 1960, the salary rates of the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and the Second Assistant Architect of the Capitol, shall be \$22,000, \$20,200, and \$18,500 per annum, respectively.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: Page 15, after line 4, insert:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

"Office of the Clerk

"For the preparation of the Clerk's report, under the direction of the Clerk of the House, as required by law, \$8,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this modest sum of \$8,000 is necessary to enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to prepare the report required under Public Law 86-628, the Legislative Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1961, approved by the President on July 12, 1960, in connection with Members' and employees' travel expenses and so forth. I have discussed this proposed amendment with the members of the committee and I believe they will not oppose its insertion in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

According to the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BONNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 13161) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Aug 27, 1965

14. PERSONNEL. Agreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 7758, to improve the administration of overseas Government activities by providing for the establishment of a coordinated and uniform system for more effectively compensating Government employees for additional costs, and for hardships and inconvenience, incident to their working assignments in overseas areas and providing for uniformity of treatment for all overseas employees to the extent justified by relative conditions of employment. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16631
15. FOREIGN SERVICE. Received the conference report on S. 2633, to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, relating to Foreign Service Staff Officers and to the Foreign Service retirement system (H. Rept 2633), pp. 16631-8
16. OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE. By a vote of 368 to 17, agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12580, to provide Federal grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income. pp. 16655-66
17. COPYRIGHTS. Agreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 4059, to amend title 28 of the U. S. Code so as to protect copyrights from Government infringement by waiving the sovereign immunity of the U. S. for infringement of copyrights. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16673
18. WILDLIFE. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 12533, to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to increase the penalties for violation of that Act. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16673-4
House conferees were appointed on H. R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations (p. 16674). Senate conferees have not been appointed.
Rep. Reuss called the attention of Congress to an agreement between Interior and this Department regarding the drainage of potholes which are the breeding habitat of wild ducks. pp. 16696-7
19. TRANSPORTATION. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5068, to amend the Shipping Act of 1916, to provide for licensing independent foreign freight forwarders. (p. 16674) Senate conferees have not been appointed.
20. TEXTILES; IMPORTS. Rep. Brown, Ga., criticized the Tariff Commission's decision on cotton imports and called on Congress to "act to make our foreign trade policy truly reciprocal" and to "prevent basic American industries... from being sacrificed to foreign policy." pp. 16686-7
Rep. Bailey criticized "internationalists" for "trying to buy friendship abroad at the expense of American industry and American worker's jobs" and requested that Congress materially change or completely junk the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. pp. 16694-6
21. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12091, to further amend the Act authorizing the conveyance of certain Agricultural Research Service lands to Miles City, Mont., in order to extend for one year the authority under such Act (H. Rept. 2168). p. 16712
22. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture Committee approved watershed projects in Okla., Miss., N. Mex., and Colo. p. D724

23. RECLAMATION. The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee the following bills: p. D725
- S. 2195, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the western division of the Dalles Federal reclamation project, Ore.;
- H. R. 10311 (amended), providing that certain provisions of Public Law 335 dated Oct. 7, 1949, shall apply to the Merced division of the lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project; and
- S. 1092, to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kansas.
24. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily digest" states that the program for next week will include the Consent and Private Calendars for Tuesday. p. D726
25. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 29.

SENATE - AUG. 27

26. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 13161 (S. Rept. 1925)(p. 16716). Agreed to a unanimous consent request by Sen. Johnson for consideration of this bill on Mon., Aug. 29 (p. 16673). (See end of this Digest for statement of actions.)
27. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN AID. Agreed to without amendment S. Con. Res. 116, to express the support of Congress for the continued exploration by the President with other nations for the establishment of an international food program for the purpose of furnishing food to needy nations. pp. 16315-6
28. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Carl J. Stephens, General Counsel of the Department, to be a member of the CCC Board of Directors. p. 16761
29. PERSONNEL. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12383, to amend the Federal Employees Compensation Act to make the benefits under the Act more realistic in terms of present wage rates (S. Rept. 1924). p. 16716
- Sen. Clark submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to H. R. 7885, relating to the income tax treatment of nonrefundable capital contributions to the Federal National Mortgage Association, which he stated would permit Federal agencies to deduct municipal wage taxes from employees of Federal agencies who work within a municipality which levies a wage tax. pp. 16733-4
30. OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE. Continued debate on H. R. 12580, to provide Federal grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income. pp. 16740-5, 16746-61, 16737-315
31. BREAD PRICES. Sen. Kefauver submitted the report of the Judiciary Committee, "Administered Prices - Bread," together with minority and individual views (S. Rept. 1923). p. 16716

32. LIME; TAXATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 10960, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the excise tax on cigars (pp. 16317-27). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Williams to permit farmers to write off as an annual expense of operation the purchase of lime (p. 16320).
33. FORESTRY. Sen. Kuchel urged additional appropriations for the Forest Service "to remedy the tremendous damage wreaked on public lands in California and other Western States by a furious rash of recent fires." pp. 16727-3
Sen. Morse inserted correspondence with Governor Hatfield, Ore., on "the problem of assuring adequate public access to the various Federal lands in Oregon for recreational and other purposes." pp. 16733-5
Sen. Morse charged that the granting to Al Sarena Mines of a patent on "23 alleged mining claims consisting of approximately 475 acres of timberland in the Rogue River National Forest, Ore." was a "fraudulent giveaway of the people's timber under the guise of mining claims", and inserted a recent letter from the Forest Service on the volume of timber cut each year on the Al Sarena mines since they were patented. pp. 16735-6
34. RECESSED until Mon., Aug. 29. p. 16330

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

35. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Kefauver commended and inserted an article, "What About TVA? - Kennedy, Nixon Don't Say But Votes Indicate." pp. A6400-1
36. SOIL BANK. Extension of remarks of Sen. Young, N. Dak., inserting a letter to the editor criticizing the soil bank program as being "... guilty of destroying the moral-religious purpose in the farmers calling. The farmer is paid for not carrying out the basic purpose of his vocation." p. A6413
37. DEPRESSED AREAS. Rep. Kee inserted a news release explaining the provisions of her proposed bill to aid areas of substantial unemployment. pp. A6413-4
Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor urging Congress to enact as quickly as possible distressed area legislation. p. A6455.
38. FAMILY FARMS. Rep. Schwengel inserted an article, "What Do They Mean--'Family Size'?" p. A6427
39. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Speech in the House by Reps. Halleck and McCormack as to the House program for the week of Aug. 29. Rep. McCormack stated that "... my best judgment is that we may adjourn sine die around Wednesday or Thursday." pp. A6433-4
40. IMPORTS; FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Utt inserting a statement made before the Tariff Commission on behalf of the olive industry. pp. A6449-50
41. FOREST PRODUCTS. Rep. Porter inserted an article urging the passage of housing legislation to aid the plywood industry. p. A6452
Rep. Porter inserted an article, "Demos Blame GOP For Cuts in Plywood." p. A6456
42. FOOD. Extension of remarks of Rep. Anfuso inserting an article and stating that it "deals with food consumption outside of the home and shows what a tremendous industry it constitutes." pp. A6452-3

43. ANIMAL RESEARCH. Extension of remarks of Sen. Williams, N.J., inserting editorials expressing support for his proposed bill to help insure humane treatment of animals in research laboratories that have received Federal funds. p. A6462

BILLS INTRODUCED

44. NATURAL RESOURCES. S. 3893, by Mr. Cooper, to authorize the Tennessee Valley Authority to establish an Institute for Resources Development Training; to the Committee on Public Works. Remarks of author, p. 16509.
45. RECLAMATION. S. 3894, by Mr. Curtis, to amend the act of May 13, 1956, in order to provide for payment for rights-of-way used for the Ainsworth unit, Missouri River Basin project, being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
46. MILK; MARKETING. S. 3897, Mr. Humphrey, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as amended and as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to provide for judicial review of orders to the Secretary of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Remarks of author, pp. 16509-10.
47. FOREIGN AID. S. 3902 and H.R. 13165. To amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954 to authorize the donation of not to exceed \$1 million of surplus agricultural commodities and other property surplus to the needs of the United States for relief of flood victims in Poland; to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Remarks of author, p. 16510.
48. SMALL BUSINESS. S. 3903, by Mr. Proxmire, to amend the Small Business Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Remarks of author, pp. 16716-7.
49. MUTUAL SECURITY. H. R. 13165 and S. 3902, to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954 to authorize the donation of not to exceed \$1 million of surplus agricultural commodities and other property surplus to the needs of the United States for relief of flood victims in Poland; to the Committee on the Foreign Affairs. Remarks of author, p. 16697.
50. FAMILY FARM. H. J. Res. 302, by Mr. George, establishing a commission to study and make recommendations as to ways and means of raising farm income and of aiding the youth of this Nation who desire to engage in farming as an occupation to establish themselves as farmers, and to insure that the family farm will continue to be a vital part of our American economic and social structure; to the Committee on Agriculture.
- PRICE SUPPORT. by Sen. Humphrey,
51. /S. Con. Res. 117./ To provide price supports at not less than 1956 levels, reduce interest rates on certain farm loans and expand P. L. 430; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author pp. 16778-81

SENATE - Aug. 27 (Continued)

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. In reporting this bill (see item 26 above) the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended \$1,300,000 for the Forest Service, as follows: \$800,000, same as budget estimate, for "Forest land management", (for rehabilitation of burned areas) and \$500,000, same as budget estimate, for "Forest research" (for emergency research on the burned-over San Dimas Experimental Forest).

Of the \$500,000 Foreign Agricultural Service budget estimate for agricultural market development and trade support activities (\$330,000 by direct appropriation and \$170,000 by transfer from funds appropriated under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, "Removal of Surplus Agricultural Commodities"), the Senate Committee restored \$445,000 (\$275,000 in direct appropriations and the full \$170,000 of Section 32 funds).

The budget estimate of \$1,000,000 under "Funds appropriated to the President" for program administration, audit, and end-use checks of overseas surplus agricultural commodity donations carried on by private voluntary relief agencies was restored.

The Committee added the following additional items:

President's special international program, \$550,000 for two U. S. trade exhibits at Helsinki, Finland, and Accra, Ghana, and \$436,000 for seven additional trade missions, in addition to the regular 1961 planned program.

Special foreign currency program, \$1,300,000 for the purchase of rupees to enable U. S. participation in the Indian Industries Fair to be held in New Delhi in Nov. and Dec. 1961.

Office of Education, payment to Hawaii under the Morrill Act, \$6,000,000. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, \$57,000.

Aid in implementing the national shelter policy through construction and testing of model fallout shelters in existing Federal buildings, \$2,000,000.

Provision for design characteristics of selected new Federal buildings to provide for fallout shelters and storage in basements or sub-basements with increased thickness of slabs and of exposed walls, \$5,289,000.

Repeal of Sec. 303 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, which prohibits funds for fallout shelters except where specifically provided.

Office of Saline Water (for research on conversion of salt water to fresh water), \$500,000.

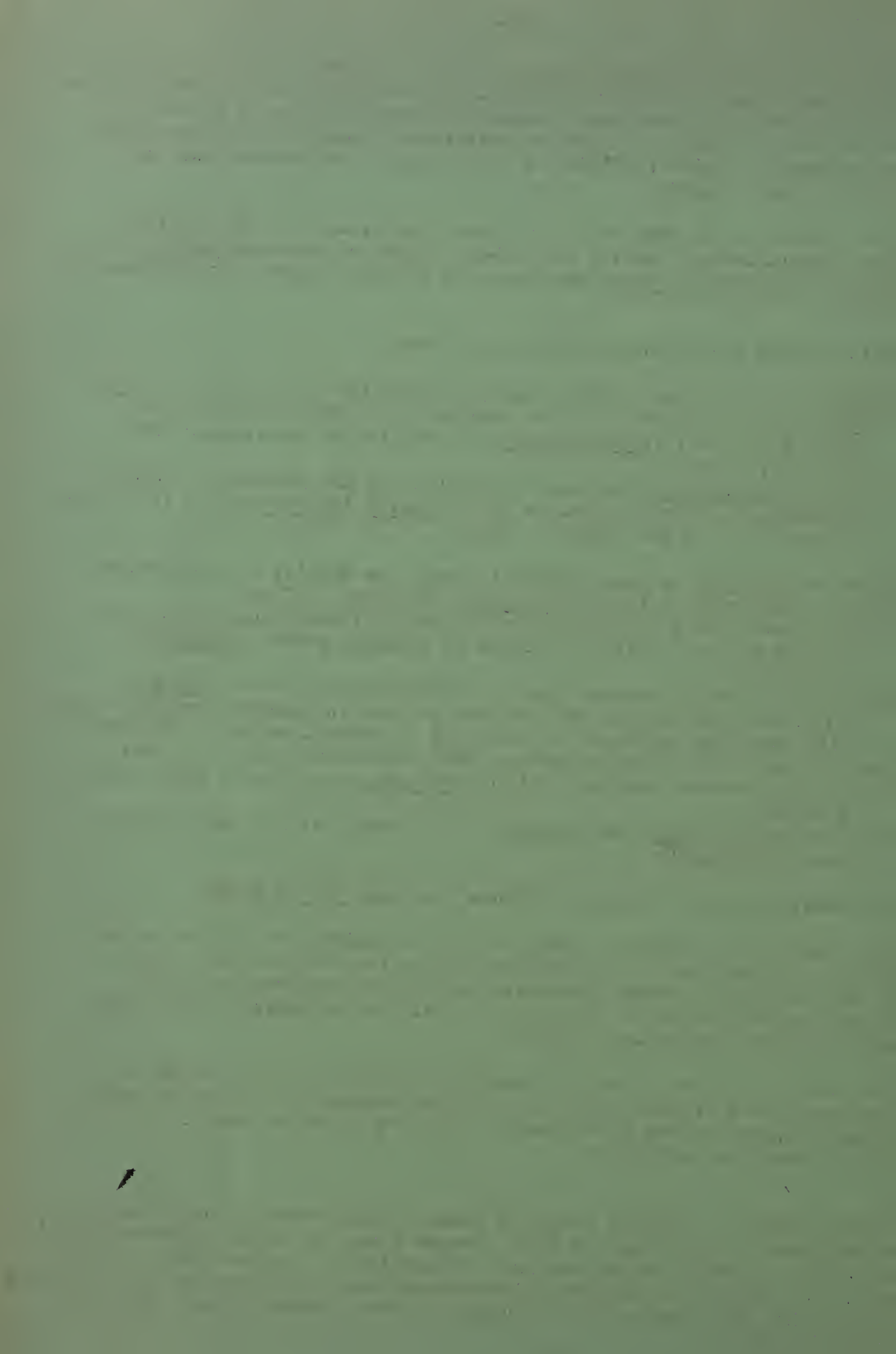
The committee report states as follows regarding cattle ticks:

"The committee is concerned about the recent serious outbreak of cattle ticks in the Southeast. It believes that every effort should be made by the Department through quarantine and control measures to protect against further spread of the ticks, as well as to eradicate them from infected areas and herds of cattle.

"The committee directs the Department to use every feasible means to accelerate this program and to use existing authority to transfer funds between appropriations if necessary to provide adequate funds for cattle tick eradication measures."

oOo

HIGHLIGHTS (cont'd): judicial review of Federal milk orders. Senate committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. Senate agreed to measure for study of U. N. food-for-peace program. Senate confirmed nomination of Stephens to be CCC Board Director. Sen. Humphrey submitted and discussed measure to provide price supports at not less than 1956 levels, reduce interest rates on certain farm loans, and expand Public Law 480.



86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 13161

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 27 (legislative day, AUGUST 24), 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 FOREST SERVICE

3 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

4 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
5 utilization", as follows: "Forest land management", \$700,-
6 000, and "Forest research", \$500,000.

7 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

9 GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE ADMINISTRATION

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
11 Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960, including hire of passen-
12 ger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 15
13 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for
14 individuals not to exceed \$75 per day, \$60,000.

15 WEST VIRGINIA CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
17 Act of June 11, 1960 (74 Stat. 204), \$5,000, to remain
18 available until expended.

19 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

20 EIGHTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

21 For an additional amount for "Eighteenth Decennial
22 Census", \$8,500,000, to remain available until December 31,
23 1962.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMISISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in title I of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for expenses of administration and research, is increased from "\$29,591,500" to "\$29,626,500": *Provided*, That the foregoing limitation shall be available for expenses necessary to establish and maintain a National Register of Revoked Motor Vehicle Operators' Licenses, as authorized by the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 526).

FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

AUTHORIZATION)

For payment of obligations incurred in carry out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 204, pursuant to contract authorization granted by title 23, United States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended, \$27,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1960: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road

1 construction and maintenance but the total cost of any such
2 item under this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

3 PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
4 AUTHORIZATION)

5 For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the
6 provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 209, pur-
7 suant to the contract authorization granted by title 23, United
8 States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended,
9 \$2,700,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to
10 be appropriated for the fiscal year 1961.

11 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

12 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

13 OPERATING EXPENSES

14 Department of Occupations and Professions

15 For an additional amount for "Department of Occupa-
16 tions and Professions", \$50,000.

17 COURTS

18 For an additional amount for "Courts", including neces-
19 sary expenses of the Legal Aid Agency for the District of
20 Columbia for carrying out the provisions of Public Law
21 86-531, \$75,000, which shall be transferred to the judiciary,
22 to be disbursed by the Administrative Office of the United
23 States Courts.

1 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

2 The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of
3 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
4 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
5 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for
6 the fiscal years involved.

7 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,
8 AND WELFARE

9 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$1,000,000.

13 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

14 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

15 For an additional amount for capital contributions to
16 student loan funds under title II of the National Defense
17 Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605), applications
18 for which were filed by the June 30, 1960, deadline date,
19 and for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student
20 loan funds, \$14,430,000, of which not to exceed \$201,210
21 shall be for such loans for non-Federal capital contributions.

1 LAND-GRANT COLLEGE AID

2 For payment to the State of Hawaii, as authorized by
3 section 14 (e) of the Hawaii Omnibus Act (Public Law 86-
4 624, approved July 12, 1960), \$2,225,000.

5 SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

6 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

7 Salaries and Expenses

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$80,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be avail-
10 able for pay increases for employees of Gallaudet College,
11 comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees
12 Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by administrative
13 action, which may be effective on the same date as the pay
14 increases provided by that Act.

15 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

16 Salaries and Expenses

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$400,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be avail-
19 able for pay increases for employees of Howard University,
20 comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees
21 Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by administrative
22 action, which may be effective on the same date as the pay
23 increases provided by that Act.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL

RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$28,500.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$100,000.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$145,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL PROVISION

The second paragraph under the heading "General Services Administration", subhead "General Provisions", in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, is amended to read as follows:

"Appropriations under the heading 'Construction, Public Buildings Projects' shall be available for (1) acquisition of buildings and sites thereof by purchase, condemnation,

1 or otherwise, including prepayment of purchase contracts,
 2 (2) extension or conversion of Government-owned build-
 3 ings, and (3) construction of projects for new public build-
 4 ings approved pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1959.”

5 HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

6 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

7 For an additional amount for “Civil War Centennial
 8 Commission”, \$3,750.

9 GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

10 For necessary expenses of the George Washington
 11 Carver Centennial Commission, \$125,000: *Provided*, That
 12 this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment
 13 into law of authorizing legislation for said Commission dur-
 14 ing the Eighty-sixth Congress.

15 JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 17 Act of April 8, 1960 (74 Stat. 37), establishing the James
 18 Madison Memorial Commission, \$5,000, to remain avail-
 19 able until expended.

20 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 23 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), includ-
 24 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose

1 publications or services are available to members only or to
 2 members at a price lower than to the general public; and
 3 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
 4 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$250,000.

5 THE PANAMA CANAL

6 CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

7 Operating Expenses

8 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
 9 \$593,750.

10 Capital Outlay

11 For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", \$121,000,
 12 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part
 13 of the foregoing amount shall be available for any expenses
 14 related to the construction of any quarters at a cost in excess
 15 of \$9,000 per unit.

16 PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

17 Limitation on General and Administrative Expenses,

18 Panama Canal Company

19 The limitation under this head in the Department of
 20 Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961,
 21 on the amount available for general and administrative ex-
 22 penses of the Panama Canal Company, is increased from
 23 "\$8,680,000" to "\$9,375,600".

1 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be
5 available for pay increases for employees of local and appeal
6 boards, comparable to those provided by the Federal Em-
7 ployees Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by adminis-
8 trative action pursuant to law, which may be effective on the
9 same date as the pay increases provided by that Act.

10 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

11 INPATIENT CARE

12 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care",
13 \$4,185,000.

14 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

15 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

16 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

17 Salaries and Expenses

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$400,000.

20 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

21 Salaries and Expenses

22 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
23 production and conservation of coal in the United States
24 through research and development, as authorized by Public

1 Law 86-599, including hire of passenger motor vehicles,
2 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
3 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary
4 at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$1,000,-
5 000, to remain available until expended, of which not to
6 exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administration and
7 supervision.

8 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

9 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

10 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
11 and resources", \$1,350,000.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

13 The limitation under this head in the Department of
14 the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961,
15 on the number of aircraft that may be purchased is increased
16 from two to three, of which two are for replacement only.

17 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

18 CONSTRUCTION

19 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,800,-
20 000, to remain available until expended.

21 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

22 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

23 For an additional amount for advance planning activi-
24 ties on the Canadian River project, Texas, \$300,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance", \$2,200,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Construction and Rehabilitation", fiscal year 1961.

EMERGENCY FUND

For an additional amount for the “Emergency fund”, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U.S.C. 502), to remain available until expended for the purposes specified in said Act, \$500,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation “Construction and Rehabilitation”, fiscal year 1961.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE •

Construction

For an additional amount for “Construction”, \$250,000,
to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for “Management and investigations of resources”, \$100,000.

Construction of Fishing Vessels

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$500,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

3 Section 20 (b) of the Indian Claims Commission Act of
4 August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70s), is hereby amended
5 by adding at the end of the second sentence thereof a new
6 sentence as follows:

7 "In similar manner and with like effect the United States
8 may appeal to the Court of Claims from any interlocutory
9 determination by the Commission establishing the liability
10 of the United States notwithstanding such determination is
11 not for any reason whatever final as to the amount of re-
12 covery; and any such interlocutory appeal shall be taken
13 on or before January 1, 1961, or three months from such
14 interlocutory determination, whichever is later: *Provided*,
15 That the failure of the United States to appeal from any such
16 interlocutory determination shall not constitute a waiver of
17 its right to challenge such interlocutory determination in
18 any appeal from any final determination subsequently made
19 in the case."

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

21 MARSHALS

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
23 United States attorneys and marshals", \$400,000.

1 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

2 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3 For an additional amount for mileage of Members of the
4 House and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
5 \$190,000, to be paid as an additional allowance for the
6 second session of the Eighty-sixth Congress in the manner
7 prescribed by law for each regular session.

8 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

9 OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

10 Salaries

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$8,200: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That from and after July 1, 1960, the salary rates of
13 the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Architect of the
14 Capitol, and the Second Assistant Architect of the Capitol,
15 shall be \$22,000, \$20,200, and \$18,500 per annum, re-
16 spectively.

17 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

18 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

19 For the preparation of the Clerk's report, under the di-
20 rection of the Clerk of the House, as required by law, \$8,000.

21 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

22 For payment of claims as settled and determined by
23 departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
24 rendered against the United States by the United States
25 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth

1 in House Document Numbered 452, Eighty-sixth Congress,
2 \$20,322,281, together with such amounts as may be nec-
3 essary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judg-
4 ments or provided by law) and such additional sums due
5 to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to
6 pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
7 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have
8 become final and conclusive against the United States by
9 failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided fur-*
10 *ther*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or
11 by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated
12 for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after
13 the date of approval of this Act: *Provided further*, That
14 not to exceed 10 per centum of the amount set forth in
15 House Document Numbered 452 in connection with the
16 claim of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene King shall be paid to or re-
17 ceived by any agent or attorney on account of services ren-
18 dered in connection with such claim, and any person vio-
19 lating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misde-
20 meanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum
21 not exceeding \$1,000.

Passed the House of Representatives August 26, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 13161

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 27 (legislative day, AUGUST 24), 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

AUGUST 27 (legislative day, AUGUST 24), 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 13161]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 13161) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$91, 085, 481
Amount of increase by Senate committee.....	213, 957, 250
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	305, 042, 731
Estimates considered by the Senate.....	81, 932, 731
Over budget estimates.....	223, 110, 000

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

The committee has approved for the President's special international program, the sum of \$986,800. This amount, which the House denied, will provide \$550,000 for two U.S. trade exhibits at Helsinki, Finland, and Accra, Ghana, and \$436,800 for seven additional trade missions, in addition to the regular 1961 planned program.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

The committee has also approved the appropriation requested in Senate Document 120, of \$1,300,000 for the purchase of rupees to

enable U.S. participation in the Indian Industries Fair to be held in New Delhi in November and December 1961.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OVERSEA SURPLUS, AGRICULTURAL COM-MODITY DONATIONS

The committee recommends approval of the supplemental estimate of \$1 million, denied by the House, to purchase foreign currencies which accrue under section 104(b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. The funds authorized are limited to the purchase of currencies which are excess to the normal requirements, for use by the International Cooperation Administration to provide an adequate program of auditing and checking on end-use recipients of the food commodity donation program carried on by private voluntary relief agencies. The value of commodities distributed now runs in excess of \$200 million in 90 countries.

MUTUAL SECURITY

DEFENSE SUPPORT

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$65,000,000 for defense support in this bill. In the mutual security appropriation bill for fiscal year 1961, the Senate approved an appropriation of \$675,000,000. This figure was later reduced in conference to \$610,000,000. The sum recommended in this bill will provide the full amount deleted by the committee on conference on the mutual security appropriation bill. The House bill originally recommended an appropriation of \$600,000,000.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

For the bilateral technical cooperation program, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,000,000 in this bill. In the mutual security appropriation bill for fiscal year 1961, the Senate approved an appropriation of \$172,000,000, an increase of \$22,000,000 over the House-approved amount of \$150,000,000. The deletion of \$22,000,000 approved by the conference committee is restored in this bill.

The House bill for the mutual security program for fiscal year 1961 contained the following language provision:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate any project or activity which has not been justified to the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The provision was deleted from the bill by the Senate but it was restored by the committee of conference. The committee, in this bill, has adopted the following provision which has the effect of repealing the provision previously stricken by the Senate from the mutual security appropriation bill. This new provision provides for a reporting to the committees of the Senate and House whenever a project is financed from fiscal year 1961 funds where an estimate has not been submitted:

The proviso in the paragraph headed "Technical cooperation, general authorization" in title I of the Mutual Security and

Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, is amended to read as follows:

"Provided, That every project or activity financed from funds made available for the fiscal year 1961 for such assistance and for which an estimate has not been submitted, shall be reported to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives."

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,000,000 for special assistance in this bill. An appropriation of \$230,000,000 was agreed to in conference for this purpose in the mutual security appropriation bill for fiscal year 1961, a decrease of \$26,000,000 under the amount of \$256,000,000 previously approved by the Senate. The House originally approved an appropriation of \$206,000,000 in the mutual security bill.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For general administrative expenses, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000 in this bill. In the mutual security appropriation bill for fiscal year 1961, the Senate approved an appropriation of \$40,000,000. This figure was later reduced in conference to the House approved figure of \$38,000,000. The sum recommended by the committee will provide the full amount deleted by the committee of conference in the mutual security appropriation bill.

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

For advances to the Development Loan Fund, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$75,000,000 in this bill. In the mutual security appropriation bill for fiscal year 1961, an appropriation of \$550,000,000 was provided. This amount was the amount approved by the House and was \$150,000,000 less than the amount approved by the Senate. The committee has restored one-half of the reduction made by the conference committee.

A language provision has been included in the bill which has the effect of increasing the amount for administrative expenses of the Development Loan Fund from \$1,800,000 to \$2,150,000. This increase is the same increase provided by the Senate in the mutual security appropriation bill for fiscal year 1961, which increase was not retained by the committee of conference.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL AND COMPTROLLER

The committee recommends a language provision in this bill which has the effect of increasing the amount of funds available for this Office to the full amount of the budget estimate of \$1,762,000. The House approved a limitation of \$1,000,000 in the mutual security appropriation bill for fiscal year 1961. This provision was stricken in the Senate which had the effect of providing the full amount of the estimate. During the conference, the House provision was restored to the bill with a limitation of \$1,200,000.

The committee requests and it is understood the Under Secretary of State has agreed that a copy of each investigative report provided the Under Secretary of State by the Inspector General and Comptroller would be furnished simultaneously to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.

LANGUAGE PROVISION

The committee recommends a language provision authorizing the reobligation of deobligated funds. The appropriation act for the mutual security program for many years has contained such a provision. A similar provision was included in the mutual security appropriation bill for fiscal year 1961 by the Senate but was deleted from the bill in the conference committee.

The Acting Secretary of State has assured the committee that none of the project funds deobligated will be used to start new projects which have not been justified to the committees of the Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

The committee recommends an additional direct appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service of \$275,000 and approves a transfer of section 32 funds of \$170,000, totaling \$445,000. This supplemental budget request contained in House Document 400 was denied by the House when it reported H.R. 12740 and further consideration by the committee was deferred until now. The amount recommended is \$55,000 under the supplemental budget request.

The recommended funds are to be used to strengthen the foreign market development and trade fair programs of the Service, in its effort to provide new and expanded outlets for the sale of U.S. agricultural products.

The committee is concerned about the recent serious outbreak of cattle fever ticks in the Southeast. It believes that every effort should be made by the Department through quarantine and control measures to protect against further spread of the ticks, as well as to eradicate them from infected areas and herds of cattle.

The committee directs the Department to use every feasible means to accelerate this program and to use existing authority to transfer funds between appropriations if necessary to provide adequate funds for cattle tick eradication measures.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1960.....	¹ \$102, 265, 800
Appropriation, 1961 (regular act).....	92, 159, 700
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 118).....	800, 000
House allowance.....	700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	800, 000

¹ Includes \$20,450,000 for "Fighting forest fires" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$800,000 for the immediate rehabilitation of recently burned areas within the national forests.

In recommending the full amount of the estimate, which is an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance, the committee has taken into consideration that since this estimate was submitted a substantial number of acres have burned in national forests in Idaho and South Dakota. In programing these funds the committee expects the Forest Service to give attention to these most recent fires.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1960-----	\$14, 526, 400
Appropriation, 1961 (regular act)-----	17, 332, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 118)-----	500, 000
House allowance-----	500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	500, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$500,000 for "Forest research." These funds are required for the rehabilitation of the facilities of the San Dimas (California) experimental forest which recently burned.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Office of field services, salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$207,500, a reduction of \$42,500 from the \$250,000 requested in House Document 400 for additional field positions for the export expansion program. This item was denied in its entirety when the House was considering estimates for additional funds in the supplemental appropriation bill for 1961.

West Virginia centennial celebration.—An appropriation of \$15,000, the amount of the budget request contained in Senate Document 111, is recommended. This is an increase of \$10,000 over the amount of \$5,000 proposed in the House bill.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses.—The recommendation of the committee is for an appropriation of \$150,000 for the foreign trade statistics program of the Census Bureau. The supplemental appropriation for 1961 provided \$150,000 of a requested \$300,000 for this activity. With the amount herein recommended, the full budget request for \$300,000 will be provided.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses.—The amount of \$284,000 is recommended for the improvement of the seismic sea wave warning system of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The amount recommended includes (a) \$89,000 for additional personnel at seismograph observatories and their quarters; (b) \$20,000 to determine the feasibility of a research project using hydraulic model to study the behavior of seismic sea waves; and (c) \$175,000 for 12 additional tide stations in the Pacific Ocean areas.

Construction and equipment.—The committee has included language in the bill authorizing the lease of certain Indian lands for the site of a seismological laboratory.

The language proposed is as follows:

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

For the purpose of obtaining a suitable site for construction of a Coast and Geodetic Survey Seismological Laboratory, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized, on behalf of the United States, to lease from the Isleta Indian Tribe, and the Isleta Indian Tribe, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to lease to the Secretary of Commerce, for a minimum term of 25 years, with provisions for renewal, approximately seven hundred and fifty acres, more or less, of tribal land on the Isleta Indian Reservation; such land being situated in Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, Township 8 North, Range 5 East, New Mexico Principal Meridian, County of Bernalillo, State of New Mexico. Any lease entered into hereunder shall provide for an annual rental not in excess of \$1,200, and shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which the tribe may jointly use that portion of the leased area not specifically needed for the laboratory. The construction of the laboratory, on the land leased hereunder, shall be undertaken by the Secretary of Commerce, on behalf of the United States, and the Secretary shall provide, in connection therewith, such structures, appurtenances and facilities as may be necessary or desirable in furtherance of the purposes and requirements of such laboratory, and shall provide for the repair, maintenance, alteration, or improvements thereof.

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$291,500, a reduction of \$58,500 from the \$350,000 requested in House Document 400 for staff to develop information on foreign markets and provide commodity and industry information for the export expansion program. This item was denied in its entirety when the House was considering estimates for additional funds in the supplemental appropriation bill for 1961.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

Salaries and expenses.—An appropriation of \$1,000,000, which is \$200,000 less than the \$1,200,000 requested in House Document 400, is recommended. The amount recommended is for the additional staff requested in this area for the export expansion program. This item was also denied in its entirety when the House was considering estimates for additional funds in the supplemental appropriation bill for 1961.

A requested \$100,000 for administrative expenses has been reduced proportionately to \$83,000.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$50,000 for the extension of the agricultural weather service to eastern and southern Arkansas. This service has been inaugurated within the past few years in the Mississippi Delta area and the committee has been advised of its outstanding success.

The committee has deferred, without prejudice, a request for \$55,000 for a weather radar facility at Concordia, Kans. The Weather Bureau and the Federal Aviation Agency are requested to look into this matter and report their findings to the committee in order that this matter may be given further consideration when the 1962 budget estimates are being considered.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee has approved additional appropriations of \$10,261,500 for essential operating and capital outlay expenses in fiscal year 1961. Testimony presented to the committee showed the sufficiency of revenues in the general fund account that would be required to meet the expenditures anticipated through approval of the items listed as follows:

Operating expenses:

Executive Office.....	\$47, 000
Department of Occupations and Professions.....	50, 000
Courts.....	155, 000

Capital outlay:

Public building construction.....	6, 170, 800
Department of Sanitary Engineering.....	3, 838, 000

The request of \$3 million as additional Federal payment to the general fund is disapproved. The committee expects to fully explore the financial status of the general fund early in the next session, in consideration of the legislation passed by the 86th Congress respecting pay increase costs and additional revenues expected from new tax measures.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1961 appropriation.....	\$16, 852, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	1, 528, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 528, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$528,000 over the House allowance.

These funds are sought to carry out the provisions of the Color Additive Amendments of 1960 and the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act of 1960, enacted in July.

The budget estimate contemplated the immediate recruitment of personnel to discharge the responsibilities imposed by the enactment of these new laws. The absorption of the House cut would necessitate the postponement of recruitment for the Hazardous Substances Labeling Act until the last quarter of the fiscal year, while the responsibility under the terms of the act is an immediate one. The allowance of the lesser amount would also require the deferment of the purchase of special scientific equipment urgently needed for the discharge of the inspection and chemical analysis program, and the deferment of the acquisition and refurbishing of Washington laboratory facilities, thereby imposing an even greater burden on laboratories already overcrowded.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1961 appropriation-----	\$173, 050, 000
Student loan fund-----	44, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	¹ (17, 900, 000)
House allowance-----	14, 430, 000
Committee recommendation-----	14, 430, 000

¹ Submitted as a revised regular 1961 estimate.

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, \$14,430,000, for an additional amount for student loan funds, to make available a total of \$58,430,000 for fiscal year 1961, a sum sufficient to pay in full the approved adjusted requests of participating institutions.

The original estimate for student loan funds for fiscal year was \$44 million, allowed in full by the House. A revised estimate requesting an additional \$17,900,000 was received in the Senate after completion of hearings on the regular bill, and no consideration was given the supplemental request because of its late submission. Further data discloses that a lesser sum is required, approval of which is recommended by the committee.

LAND-GRANT COLLEGE AID

Supplemental estimate-----	\$6, 000, 000
House allowance-----	2, 225, 000
Committee recommendation-----	6, 000, 000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate, \$6,000,000, an increase of \$3,775,000 over the House allowance.

The Hawaii Omnibus Act was enacted by the Congress within the past 2 months. It provides an authorization of \$6 million to be appropriated to the State of Hawaii to be held and used subject to the terms of the first Morrill Act of July 2, 1862. The authorization received the minute attention and consideration of the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, and the recommendations of the two committees were ratified by the two Houses. This committee accordingly approves the full amount authorized in section 14(e) of the Hawaii Omnibus Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

1961 appropriation-----	\$24, 620, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	3, 070, 000
Committee recommendation-----	3, 070, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, received in the Senate on August 26, Senate Document No. 121.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to permit a program of grants to schools of public health. Of the total, \$2 million will be for project grants to (1) improve curriculums; (2) strengthen programs of training in public health administration; (3) develop improved training methods; and (4) enlarge facilities to provide for increased enrollment. An additional \$1 million would be used to

make grants to the 11 schools of public health to alleviate financial deficits resulting from operating costs which exceed tuition payments. The balance of \$70,000 is to provide the cost of administering the project grant programs.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The 1960 amendments to the Social Security Act will provide, among other things, a new program of Federal grants to the States for medical assistance to the aged. Existing appropriation language does not provide authority for use of funds for the newly authorized medical services for aged persons who are not receiving old-age assistance. The committee recommends the approval of language to effect this.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

The committee recommends approval of the House allowances of \$80,000 and \$400,000 for Gallaudet College and Howard University, respectively for pay increases to be granted by administrative action comparable to those authorized for Federal employees by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960. The Department did not request restoration of the House reductions of \$2,400 and \$400 for Gallaudet and Howard respectively.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

1961 appropriation.....	\$115, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 118).....	57, 000
House allowance.....	28, 500
Committee recommendation.....	57, 000

The committee recommends restoration of \$28,500, to provide the supplemental budget estimate of \$57,000. The addition of this amount to \$115,000 included in the regular appropriation act would provide \$172,000 for the first full year of operation of the commission, a reduction of \$3,000 from the budget request of \$175,000. The committee is advised that the restoration is required in order to allow the commission to function in the areas of study that have been assigned for initial effort.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

1961 appropriation.....	\$19, 405, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 118).....	157, 000
House allowance.....	100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$100,000 additional of the \$157,000 requested in order to extend the coverage of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Act to certain employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees as authorized by recent legislation. The committee believes that backlogs affecting other programs should be considered in connection with the regular estimates for the next fiscal year.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

1961 appropriation (plus \$40,000 from war claims fund).....	\$340, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 118).....	290, 000
House allowance.....	145, 000
Committee recommendation.....	290, 000

Restoration of \$145,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide the supplemental estimate of \$290,000 additional, in order to cover the initial operating expenses of a 5-year program to adjudicate claims of U.S. citizens for losses incurred through nationalization in Poland, for which Poland will provide \$40 million pursuant to the agreement of July 16, 1960. Added to \$340,000 in the regular appropriation act, the total appropriations for 1961 would amount to \$630,000, besides \$40,000 authorized to be expended from the war claims fund.

The committee also recommends inserting the authorization for an office in Poland, as requested, as well as increasing the travel limitation to \$30,000, in line with the requirements involved in these Polish claims.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

1961 appropriation.....	\$58, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 118).....	2, 000, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

To aid in implementing the national shelter policy approved by the President, the committee recommends approval of the supplemental estimate of \$2,000,000 for the construction and testing of model fallout shelters in existing Federal buildings. The committee is advised by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization that this program will stimulate State and local governments and the public to construct fallout shelters on their own initiative.

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

1961 appropriation.....	\$144, 836, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 118).....	5, 289, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	5, 289, 000

To further aid in implementing the national shelter policy approved by the President, the committee recommends approval of the supplemental estimate of \$5,289,000, in order that design characteristics of selected new Federal buildings will provide for fallout shelters and storage in basements or subbasements, with increased thickness of slabs and of exposed walls. The committee is advised that such basic fallout protection would make no provision at this time for built-in mechanical equipment such as standby motor generators, wells, or water storage tanks, or air conditioning.

GENERAL PROVISION

The committee recommends, as requested in the supplemental estimate, repeal of section 303 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, prohibiting funds for fallout shelters except where specifi-

cally provided. The committee is advised that the Veterans' Administration, in view of this provision in the regular act, is unable to incorporate fallout protection in accordance with the national shelter policy in new hospitals for which funds are available, and that other agencies are similarly affected.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$100, 000
Appropriation, 1961 (regular act).....	100, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 118).....	3, 750
House allowance.....	3, 750
Committee recommendation.....	3, 750

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$3,750 for "Salaries and expenses" of the Civil War Centennial Commission. These funds are required to meet the cost of salary increases to the employees of the Commission comparable to those granted to the classified employees in the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	¹ \$125, 000
Committee recommendation.....	¹ 25, 000

¹ Contingent upon the enactment of authorizing legislation.

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$25,000 for the necessary expenses of the proposed George Washington Carver Centennial Commission. The sum recommended is contingent upon the enactment into law of legislation to authorize the Commission.

It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended, which is a decrease of \$100,000 below the House allowance, will be adequate to meet the expenses of the committee during the current fiscal year.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 118).....	\$10, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$10,000 for the necessary expenses of the James Madison Memorial Commission, which was created by Public Law 86-147. It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended, which is an increase of \$5,000 over the House allowance, is necessary in order that the Commission may perform its duties.

U.S. TERRITORIAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation to date.....	\$5, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	(1)

¹ Language.

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision to continue available the unobligated portion of the original appropriation of \$5,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 118).....	\$500, 000
House allowance.....	250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$500,000 for the "Salaries and expenses" of the National Capital Transportation Agency. In recommending the allowance of the full request, which is an increase of \$250,000 over the House allowance, the committee has taken into consideration the fact that the authorizing act requires the Agency to submit a report by November of 1962.

THE PANAMA CANAL

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Operating expenses.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$950,700, the amount of the supplemental requests contained in Senate Documents 111, 118, and 122. The funds provided are for salary increases awarded certain unskilled and semiskilled employees and teachers in the Canal Zone, the cost of pay increases administratively granted to certain employees on a basis comparable to classified and postal pay increases, and the increased monthly payments to eligible annuitants as granted by recent legislation.

The amount of \$325,700 (as requested in S. Doc. 122) for pay increases for policemen, firemen, and teachers is subject to the following proviso:

: Provided, That \$325,700 of this amount shall become available only upon enactment into law during this calendar year of legislation providing pay increases for policemen, firemen, and teachers of the District of Columbia

Capital outlay.—An appropriation of \$134,200, as requested in Senate Document 111, is recommended. This is an increase of \$13,200 over the amount proposed in the House bill. The funds provided would permit commencement of construction of 500 non-U.S. citizen employee quarters in the Canal Zone.

The House bill also contained a proviso "that no part of the foregoing amount shall be available for any expenses related to the construction of any quarters at a cost in excess of \$9,000 per unit".

The committee recommends the deletion of the above proviso and insertion of the following:

: Provided, That no part of the foregoing amount shall be available for any expenses related to the construction of any quarters, exclusive of provision of utility connections and costs of the Canal Zone Government, at an average cost in excess of \$9,000 per unit

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

Limitation on general and administrative expenses.—An increase in the administrative expenses limitation to provide an additional \$732,200, as requested in Senate Document 118, is recommended. The House bill proposes \$695,600 and the amount recommended is an increase of \$36,600 over the House bill. These funds are for the payment of administrative pay increases comparable to those for employees of the Canal Zone Government and the higher cash relief payments to eligible annuitants granted by Public Law 86-672, approved July 14, 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960	\$1, 755, 000
Appropriation, 1961 (regular act)	1, 355, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 118)	500, 000
House allowance	400, 000
Committee recommendation	500, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$500,000 for the research program of the Office of Saline Water. The sum recommended, which is an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance, will provide for a general expansion in the research efforts of the Office of Saline Water.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation to date	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 118)	\$1, 000, 000
House allowance	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$1,000,000 for the "Salaries and expenses" of the Office of Coal Research.

The committee also recommends the deletion of the provision in the House bill imposing a limitation of \$200,000 for administration and supervision costs.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1960	\$25, 402, 000
Appropriation, 1961 (regular act)	25, 950, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 118)	1, 500, 000
House allowance	1, 350, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 500, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$1,500,000 for the reseeding and reforestation of recently burned areas under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. It is the view of the committee that the full amount of the supplemental estimate will be required for this purpose, and therefore

the committee has recommended the allowance of the estimate of \$1,500,000, which is an increase of \$150,000 over the House allowance.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends concurrence with the House provision authorizing the Bureau of Land Management to replace an aircraft that was recently damaged beyond repair while supporting firefighting operations.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1960	\$13,575,000
Appropriation, 1961 (regular act)	14,215,000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 111)	2,200,000
House allowance	1,800,000
Committee recommendation	2,450,000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$2,450,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The sum recommended is for the following facilities:

Haskell Institute, Kansas, \$2,200,000.—These funds are required for the alteration and repairs of existing facilities, for the rehabilitation of utility systems, and for construction of a new academic building and three dormitories at this Bureau facility.

Payment to the Parshall, N. Dak., Special School District No. 3, \$250,000.—These funds are for a payment to the district for the construction of school facilities that will be available to Indian children in the area. The committee also recommends the inclusion of a provision in the bill to authorize the payment.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Appropriation, 1960	\$132,466,171
Appropriation, 1961 (regular act)	166,444,880
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 118)	Language
House allowance	300,000
Committee recommendation	300,000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$300,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Reclamation. The funds recommended are for the advance planning of the Canadian River project in Texas.

The committee also recommends the inclusion of a provision, as requested in Senate Document 118, increasing the limitation on expenditures for the Crescent Lake Dam project, Oregon, from \$297,000 to \$305,000. This increase will permit the payment of a claim recently awarded to the contractor by the Department of the Interior Board of Contract Appeals.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1960	\$29,137,725
Appropriation, 1961 (regular act)	31,443,000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 111)	2,200,000
House allowance	¹ 2,200,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 2,200,000

¹ To be derived by transfer.

The committee recommends the allowance of the request of \$2,200,000 for the purchase of additional power required to meet the contractual commitments of the Bureau. The House bill provides that these funds shall be derived by transfer from the "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation. The committee recommends that the funds be derived by transfer from the appropriation entitled "Upper Colorado River Basin Fund".

LOAN PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1960-----	\$11, 227, 587
Appropriation, 1961 (regular act)-----	11, 642, 825
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 111)-----	9, 652, 000
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	None

The committee recommends that the supplemental request of \$9,652,000 for the "Loan program" be disallowed. The funds requested were for the full amounts of the loans to the South Sutter Water District and the Brown's Valley Irrigation District. Funds for the first-year requirements of these loans are included in the pending public works appropriation bill.

EMERGENCY FUND

Appropriation, 1960-----	None
Appropriation, 1961 (regular act)-----	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 111)-----	\$500, 000
House allowance-----	¹ 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	¹ 500, 000

¹ To be derived by transfer.

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$500,000 for the emergency fund of the Bureau of Reclamation. The House bill provides that these funds be derived by transfer from the "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation. The committee recommends that the funds be derived by transfer from the appropriation entitled "Upper Colorado River Basin Fund".

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision in the bill to increase the annual compensation of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation from \$17,500 to \$19,000.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1960-----	\$42, 350, 000
Appropriation, 1961 (regular act)-----	43, 650, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 403)-----	¹ 300, 000
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	300, 000

¹ This request was disallowed by the House in its action on the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961. The Senate committee deferred action on the request when acting on the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$300,000 to match a like sum appropriated by the Kentucky Legis-

lature for a geologic mapping program in Kentucky. In taking this action the committee calls attention to the fact that the State funds are contingent upon the appropriation of Federal funds.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$13, 600, 000
Appropriation, 1961 (regular act and the Supplemental Appropriation Act).....	20, 953, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 403).....	¹ 1, 500, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

¹ The original estimate was \$4,453,000. However, \$2,953,000 was included in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961. While the House disallowed \$1,500,000 of the estimate, the committee deferred action on that portion of the estimate.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$500,000 for the acquisition of lands in existing national park areas. The funds recommended are for—

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Fla., \$275,000.—These funds are for the acquisition of additional lands for the monument in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 86-580 which authorized the acquisition of additional lands.

Harpers Ferry National Monument, W. Va., \$225,000.—These funds are for the acquisition of additional lands for the Harpers Ferry National Monument in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 86-655.

The budget request of \$1,500,000 was for the acquisition of additional lands for the Joshua Tree National Monument, Calif. The committee does not recommend any funds for this purpose.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$3, 410, 000
Appropriation, 1961 (regular act).....	4, 535, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 111).....	100, 000
House allowance.....	250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	250, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$250,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The funds recommended are for the following purposes:

Repair of flood damage, \$100,000.—The funds are required for the emergency repair of flood damage at three national wildlife refuges.

De Soto National Wildlife Refuge, \$150,000.—These funds are required for the emergency dredging of the Oxbow Channel.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1960	\$6,345,000
Appropriation, 1961 (regular act)	6,591,000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 111)	300,000
House allowance	100,000
Committee recommendation	300,000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$300,000 for an expansion of the Bureau's tuna research programs in the Eastern Pacific. It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended, which is an increase of \$200,000 over the House allowance, is required to provide for an adequate program in this field.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

Appropriation to date	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 111)	\$1,000,000
House allowance	500,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$1,000,000 for carrying out the provisions of Public Law 86-516 which authorizes for the payment of a subsidy for the construction of fishing vessels in the shipyards of the United States. It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended, which is an increase of \$500,000 over the House allowance, will be required for this program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision in the bill to authorize the Fish and Wildlife Service to acquire 20 police-type vehicles.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The House, in lieu of granting the \$500,000 budget request for land appraisals in Indian claims cases in California, provided language to allow the United States to appeal issues as to the liability of the United States to the Court of Claims from interlocutory determinations, before requiring the parties to spend substantial sums to complete appraisals and litigate values.

The committee has amended the House language to provide an appeal from interlocutory determinations by the Indian claimants as well as by the United States. This will provide for appeal by either party from an interlocutory determination. The amendment covers only those interlocutory orders establishing liability of the United States and is not intended to allow appeals from routine or procedural rulings of the Indian Claims Commission preliminary to such determinations of liability.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, U.S. ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

The committee concurs with the House in approving \$400,000 of the \$450,000 requested for this item to permit adjustment of salaries of U.S. attorneys and their assistants, which are below the maximum rates fixed by law, by amounts comparable to the recent pay increase for classified and postal employees.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The following provision included in the bill by the House has been deleted by the committee:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Salaries

For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$8,200: *Provided*, That from and after July 1, 1960, the salary rates of the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and the Second Assistant Architect of the Capitol, shall be \$22,000, \$20,200, and \$18,500 per annum, respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee has approved \$250,000 of the supplemental request for \$1,015,000 for additional commercial officers and supporting staff in order to carry out the expanded trade promotion program. The additional sum will enable the Department to strengthen its commercial staff, improve oversea commercial facilities, and provide for establishment of trade centers.

U.S. CITIZENS COMMISSION ON NATO

The committee has approved the sum of \$300,000 for necessary expenses of the U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO, as authorized by Senate Joint Resolution 170, and to remain available until January 31, 1962.

Language to effectuate the committee recommendation has been added to the House bill as follows:

UNITED STATES CITIZENS COMMISSION ON NATO

For necessary expenses of the United States Citizens Commission on NATO, including personal services as authorized by Sec. 3(4) of S.J. Res. 170 without regard to civil service and classification laws; travel, subsistence and other expenses of the Commission and its staff; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$300,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 may be expended for entertainment: Provided,

That not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for meetings and conferences pursuant to section 3(5), S.J. Res. 170; to remain available until January 31, 1962.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

The committee has included language continuing the availability in fiscal year 1961 of not to exceed \$375,000 of the 1960 unobligated balance under this head for expenses of advance refunding of the public debt.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
400	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
	President's special international program-----	1 (\$986,800)	-----	\$986,800	+\$986,800	+\$986,800
S. 111	Special foreign currency programs: Administrative expenses, overseas surplus agricultural commodity donations-----	1,000,000	-----	1,000,000	-----	+1,000,000
	President's special international program-----	1,300,000	-----	1,300,000	-----	+1,300,000
S. 120	Mutual security program:					
	Defense support-----		-----	65,000,000	+65,000,000	+65,000,000
	Technical cooperation-----		-----	22,000,000	+22,000,000	+22,000,000
	Special assistance-----		-----	26,000,000	+26,000,000	+26,000,000
	General administrative expenses-----		-----	2,000,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000
	Development Loan Fund-----		-----	75,000,000	+75,000,000	+75,000,000
	Total mutual security-----		-----	190,000,000	+190,000,000	+190,000,000
	Total, fund appropriated to the President-----	2,300,000	-----	193,286,800	+190,986,800	+193,286,800

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Foreign Agricultural Service:					
400	Salaries and expenses-----	1 (330, 000)	-----	275, 000	+ 275, 000
400	Transfer of sec. 32 funds-----	1 (170, 000)	-----	1 (170, 000)	(+ 170, 000)
S. 118	Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization-----	1, 300, 000	\$1, 200, 000	1, 300, 000	+ 100, 000
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	1, 300, 000	1, 200, 000	1, 575, 000	+ 375, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
General administration:					
400	Office of Field Services, salaries and expenses-----	1 (250, 000)	-----	207, 500	+ 207, 500
S. 111	Great Lakes pilotage administration-----	140, 000	60, 000	60, 000	- 80, 000
S. 111	West Virginia Centennial Celebration-----	15, 000	5, 000	15, 000	+ 10, 000
	Total, general administration-----	155, 000	65, 000	282, 500	+ 217, 500
Bureau of the Census:					
403	Salaries and expenses-----	1 (300, 000)	(2)	150, 000	+ 150, 000
S. 118	18th Decennial Census-----	9, 000, 000	8, 500, 000	8, 500, 000	- 500, 000
	Coast and Geodetic Survey:				
	Salaries and expenses-----			284, 000	+ 284, 000
	Construction and equipment-----			Language	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 29.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
400	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—continued Business and Defense Services Administra- tion: Salaries and expenses	¹ (\$350, 000)	-----	\$291, 500	+ \$291, 500	+ \$291, 500
400	Bureau of Foreign Commerce: Salaries and expenses	¹ (1, 200, 000)	-----	1, 000, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	+ 1, 000, 000
	Bureau of Public Roads:					
S. 118	Limitation on general administrative expenses	(50, 000)	(\$35, 000)	(35, 000)	(-15, 000)	-----
S. 111	Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization)	¹ (30, 000, 000)	27, 000, 000	27, 000, 000	+ 27, 000, 000	-----
S. 111	Public lands highway (liquidation of contract authorization)	¹ (3, 000, 000)	2, 700, 000	2, 700, 000	+ 2, 700, 000	-----
	Total, Bureau of Public Roads	-----	29, 700, 000	29, 700, 000	+ 29, 700, 000	-----
	Weather Bureau: Salaries and expenses	-----	-----	50, 000	+ 50, 000	+ 50, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce	9, 155, 000	38, 265, 000	40, 258, 000	+ 31, 103, 000	+ 1, 993, 000
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (Federal funds)					
403	Federal payment to the District of Columbia	¹ (7, 000, 000)	-----			-----

(District of Columbia funds)									
	Operating expenses:								
403	Executive Office-----	1(63, 600)	-----		(47, 700)	(+47, 700)	(+47, 700)		(+47, 700)
S. 111	Department of Occupations and Professions-----	(72, 600)	(50, 000)		(50, 000)	(-22, 600)	-----		-----
S. 118	Courts-----	(155, 000)	(75, 000)		(155, 000)	-----	-----		(+80, 000)
	Total, operating expenses-----	(227, 600)	(125, 000)		(252, 700)	(+25, 100)	-----		(+127, 700)
	Capital outlay:								
403	Public building construction-----	1(6, 173, 800)	-----		(6, 170, 800)	(+6, 170, 800)	(+6, 170, 800)		(+6, 170, 800)
403	Department of Sanitary Engineering-----	1(3, 838, 000)	-----		(3, 838, 000)	(+3, 838, 000)	(+3, 838, 000)		(+3, 838, 000)
	Total, capital outlay-----	1(10, 011, 800)	-----		(10, 008, 800)	(+10, 008, 800)	(+10, 008, 800)		(+10, 008, 800)
	Total, District of Columbia-----	(227, 600)	(125, 000)		(10, 261, 500)	(+10, 033, 900)	(+10, 136, 500)		(+10, 136, 500)
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE								
S. 118	Food and Drug Administration: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 528, 000	1, 000, 000		1, 528, 000	-----	-----		+528, 000
	Office of Education:								
S. 97	Defense educational activities-----	3 (17, 900, 000)	14, 430, 000		14, 430, 000	+14, 430, 000	-----		-----
S. 118	Land-grant college aid-----	6, 000, 000	2, 225, 000		6, 000, 000	-----	-----		+3, 775, 000
	Total, Office of Education-----	6, 000, 000	16, 655, 000		20, 430, 000	+14, 430, 000	-----		+3, 775, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 29.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—continued					
S. 121	Public Health Service: Assistance to States, general-----	\$3, 070, 000	-----	\$3, 070, 000	-----	+\$3, 070, 000
S. 121	Social Security Administration: Grants to States for public assistance-----	Language	-----	Language	-----	-----
	Special institutions:					
S. 118	Gallaudet College: Salaries and expenses-----	82, 400	\$80, 000	80, 000	-\$2, 400	-----
S. 118	Howard University: Salaries and expenses-----	400, 400	400, 000	400, 000	- 400	-----
	Total, special institutions-----	482, 800	480, 000	480, 000	-2, 800	-----
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	11, 080, 800	18, 135, 000	25, 508, 000	+14, 427, 200	+7, 373, 000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
S. 118	Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: Salaries and expenses-----	57, 000	28, 500	57, 000	-----	+28, 500
S. 118	Civil Service Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	157, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-57, 000	-----

S. 118	Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	290, 000	145, 000	290, 000	-----	+145, 000
	General Services Administration:					
S. 118	Repair and improvement of public buildings-----	2, 000, 000	-----	2, 000, 000	-----	+2, 000, 000
S. 118	Construction, public buildings projects--	5, 289, 000	-----	5, 289, 000	-----	+5, 289, 000
	Total, General Services Administra- tion-----	7, 289, 000	-----	7, 289, 000	-----	+7, 289, 000
	Historical and memorial commissions:					
S. 118	Civil War Centennial Commission-----	3, 750	3, 750	3, 750	-----	-----
-----	George Washington Carver Centennial Commission-----	-----	125, 000	25, 000	+25, 000	-100, 000
S. 118	James Madison Memorial Commission--	10, 000	5, 000	10, 000	-----	+5, 000
	U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission-----	-----	-----	Language	-----	-----
	Total, historical and memorial commissions-----	13, 750	133, 750	38, 750	+25, 000	-95, 000
S. 118	National Capital Transportation Agency: Salaries and expenses-----	500, 000	250, 000	500, 000	-----	+250, 000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with--	
					Budget estimates	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—continued						
The Panama Canal:						
Canal Zone Government:						
S. 111	Operating expenses-----	\$950, 700	\$593, 750	\$950, 700	-----	+\$356, 950
S. 118		134, 200	121, 000	134, 200	-----	+13, 200
S. 122						
S. 111	Capital outlay-----	1, 084, 900	714, 750	1, 084, 900	-----	+370, 150
S. 118	Total, Canal Zone Government--	(732, 200)	(695, 600)	(732, 200)	-----	(+36, 600)
	Panama Canal Company: Limitation on general and administrative ex- penses, Panama Canal Company-----	1, 084, 900	714, 750	1, 084, 900	-----	+370, 150
	Total, The Panama Canal-----	1, 381, 000	1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	-----	-----
S. 118	Selective Service System: Salaries and ex- penses-----	6, 800, 000	4, 185, 000	4, 185, 000	-----	-----
S. 118	Veterans' Administration: Inpatient care----	17, 572, 650	6, 857, 000	14, 844, 650	-----	-----
	Total, independent offices-----				-----	+7, 987, 650

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Departmental offices:						
S. 118	Office of Saline Water: Salaries and expenses-----	500, 000	400, 000	500, 000	-----	+100, 000
S. 118	Office of Coal Research: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----
	Total, Departmental offices-----	1, 500, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 500, 000	-----	+100, 000
S. 118	Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	1, 500, 000	1, 350, 000	1, 500, 000	-----	+150, 000
S. 111	Bureau of Indian Affairs: Construction-----	2, 200, 000	1, 800, 000	2, 450, 000	+250, 000	+650, 000
Bureau of Reclamation:						
S. 118	Construction and rehabilitation-----	(⁴)	300, 000	300, 000	+300, 000	-----
S. 111	Operation and maintenance-----	2, 200, 000	⁵ (2, 200, 000)	(2, 200, 000)	-2, 200, 000	-----
S. 111	Loan program-----	9, 652, 000	-----	-----	-9, 652, 000	-----
S. 111	Emergency fund-----	500, 000	⁶ (500, 000)	(500, 000)	-500, 000	-----
	Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	12, 352, 000	300, 000	300, 000	-12, 052, 000	-----
403	Geological Survey: Surveys, investigations and research-----	300, 000	-----	300, 000	-----	+300, 000
403	National Park Service: Construction-----	¹ (4, 453, 000)	-----	500, 000	+500, 000	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 29.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued					
	Fish and Wildlife Service:					
S. 111	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Construction-----	\$100, 000	\$250, 000	\$250, 000	+\$150, 000	-----
	Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:					
S. 111	Management and investigations of resources-----	300, 000	100, 000	300, 000	-----	+\$200, 000
S. 111	Construction of fishing vessels-----	1, 000, 000	500, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	+\$500, 000
	Total, Fish and Wildlife Service--	1, 400, 000	850, 000	1, 550, 000	+\$150, 000	+\$750, 000
	Total, Department of the Interior--	19, 252, 000	5, 700, 000	8, 100, 000	-11, 152, 000	+2, 400, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
	Legal activities and general administration:					
S. 118	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	500, 000	(4)	(4)	-500, 000	-----
S. 118	Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals-----	450, 000	400, 000	400, 000	-50, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	950, 000	400, 000	400, 000	-550, 000	-----

452	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	House of Representatives:					
	Mileage of Members		190,000	190,000	+190,000	
	Preparation of Clerk of House Report		8,000	8,000	+8,000	
	Architect of the Capitol:					
	Office of the Architect of the Capitol:					
	Salaries		8,200			-8,200
	Total, legislative branch		206,200	198,000	+198,000	-8,200
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
	Administration of foreign affairs:					
	Salaries and expenses	¹ (1,015,000)		250,000	+250,000	+250,000
	Representation allowances	¹ (27,000)				
	U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO			300,000	+300,000	+300,000
	Total, Department of State	¹ (1,042,000)		550,000	+550,000	+550,000
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
	Administering the public debt	⁽⁴⁾		⁽⁴⁾		
	Claims for damages and judgments	20,322,281	20,322,281	20,322,281		
	Grand total	81,932,731	91,085,481	305,042,731	+223,110,000	+213,957,250

¹ Not added into totals as previously carried in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

² \$150,000 appropriated in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

³ Not added into totals as previously carried in Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill, 1961.

⁴ Language.

⁵ To be derived by transfer.

Calendar No. 1996

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 13161

[Report No. 1925]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 27 (legislative day, AUGUST 24), 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AUGUST 27 (legislative day, AUGUST 24), 1960

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

1 *FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT*

2 *PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM*

3 *For an additional amount for the "President's special*
4 *international program", including not to exceed \$6,600 for*
5 *representation, \$986,800, to remain available until expended.*

6 *Special Foreign Currency Program*

7 *For purchase of Indian rupees which accrue under*
8 *title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance*
9 *Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes*
10 *authorized by section 104(m)(A) of that Act, to remain*
11 *available until expended, \$1,300,000, of which not to ex-*
12 *ceed \$2,500 may be expended for representation.*

13 *SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM*

14 *ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OVERSEA SURPLUS*

15 *AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY DONATIONS*

16 *For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under*
17 *section 104(f) of the Agricultural Trade Development and*
18 *Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, for the purpose of*
19 *administering section 302 of the Act as it relates to donations*
20 *of surplus agricultural commodities to nonprofit voluntary*
21 *agencies and intergovernmental organizations for use in*
22 *assistance to needy persons outside the United States, \$1,000,-*
23 *000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be used to pur-*
24 *chase only currencies which the Treasury Department shall*

1 *determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the*
2 *United States.*

3 *MUTUAL SECURITY*

4 *DEFENSE SUPPORT*

5 *For an additional amount for defense support, as author-*
6 *ized by section 131(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954,*
7 *as amended, \$65,000,000.*

8 *TECHNICAL COOPERATION*

9 *For an additional amount for technical cooperation, as*
10 *authorized by section 304 of the Mutual Security Act of*
11 *1954, as amended, \$22,000,000.*

12 *SPECIAL ASSISTANCE*

13 *For an additional amount for special assistance, as*
14 *authorized by section 400(a) of the Mutual Security Act*
15 *of 1954, as amended, \$26,000,000.*

16 *GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES*

17 *For an additional amount for general administrative*
18 *expenses, as authorized by section 411(b) of the Mutual*
19 *Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$2,000,000.*

20 *DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND*

21 *For an additional amount for advances to the Develop-*
22 *ment Loan Fund as authorized by section 203, \$75,000,000,*
23 *to remain available until expended.*

24 *The limitation on the amount available for administra-*

1 *tive expenses of the Development Loan Fund covering the*
2 *categories set forth in the fiscal year 1961 budget estimates*
3 *for such expenses is \$2,150,000.*

4 *Funds appropriated under each paragraph of title I of*
5 *the Mutual Security and Related Agencies Appropriation*
6 *Act, 1961 (other than appropriations under the head of*
7 *military assistance), including unobligated balances con-*
8 *tinued available, the respective funds appropriated by this*
9 *Act, and amounts certified pursuant to section 1311 of the*
10 *Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, as having been ob-*
11 *ligated against appropriations heretofore made for the same*
12 *general purpose as such paragraph, which amounts are*
13 *hereby continued available for the same general purpose, may*
14 *be consolidated in one account for each paragraph.*

15 *The proviso in the paragraph headed "Technical Co-*
16 *operation, General Authorization" in title I of the Mutual*
17 *Security and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, is*
18 *amended to read as follows: Provided, That every project or*
19 *activity financed from funds made available for the fiscal*
20 *year 1961 for such assistance and for which an estimate has*
21 *not been submitted, shall be reported to the Committees on*
22 *Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representa-*
23 *tives."*

24 *The limitation on the amount available for expenses of*
25 *the Office of the Inspector General and Comptroller, as es-*

1 *established by section 533A of the Mutual Security Act of*
 2 *1954, as amended, is \$1,762,000.*

3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

5 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses,"*
 6 *\$275,000; and in addition, \$170,000 of the funds ap-*
 7 *propriated by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as*
 8 *amended (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be merged with this ap-*
 9 *propriation and shall be available for all expenses of the*
 10 *Foreign Agricultural Service in carrying out the pur-*
 11 *poses of said section 32.*

12 FOREST SERVICE

13 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

14 *For an additional amount for "Forest protection and*
 15 *utilization", as follows: "Forest land management", ~~\$700,~~*
 16 *~~000~~ \$800,000, and "Forest research", \$500,000.*

17 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

19 OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 22 *\$207,500.*

23 GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE ADMINISTRATION

24 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the*
 25 *Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960, including hire of passen-*

1 ger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 15
 2 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for
 3 individuals not to exceed \$75 per day, \$60,000.

4 WEST VIRGINIA CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 6 Act of June 11, 1960 (74 Stat. 204), ~~\$5,000~~ \$15,000,
 7 to remain available until expended.

8 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,"
 11 \$150,000.

12 EIGHTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

13 For an additional amount for "Eighteenth Decennial
 14 Census", \$8,500,000, to remain available until December 31,
 15 1962.

16 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 19 \$284,000.

20 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

21 For the purpose of obtaining a suitable site for con-
 22 struction of a Coast and Geodetic Survey Seismological
 23 Laboratory, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized, on
 24 behalf of the United States, to lease from the Isleta Indian
 25 Tribe, and the Isleta Indian Tribe, with the approval of

1 the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to lease to the
2 Secretary of Commerce, for a minimum term of 25 years
3 with provisions for renewal, approximately seven hundred
4 and fifty acres, more or less, of tribal land on the Isleta
5 Indian Reservation; such land being situated in sections
6 5, 6, 7, and 8, township 8 north, range 5 east, New Mexico
7 principal meridian, county of Bernalillo, State of New
8 Mexico. Any lease entered into hereunder shall provide for
9 an annual rental not in excess of \$1,200, and shall prescribe
10 the terms and conditions under which the tribe may jointly use
11 that portion of the leased area not specifically needed for the
12 Laboratory. The construction of the Laboratory, on the
13 land leased hereunder, shall be undertaken by the Secretary
14 of Commerce, on behalf of the United States, and the Sec-
15 retary shall provide, in connection therewith, such structures,
16 appurtenances and facilities as may be necessary or desirable
17 in furtherance of the purposes and requirements of such
18 Laboratory, and shall provide for the repair, maintenance,
19 alteration, or improvements thereof.

20 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES

21 ADMINISTRATION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
24 \$291,500.

1 *BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE*2 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

3 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 4 *\$1,000,000, of which not to exceed \$83,000 may be trans-*
 5 *ferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",*
 6 *General administration.*

7 *BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS*8 *LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES*

9 The limitation under this head in title I of the Depart-
 10 ment of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act,
 11 1961, on the amount available for expenses of administration
 12 and research, is increased from "\$29,591,500" to "\$29,626,-
 13 500": *Provided*, That the foregoing limitation shall be avail-
 14 able for expenses necessary to establish and maintain a
 15 National Register of Revoked Motor Vehicle Operators'
 16 Licenses, as authorized by the Act of July 14, 1960 (74
 17 Stat. 526).

18 *FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT*19 *AUTHORIZATION)*

20 For payment of obligations incurred in ~~carry~~ *carrying* out
 21 the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 204, pur-
 22 suant to contract authorization granted by title 23, United
 23 States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended,
 24 \$27,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized
 25 to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1960: *Provided*, That
 26 this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase,

construction, or alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction and maintenance but the total cost of any such item under this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
AUTHORIZATION)

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 209, pursuant to the contract authorization granted by title 23, United States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended, \$2,700,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1961.

WEATHER BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$50,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

For an additional amount for "Executive Office", \$47,700.

Department of Occupations and Professions

For an additional amount for "Department of Occupations and Professions", \$50,000.

COURTS

For an additional amount for "Courts", including necessary expenses of the Legal Aid Agency for the District of Columbia for carrying out the provisions of Public Law 86-531, \$155,000, of which \$75,000 shall be transferred to the judiciary, to be disbursed by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, public building construction" for construction projects as authorized by the Act of June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183), including acquisition of sites; preliminary survey at the Receiving Home; preparation of plans and specifications for the following buildings: Eliot Junior High School addition, new elementary school in the vicinity of Eleventh and Clifton Streets Northwest, and Bancroft Elementary School addition; erection of the following structures, including building improvement and alteration and the treatment of grounds: Kenilworth Elementary School addition, new junior high school in the vicinity of South Dakota Avenue and Hamilton Street Northeast, Deal Junior High School addition, additional dormitory at the Youth Correctional Center, cowbarn and dairy facility at the Workhouse, laundry addition at the District of Columbia Village,

1 children's cottages at the Junior Village, and a chapel at
 2 the Cedar Knoll School; equipment for new buildings; ad-
 3 vanced planning for various recreation units; \$25,000 for
 4 purchase of equipment for new school buildings; and perma-
 5 nent improvements of buildings and grounds (including pur-
 6 chase and installation of furnishings and equipment) of cor-
 7 rectional and welfare institutions, and other District of Co-
 8 lumbia buildings; to remain available until expended, \$6,-
 9 170,800 of which \$900,000 shall not become available for
 10 expenditure until July 1, 1961, and \$330,100 shall be
 11 available for construction services by the Director of Build-
 12 ings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineer-
 13 ing services, as may be determined by the Commissioners, and
 14 the funds for the use of the Director of Buildings and
 15 Grounds shall be advanced to the appropriation account,
 16 "Construction services, Department of Buildings and
 17 Grounds".

18 DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

19 For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, Depart-
 20 ment of Sanitary Engineering", for construction projects
 21 as authorized by the Act of April 22, 1904 (33 Stat.
 22 244), the Act of May 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 105), and the
 23 Act of June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183), to remain available
 24 until expended, \$3,838,000, of which \$1,100,000 shall not
 25 become available for expenditure until July 1, 1961.

1 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

2 The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of
3 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
4 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
5 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for
6 the fiscal years involved.

7 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,
8 AND WELFARE

9 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
12 ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,528,000.

13 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

14 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

15 For an additional amount for capital contributions to
16 student loan funds under title II of the National Defense
17 Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605), applications
18 for which were filed by the June 30, 1960, deadline date,
19 and for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student
20 loan funds, \$14,430,000, of which not to exceed \$201,210
21 shall be for such loans for non-Federal capital contributions.

LAND-GRANT COLLEGE AID

For payment to the State of Hawaii, as authorized by section 14 (e) of the Hawaii Omnibus Act (Public Law 86-624, approved July 12, 1960), ~~\$2,225,000~~ \$6,000,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Assistance to States, general", \$3,070,000, including funds to provide project grants for public health training pursuant to section 309 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The amounts made available for "Grants to States for public assistance", in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961, shall be available for grants for medical assistance for the aged, as authorized by the "Social Security Amendments of 1960".

1 SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

2 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

3 Salaries and Expenses

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$80,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be avail-
6 able for pay increases for employees of Gallaudet College,
7 comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees
8 Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by administrative
9 action, which may be effective on the same date as the pay
10 increases provided by that Act.

11 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

12 Salaries and Expenses

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$400,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be avail-
15 able for pay increases for employees of Howard University,
16 comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees
17 Salary Increase Act of 1960; granted by administrative
18 action, which may be effective on the same date as the pay
19 increases provided by that Act.

20 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

21 ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL
22 RELATIONS

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
25 ~~\$28,500~~ \$57,000.

1 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$100,000.

5 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 *including allowances and benefits similar to those provided*
9 *by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended,*
10 *as determined by the Commission; expenses of packing, ship-*
11 *ping, and storing personal effects of personnel assigned*
12 *abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be necessary,*
13 *of office space and living quarters for personnel assigned*
14 *abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties*
15 *rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel, water, and*
16 *utilities for such properties; hire of passenger motor vehicles*
17 *abroad; insurance on official motor vehicles abroad; and ad-*
18 *vances of funds abroad; \$290,000: Provided, That the limi-*
19 *tation under this head in the General Government Matters*
20 *Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for ex-*
21 *penses of travel, is increased from "\$10,000" to "\$30,000".*

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Repair and improvement of public buildings", for construction of fallout shelters, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings projects", for construction of fallout shelters in public buildings to be constructed or altered pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479), \$5,289,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the maximum construction improvement costs (excluding funds for sites and expenses) approved for individual projects in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, are hereby amended to read as follows subject to increases of not to exceed 10 per centum per project, as authorized in said Act:

Post office and Federal office building, Camden, Arkansas, \$655,050;

Courthouse and Federal office building, San Francisco, California, \$38,296,900;

Courthouse and Federal office building, Hartford, Connecticut, \$7,816,400;

Post office and courthouse, Thomasville, Georgia, \$1,119,600;

1 *Border station, Van Buren, Maine, \$297,550;*

2 *Border station, Vanceboro, Maine, \$261,150;*

3 *Immigration and Naturalization Service center (con-*
4 *struction and alteration), Detroit, Michigan, \$895,050;*

5 *Border station, Sweetgrass, Montana, \$615,600;*

6 *Post office and courthouse, Bismarck, North Dakota,*
7 *\$3,283,050;*

8 *Federal office building, Toledo, Ohio, \$3,980,700;*

9 Courthouse and Federal office building, Memphis, Ten-
10 nessee, \$10,167,150;

11 *Post office and Federal office building, Dayton, Wash-*
12 *ington, \$288,700;*

13 *Federal Office Building Numbered 8, District of*
14 *Columbia, exclusive of laboratory and other equipment,*
15 *\$15,735,000;*

16 Federal Office Building Numbered 10, District of
17 Columbia, \$40,803,500; and

18 *United States Court of Claims and Court of Customs*
19 *and Patent Appeals building, \$6,491,000.*

20 GENERAL PROVISION

21 The second paragraph under the heading “General Serv-
22 ices Administration”, subhead “General Provisions”, in the
23 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, is amended
24 to read as follows:

25 “Appropriations under the heading ‘Construction, Pub-

1 lic Buildings Projects' shall be available for (1) acquisition
 2 of buildings and sites thereof by purchase, condemnation,
 3 or otherwise, including prepayment of purchase contracts,
 4 (2) extension or conversion of Government-owned build-
 5 ings, and (3) construction of projects for new public build-
 6 ings approved pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1959."

7 *Section 203 of the Independent Offices Appropriation*
 8 *Act, 1961, is repealed.*

9 HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

10 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

11 For an additional amount for "Civil War Centennial
 12 Commission", \$3,750.

13 GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

14 For necessary expenses of the George Washington
 15 Carver Centennial Commission, ~~\$125,000~~ \$25,000: *Pro-*
 16 *vided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the
 17 enactment into law of authorizing legislation for said Com-
 18 mission during the Eighty-sixth Congress.

19 JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 21 Act of April 8, 1960 (74 Stat. 37), establishing the James
 22 Madison Memorial Commission, ~~\$5,000~~ \$10,000, to remain
 23 available until expended.

1 UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

2 MEMORIAL COMMISSION

3 *Funds previously appropriated under this head shall*
 4 *remain available until expended.*

5 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 8 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), includ-
 9 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose
 10 publications or services are available to members only or to
 11 members at a price lower than to the general public; and
 12 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
 13 U.S.C. 2131) ; ~~\$250,000~~ \$500,000.

14 THE PANAMA CANAL

15 CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

16 Operating Expenses

17 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
 18 ~~\$593,750~~ \$950,700: *Provided, That \$325,700 of this*
 19 *amount shall become available only upon enactment into*
 20 *law during this calendar year of legislation providing pay*
 21 *increases for policemen, firemen, and teachers of the District*
 22 *of Columbia.*

1 Capital Outlay

2 For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", ~~\$121,000~~
 3 ~~\$134,200~~, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*
 4 *That no part of the foregoing amount shall be available for*
 5 *any expenses related to the construction of any quarters at a*
 6 *cost in excess of \$9,000 per unit: Provided, That no part*
 7 *of the foregoing amount shall be available for any expenses*
 8 *related to the construction of any quarters, exclusive of pro-*
 9 *vision of utility connections and costs of the Canal Zone*
 10 *Government, at an average cost in excess of \$9,000 per unit.*

11 PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

12 Limitation on General and Administrative Expenses,

13 Panama Canal Company

14 The limitation under this head in the Department of
 15 Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961,
 16 on the amount available for general and administrative ex-
 17 penses of the Panama Canal Company, is increased from
 18 "\$8,680,000" to ~~"\$9,375,600"~~ "\$9,412,200".

19 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 22 \$1,300,000: *Provided, That said appropriation shall be avail-*
 23 *able for pay increases for employees of local and appeal*
 24 *boards, comparable to those provided by the Federal Em-*
 25 *ployees Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by adminis-*

trative action pursuant to law, which may be effective on the same date as the pay increases provided by that Act.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$4,185,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$400,000~~ \$500,000.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, as authorized by Public Law 86-599, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$1,000,000, to remain available until ~~expended~~, *expended* ~~of which~~ ~~not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administration and supervision.~~

1 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

2 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

3 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
4 and resources", ~~\$1,350,000~~ \$1,500,000.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

6 The limitation under this head in the Department of
7 the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961,
8 on the number of aircraft that may be purchased is increased
9 from two to three, of which two are for replacement only.

10 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For an additional amount for "Construction", ~~\$1,800,-~~
13 ~~000~~ \$2,450,000, to remain available until expended, of
14 which \$250,000 shall be available for payment to the Par-
15 shall, North Dakota Special School District Numbered 3
16 for the construction of school facilities which shall be avail-
17 able to Indian children.

18 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

19 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

20 For an additional amount for advance planning activi-
21 ties on the Canadian River project, Texas, \$300,000: Pro-
22 vided, That the limitation under this head in the Interior
23 Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount avail-
24 able toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake

1 *Dam project, Oregon, is increased from \$297,000 to*
 2 *\$305,000.*

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

4 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
 5 nance", \$2,200,000, to be derived by transfer from the
 6 appropriation for ~~"Construction and Rehabilitation"~~ *"Upper*
 7 *Colorado River Basin Fund"*, fiscal year 1961.

8 EMERGENCY FUND

9 For an additional amount for the "Emergency fund",
 10 as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U.S.C. 502),
 11 to remain available until expended for the purposes specified
 12 in said Act, \$500,000, to be derived by transfer from the
 13 appropriation ~~"Construction and Rehabilitation"~~ *"Upper*
 14 *Colorado River Basin Fund"*, fiscal year 1961.

15 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

16 *After August 31, 1960, the position of Commissioner of*
 17 *the Bureau of Reclamation shall have the same annual rate*
 18 *of compensation as that provided for positions listed in 5*
 19 *U.S.C. 2205(b), so long as held by the present incumbent.*

20 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

21 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

22 For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations,
 23 and research", \$300,000.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$500,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Construction

*For an additional amount for "Construction", \$250,000,
to remain available until expended.*

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

*For an additional amount for "Management and inves-
tigations of resources", ~~\$100,000~~ \$300,000.*

Construction of Fishing Vessels

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist in the
construction of fishing vessels, ~~\$500,000~~ \$1,000,000.*

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

*Not to exceed twenty of the passenger motor vehicles
authorized to be purchased by the Fish and Wildlife Service,
during the fiscal year 1961, shall be for police-type use, and
may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation
for such fiscal year.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Section 20 (b) of the Indian Claims Commission Act of

1 August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70s), is hereby amended
2 by adding at the end of the second sentence thereof a new
3 sentence as follows:

4 “In similar manner and with like effect ~~the United States~~
5 *either party* may appeal to the Court of Claims from any in-
6 terlocutory determination by the Commission establishing the
7 liability of the United States notwithstanding such determi-
8 nation is not for any reason whatever final as to the amount
9 of recovery; and any such interlocutory appeal shall be taken
10 on or before January 1, 1961, or three months from such
11 interlocutory determination, whichever is later: *Provided,*
12 That the failure of ~~the United States~~ *either party* to appeal
13 from any such interlocutory determination shall not constitute
14 a waiver of its right to challenge such interlocutory determi-
15 nation in any appeal from any final determination subse-
16 quently made in the case.”

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

18 MARSHALS

19 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses,
20 United States attorneys and marshals”, \$400,000.

21 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

22 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

23 For an additional amount for mileage of Members of the
24 House and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
25 \$190,000, to be paid as an additional allowance for the

1 second session of the Eighty-sixth Congress in the manner
2 prescribed by law for each regular session.

3 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

4 OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

5 Salaries

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$8,200: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That from and after July 1, 1960, the salary rates of
8 the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Architect of the
9 Capitol, and the Second Assistant Architect of the Capitol,
10 shall be \$22,000, \$20,200, and \$18,500 per annum, re-
11 spectively.

12 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

13 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

14 For the preparation of the Clerk's report, under the di-
15 rection of the Clerk of the House, as required by law, \$8,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

17 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$250,000.

21 UNITED STATES CITIZENS COMMISSION ON NATO

22 For necessary expenses of the United States Citizens
23 Commission on NATO, including personal services as
24 authorized by section 3(4) of S.J. Res. 170 without regard
25 to civil service and classification laws; travel, subsistence,

1 *and other expenses of the Commission and its staff; hire of*
 2 *passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding without re-*
 3 *gard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C.*
 4 *111); \$300,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 may be*
 5 *expended for entertainment: Provided, That not to exceed*
 6 *\$100,000 may be expended for meetings and conferences*
 7 *pursuant to section 3(5), S.J. Res. 170; to remain available*
 8 *until January 31, 1962.*

9 *TREASURY DEPARTMENT*

10 *BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT*

11 *ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT*

12 *Not to exceed \$375,000 of the unobligated balance of*
 13 *the appropriation for "Administering the public debt," fiscal*
 14 *year 1960, shall remain available during the current fiscal*
 15 *year for expenses of advance refunding of the public debt.*

16 *CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS*

17 *For payment of claims as settled and determined by*
 18 *departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments*
 19 *rendered against the United States by the United States*
 20 *Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth*
 21 *in House Document Numbered 452, Eighty-sixth Congress,*
 22 *\$20,322,281, together with such amounts as may be nec-*
 23 *essary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judg-*
 24 *ments or provided by law) and such additional sums due*
 25 *to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to*

1 pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
2 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have
3 become final and conclusive against the United States by
4 failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided fur-*
5 *ther*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or
6 by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated
7 for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after
8 the date of approval of this Act: *Provided further*, That
9 not to exceed 10 per centum of the amount set forth in
10 House Document Numbered 452 in connection with the
11 claim of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene King shall be paid to or re-
12 ceived by any agent or attorney on account of services ren-
13 dered in connection with such claim, and any person vio-
14 lating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misde-
15 meanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum
16 not exceeding \$1,000.

Passed the House of Representatives August 26, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk,



AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

August 27 (legislative day, August 24), 1960
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

August 27 (legislative day, August 24), 1960
Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of Aug. 29, 1960.
86th-2d, No. 115

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to extend Sugar Act. Senate passed supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to increase price support level for milk and butterfat. House committee voted to report bill to amend Public Law 480. Rep. Smith, Ia., criticized soil bank program. Sen. Carlson commended USDA wheat study.

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 67 to 21, passed as reported this bill, H. R. 13161 (pp. 16834-40, 16858-62). (See Digests 143 and 144 for a summary of items of interest to this Department.) By a voice vote agreed to the committee amendments en bloc, except that the committee amendments relating to mutual security appropriations were agreed to by a vote of 56 to 31 (pp. 16836-8, 16859-60). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 16861). House conferees have not yet been appointed.
2. WHEAT. Sen. Carlson discussed the importance of wheat to the national economy, and inserted and commended a study made by this Department at his request on the contribution of the wheat enterprise to national employment. pp. 16881-3
3. OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE. By a vote of 74 to 11, agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12580, to provide grants to States for medical care for aged individuals

of low-income (pp. 16844-58). This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. WILDLIFE. Senate conferees were appointed on H.R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations (p. 16846). House conferees have been appointed.
5. TRANSPORTATION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 5068, to provide for the licensing of independent foreign freight forwarders (pp. 16846-7). House conferees have been appointed.
6. LIME; TAXATION. Senate and House conferees were appointed on H. R. 10960, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the excise tax on cigars, and to permit farmers to write off as an annual expense of operation the purchase of lime. pp. 16884, 16939
7. GRAIN STORAGE. This office has received a "committee print" of a report, "Grain Storage Operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation," which was submitted by the Special Investigating Subcommittee (of which Sen. Symington was chairman) of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. The report makes the following recommendations:
 - "1. A reorganized farm program, based upon a national food and fiber policy, is needed to reduce to reasonable levels the carryover of commodities owned by the Government and to reduce the present burdensome costs which are reflected in this excessive inventory.
 2. The Department of Agriculture should take action to explore businesslike methods of contracting with the commercial warehouse industry for the storage of Government grain and report its findings and recommendations to the Congress prior to the negotiation of a new Uniform Grain Storage Agreement. This should include the consideration of the following:
 - (a) Use of a renegotiation provision in the grain storage contract so as to insure the recapture of any excessive profits.
 - (b) Recognition for geographic differentials in the cost of storage and handling.
 - (c) A guaranteed term of storage removes much of the risk of incurring expenses to maintain unused facilities, and therefor rate differentials for long-term versus short-term storage should be considered.
 - (d) The recognition of savings where a high percentage of capacity of the elevator is used for storage. It should be recognized that a higher percentage of occupancy will reflect lower per bushel net costs.
 3. The Department should improve its cost study techniques and utilize the results in its negotiation of grain storage contracts, when the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement comes up for renegotiation. The Government must not allow itself to be placed in its pre-1960 position, when the Department utilized cost estimates provided by others, because it had no figures of its own.
 4. Commodity Stabilization Service should take action to insure uniform administration of its policies by the various regional offices.
 5. To prevent waste of tax dollars, Commodity Stabilization Service must give careful attention to the reports of its Internal Audit Division. Adequate safeguards to insure prompt action upon the recommendations contained in these reports must be devised, instituted, and enforced."

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 13161

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 29, 1960

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961") for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

1 **(1) FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT**

2 **(2) PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM**

3 *For an additional amount for the "President's special*
 4 *international program", including not to exceed \$6,600 for*
 5 *representation, \$986,800, to remain available until expended.*

6 **(3) Special Foreign Currency Program**

7 *For purchase of Indian rupees which accrue under*
 8 *title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance*
 9 *Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes*
 10 *authorized by section 104(m)(A) of that Act, to remain*
 11 *available until expended, \$1,300,000, of which not to ex-*
 12 *ceed \$2,500 may be expended for representation.*

13 **(4) SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM**

14 **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OVERSEA SURPLUS**

15 **AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY DONATIONS**

16 *For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under*
 17 *section 104(f) of the Agricultural Trade Development and*
 18 *Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, for the purpose of*
 19 *administering section 302 of the Act as it relates to donations*
 20 *of surplus agricultural commodities to nonprofit voluntary*
 21 *agencies and intergovernmental organizations for use in*
 22 *assistance to needy persons outside the United States, \$1,000,-*
 23 *000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be used to pur-*
 24 *chase only currencies which the Treasury Department shall*

1 determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the
2 United States.

3 (5) *MUTUAL SECURITY*

4 (6) *DEFENSE SUPPORT*

5 For an additional amount for defense support, as author-
6 ized by section 131(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954,
7 as amended, \$65,000,000.

8 (7) *TECHNICAL COOPERATION*

9 For an additional amount for technical cooperation, as
10 authorized by section 304 of the Mutual Security Act of
11 1954, as amended, \$22,000,000.

12 (8) *SPECIAL ASSISTANCE*

13 For an additional amount for special assistance, as
14 authorized by section 400(a) of the Mutual Security Act
15 of 1954, as amended, \$26,000,000.

16 (9) *GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES*

17 For an additional amount for general administrative
18 expenses, as authorized by section 411(b) of the Mutual
19 Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$2,000,000.

20 (10) *DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND*

21 (11) For an additional amount for advances to the Develop-
22 ment Loan Fund as authorized by section 203, \$75,000,000,
23 to remain available until expended.

24 (12) The limitation on the amount available for administra-

1 *tive expenses of the Development Loan Fund covering the*
2 *categories set forth in the fiscal year 1961 budget estimates*
3 *for such expenses is \$2,150,000.*

4 **(13)***Funds appropriated under each paragraph of rule I of*
5 *the Mutual Security and Related Agencies Appropriation*
6 *Act, 1961 (other than appropriations under the head of*
7 *military assistance), including unobligated balances con-*
8 *tinued available, the respective funds appropriated by this*
9 *Act, and amounts certified pursuant to section 1311 of the*
10 *Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, as having been ob-*
11 *ligated against appropriations heretofore made for the same*
12 *general purpose as such paragraph, which amounts are*
13 *hereby continued available for the same general purpose, may*
14 *be consolidated in one account for each paragraph.*

15 **(14)***The proviso in the paragraph headed "Technical Co-*
16 *operation, General Authorization" in title I of the Mutual*
17 *Security and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, is*
18 *amended to read as follows: Provided, That every project or*
19 *activity financed from funds made available for the fiscal*
20 *year 1961 for such assistance and for which an estimate has*
21 *not been submitted, shall be reported to the Committees on*
22 *Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representa-*
23 *tives."*

24 **(15)***The limitation on the amount available for expenses of*
25 *the Office of the Inspector General and Comptroller, as es-*

1 *established by section 533A of the Mutual Security Act of*
 2 *1954, as amended, is \$1,762,000.*

3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 *FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE*

5 **(16)***For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses,"*
 6 *\$275,000; and in addition, \$170,000 of the funds ap-*
 7 *propriated by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as*
 8 *amended (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be merged with this ap-*
 9 *propriation and shall be available for all expenses of the*
 10 *Foreign Agricultural Service in carrying out the pur-*
 11 *poses of said section 32.*

12 FOREST SERVICE

13 *FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION*

14 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
 15 utilization", as follows: "Forest land management",
 16 **(17)**~~\$700,000~~ \$800,000, and "Forest research", \$500,000.

17 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

19 **(18)***OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES*

20 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

21 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 22 *\$207,500.*

23 GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE ADMINISTRATION

24 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 25 Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960, including hire of passen-

ger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per day, \$60,000.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 11, 1960 (74 Stat. 204), ~~(19)\$5,000~~ \$15,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

~~(20)~~SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$150,000.

EIGHTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

For an additional amount for "Eighteenth Decennial Census", \$8,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1962.

~~(21)~~COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

~~(22)~~SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$284,000.

~~(23)~~CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

For the purpose of obtaining a suitable site for construction of a Coast and Geodetic Survey Seismological Laboratory, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized, on behalf of the United States, to lease from the Isleta Indian Tribe, and the Isleta Indian Tribe, with the approval of

1 the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to lease to the
 2 Secretary of Commerce, for a minimum term of 25 years
 3 with provisions for renewal, approximately seven hundred
 4 and fifty acres, more or less, of tribal land on the Isleta
 5 Indian Reservation; such land being situated in sections
 6 5, 6, 7, and 8, township 8 north, range 5 east, New Mexico
 7 principal meridian, county of Bernalillo, State of New
 8 Mexico. Any lease entered into hereunder shall provide for
 9 an annual rental not in excess of \$1,200, and shall prescribe
 10 the terms and conditions under which the tribe may jointly use
 11 that portion of the leased area not specifically needed for the
 12 Laboratory. The construction of the Laboratory, on the
 13 land leased hereunder, shall be undertaken by the Secretary
 14 of Commerce, on behalf of the United States, and the Sec-
 15 retary shall provide, in connection therewith, such structures,
 16 appurtenances and facilities as may be necessary or desirable
 17 in furtherance of the purposes and requirements of such
 18 Laboratory, and shall provide for the repair, maintenance,
 19 alteration, or improvements thereof.

20 (24) BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES

21 ADMINISTRATION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 24 \$291,500.

(25) BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed \$83,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", General administration.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in title I of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for expenses of administration and research, is increased from "\$29,591,500" to "\$29,626,500": *Provided*, That the foregoing limitation shall be available for expenses necessary to establish and maintain a National Register of Revoked Motor Vehicle Operators' Licenses, as authorized by the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 526).

FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

AUTHORIZATION)

For payment of obligations incurred in ~~carry~~ carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 204, pursuant to contract authorization granted by title 23,

1 United States Code, section 203, to remain available until ex-
 2 pended, \$27,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount au-
 3 thorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1960: *Pro-*
 4 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the
 5 rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings and
 6 sites necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and
 7 supplies used for road construction and maintenance but the
 8 total cost of any such item under this authorization shall not
 9 exceed \$15,000.

10 PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 11 AUTHORIZATION)

12 For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the
 13 provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 209, pur-
 14 suant to the contract authorization granted by title 23, United
 15 States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended,
 16 \$2,700,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to
 17 be appropriated for the fiscal year 1961.

18 (27) *WEATHER BUREAU*

19 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

20 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 21 *\$50,000.*

1 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

2 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

3 OPERATING EXPENSES

4 (28)EXECUTIVE OFFICE

5 *For an additional amount for "Executive Office",*
 6 *\$47,700.*

7 Department of Occupations and Professions

8 *For an additional amount for "Department of Occupa-*
 9 *tions and Professions", \$50,000.*

10 COURTS

11 *For an additional amount for "Courts", including neces-*
 12 *sary expenses of the Legal Aid Agency for the District of*
 13 *Columbia for carrying out the provisions of Public Law*
 14 *86-531, \$155,000, of which (28a)\$75,000, which \$155,000*
 15 *of which \$75,000 shall be transferred to the judiciary, to be*
 16 *disbursed by the Administrative Office of the United States*
 17 *Courts.*

18 (29)CAPITAL OUTLAY

19 (30)PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

20 *For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, public*
 21 *building construction" for construction projects as author-*
 22 *ized by the Act of June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183), including*
 23 *acquisition of sites; preliminary survey at the Receiving*
 24 *Home; preparation of plans and specifications for the fol-*
 25 *lowing buildings: Eliot Junior High School addition, new*

1 elementary school in the vicinity of Eleventh and Clifton
2 Streets Northwest, and Bancroft Elementary School ad-
3 dition; erection of the following structures, including
4 building improvement and alteration and the treatment of
5 grounds: Kenilworth Elementary School addition, new
6 junior high school in the vicinity of South Dakota Avenue
7 and Hamilton Street Northeast, Deal Junior High School
8 addition, additional dormitory at the Youth Correctional
9 Center, cowbarn and dairy facility at the Workhouse,
10 laundry addition at the District of Columbia Village,
11 children's cottages at the Junior Village, and a chapel at
12 the Cedar Knoll School; equipment for new buildings; ad-
13 vanced planning for various recreation units; \$25,000 for
14 purchase of equipment for new school buildings; and perma-
15 nent improvements of buildings and grounds (including pur-
16 chase and installation of furnishings and equipment) of cor-
17 rectional and welfare institutions, and other District of Co-
18 lumbia buildings; to remain available until expended, \$6,-
19 170,800 of which \$900,000 shall not become available for
20 expenditure until July 1, 1961, and \$330,100 shall be
21 available for construction services by the Director of Build-
22 ings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineer-
23 ing services, as may be determined by the Commissioners, and
24 the funds for the use of the Director of Buildings and
25 Grounds shall be advanced to the appropriation account,

1 *“Construction services, Department of Buildings and*
 2 *Grounds”.*

3 **(31)**DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

4 *For an additional amount for “Capital outlay, Depart-*
 5 *ment of Sanitary Engineering”, for construction projects*
 6 *as authorized by the Act of April 22, 1904 (33 Stat.*
 7 *244), the Act of May 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 105), and the*
 8 *Act of June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183), to remain available*
 9 *until expended, \$3,838,000, of which \$1,100,000 shall not*
 10 *become available for expenditure until July 1, 1961.*

11 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

12 The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of
 13 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
 14 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
 15 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for
 16 the fiscal years involved.

17 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,

18 AND WELFARE

19 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
 22 **(32)**~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,528,000.

1 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

2 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

3 For an additional amount for capital contributions to
 4 student loan funds under title II of the National Defense
 5 Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605), applications
 6 for which were filed by the June 30, 1960, deadline date,
 7 and for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student
 8 loan funds, \$14,430,000, of which not to exceed \$201,210
 9 shall be for such loans for non-Federal capital contributions.

10 LAND-GRANT COLLEGE AID

11 For payment to the State of Hawaii, as authorized by
 12 section 14 (e) of the Hawaii Omnibus Act (Public Law 86-
 13 624, approved July 12, 1960), ~~(33)\$2,225,000~~ \$6,000,000.

14 (34)PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

15 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

16 For an additional amount for "Assistance to States,
 17 general", \$3,070,000, including funds to provide project
 18 grants for public health training pursuant to section 309
 19 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended.

1 **(35)SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**2 **GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**

3 *The amounts made available for "Grants to States for*
 4 *public assistance", in the Department of Health, Educa-*
 5 *tion, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961, shall be*
 6 *available for grants for medical assistance for the aged, as*
 7 *authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1960".*

8 **SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS**9 **GALLAUDET COLLEGE**10 **Salaries and Expenses**

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 12 \$80,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be avail-
 13 able for pay increases for employees of Gallaudet College,
 14 comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees
 15 Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by administrative
 16 action, which may be effective on the same date as the pay
 17 increases provided by that Act.

18 **HOWARD UNIVERSITY**19 **Salaries and Expenses**

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 21 \$400,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be avail-
 22 able for pay increases for employees of Howard University,
 23 comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees
 24 Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by administrative

1 action, which may be effective on the same date as the pay
2 increases provided by that Act.

3 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

4 ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL

5 RELATIONS

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses"
8 ~~(36)\$28,500~~ \$57,000.

9 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$100,000.

13 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 ~~(37)\$145,000~~ *including allowances and benefits similar to*
17 *those provided by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,*
18 *as amended, as determined by the Commission; expenses of*
19 *packing, shipping, and storing personal effects of personnel*
20 *assigned abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be*
21 *necessary, of office space and living quarters for personnel*
22 *assigned abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of*
23 *properties rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel,*
24 *water, and utilities for such properties; hire of passenger*

1 *motor vehicles abroad; insurance on official motor vehicles*
 2 *abroad; and advances of funds abroad; \$290,000: Provided,*
 3 *That the limitation under this head in the General Govern-*
 4 *ment Matters Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount avail-*
 5 *able for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$10,000" to*
 6 *"\$30,000".*

7 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

8 **(38)**REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

9 *For an additional amount for "Repair and improve-*
 10 *ment of public buildings", for construction of fallout shelters,*
 11 *\$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

12 **(39)**CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

13 *For an additional amount for "Construction, public*
 14 *buildings projects", for construction of fallout shelters in*
 15 *public buildings to be constructed or altered pursuant to*
 16 *the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479),*
 17 *\$5,289,000, to remain available until expended: Provided,*
 18 *That the maximum construction improvement costs (excluding*
 19 *funds for sites and expenses) approved for individual proj-*
 20 *ects in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, are*
 21 *hereby amended to read as follows subject to increases of*
 22 *not to exceed 10 per centum per project, as authorized in*
 23 *said Act:*

24 **(40)***Post office and Federal office building, Camden, Ar-*
 25 *kansas, \$655,050;*

- 1 (41) *Courthouse and Federal office building, San Francisco,*
2 *California, \$38,296,900;*
- 3 (42) *Courthouse and Federal office building, Hartford, Con-*
4 *necticut, \$7,816,400;*
- 5 (43) *Post office and courthouse, Thomasville, Georgia,*
6 *\$1,119,600;*
- 7 (44) *Border station, Van Buren, Maine, \$297,550;*
- 8 (45) *Border station, Vanceboro, Maine, \$261,150;*
- 9 (46) *Immigration and Naturalization Service center (con-*
10 *struction and alteration), Detroit, Michigan, \$895,050;*
- 11 (47) *Border station, Sweetgrass, Montana, \$615,600;*
- 12 (48) *Post office and courthouse, Bismarck, North Dakota,*
13 *\$3,283,050;*
- 14 (49) *Federal office building, Toledo, Ohio, \$3,980,700;*
- 15 (50) *Courthouse and Federal office building, Memphis, Ten-*
16 *nessee, \$10,167,150;*
- 17 (51) *Post office and Federal office building, Dayton, Wash-*
18 *ington, \$288,700;*
- 19 (52) *Federal Office Building Numbered 8, District of*
20 *Columbia, exclusive of laboratory and other equipment,*
21 *\$15,735,000;*
- 22 (53) *Federal Office Building Numbered 10, District of*
23 *Columbia, \$40,803,500; and*
- 24 (54) *United States Court of Claims and Court of Customs*
25 *and Patent Appeals building, \$6,491,000.*

GENERAL PROVISION

1

2 The second paragraph under the heading "General Serv-
 3 ices Administration", subhead "General Provisions", in the
 4 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, is amended
 5 to read as follows:

6 "Appropriations under the heading 'Construction, Pub-
 7 lic Buildings Projects' shall be available for (1) acquisition
 8 of buildings and sites thereof by purchase, condemnation,
 9 or otherwise, including prepayment of purchase contracts,
 10 (2) extension or conversion of Government-owned build-
 11 ings, and (3) construction of projects for new public build-
 12 ings approved pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1959."
 13 (55) *Section 303 of the Independent Offices Appropriation*
 14 *Act, 1961, is repealed.*

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

16

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

17 For an additional amount for "Civil War Centennial
 18 Commission", \$3,750.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

20 For necessary expenses of the George Washington
 21 Carver Centennial Commission, (56) ~~\$125,000~~ \$25,000:
 22 *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon
 23 the enactment into law of authorizing legislation for said
 24 Commission during the Eighty-sixth Congress.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of April 8, 1960 (74 Stat. 37), establishing the James Madison Memorial Commission, ~~(57)\$5,000~~ \$10,000, to remain available until expended.

~~(58)~~UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Funds previously appropriated under this head shall remain available until expended.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), including payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; ~~(59)\$250,000~~ \$500,000.

THE PANAMA CANAL

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", ~~(60)\$593,750~~ \$950,700~~(61)~~: *Provided, That \$325,700 of this amount shall become available only upon enactment into*

1 law during this calendar year of legislation providing pay
 2 increases for policemen, firemen, and teachers of the District
 3 of Columbia.

4 Capital Outlay

5 For an additional amount for "Capital outlay",
 6 (62)\$121,000 \$134,200, to remain available until ex-
 7 pended(63):~~Provided~~, That no part of the foregoing
 8 amount shall be available for any expenses related to the
 9 construction of any quarters at a cost in excess of \$9,000
 10 per unit: ~~Provided~~, That no part of the foregoing amount
 11 shall be available for any expenses related to the construction
 12 of any quarters, exclusive of provision of utility connections
 13 and costs of the Canal Zone Government, at an average cost
 14 in excess of \$9,000 per unit.

15 PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

16 Limitation on General and Administrative Expenses,

17 Panama Canal Company

18 The limitation under this head in the Department of
 19 Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961,
 20 on the amount available for general and administrative ex-
 21 penses of the Panama Canal Company, is increased from
 22 "\$8,680,000" to (64)\$9,375,600 \$9,412,000".

1 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 4 \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be avail-
 5 able for pay increases for employees of local and appeal
 6 boards, comparable to those provided by the Federal Em-
 7 ployees Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by adminis-
 8 trative action pursuant to law, which may be effective on the
 9 same date as the pay increases provided by that Act.

10 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

11 INPATIENT CARE

12 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care",
 13 \$4,185,000.

14 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

15 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

16 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

17 Salaries and Expenses

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 19 (65)\$400,000 \$500,000.

1 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

2 Salaries and Expenses

3 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
 4 production and conservation of coal in the United States
 5 through research and development, as authorized by Public
 6 Law 86-599, including hire of passenger motor vehicles,
 7 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
 8 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary
 9 at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$1,000,-
 10 000, to remain available until expended (66)of which
 11 not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administration
 12 and supervision.

13 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

14 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

15 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
 16 and resources", (67)\$1,350,000 \$1,500,000.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

18 The limitation under this head in the Department of
 19 the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961,
 20 on the number of aircraft that may be purchased is increased
 21 from two to three, of which two are for replacement only.

22 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

23 CONSTRUCTION

24 For an additional amount for "Construction", (68)\$1,-
 25 800,000 \$2,450,000, to remain available until expended

1 (69), of which \$250,000 shall be available for payment to the
 2 Parshall, North Dakota Special School District Numbered 3
 3 for the construction of school facilities which shall be avail-
 4 able to Indian children.

5 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

6 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

7 For an additional amount for advance planning activi-
 8 ties on the Canadian River project, Texas, \$300,000(70):
 9 *Provided, That the limitation under this head in the Interior*
 10 *Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount avail-*
 11 *able toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake*
 12 *Dam project, Oregon, is increased from \$297,000 to*
 13 *\$305,000.*

14 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

15 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
 16 nance", \$2,200,000, to be derived by transfer from the
 17 appropriation for (71)~~"Construction and Rehabilitation"~~
 18 *"Upper Colorado River Basin Fund"*, fiscal year 1961.

19 EMERGENCY FUND

20 For an additional amount for the "Emergency fund",
 21 as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U.S.C. 502),
 22 to remain available until expended for the purposes specified
 23 in said Act, \$500,000, to be derived by transfer from the
 24 appropriation (72)~~"Construction and Rehabilitation"~~ *"Up-*
 25 *per Colorado River Basin Fund"*, fiscal year 1961.

1 **(73)ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

2 *After August 31, 1960, the position of Commissioner of*
 3 *the Bureau of Reclamation shall have the same annual rate*
 4 *of compensation as that provided for positions listed in 5*
 5 *U.S.C. 2205(b), so long as held by the present incumbent.*

6 **(74)GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

7 *SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH*

8 *For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations,*
 9 *and research", \$300,000.*

10 **(75)NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

11 *CONSTRUCTION*

12 *For an additional amount for "Construction", \$500,000.*

13 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

14 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

15 Construction

16 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$250,000,
 17 to remain available until expended.

18 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

19 Management and Investigations of Resources

20 For an additional amount for "Management and inves-
 21 tigations of resources", **(76)**~~\$100,000~~ \$300,000.

22 Construction of Fishing Vessels

23 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 24 Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist in the
 25 construction of fishing vessels, **(77)**~~\$500,000~~ \$1,000,000.

(78) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Not to exceed twenty of the passenger motor vehicles authorized to be purchased by the Fish and Wildlife Service, during the fiscal year 1961, shall be for police-type use, and may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for such fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Section 20 (b) of the Indian Claims Commission Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70s), is hereby amended by adding at the end of the second sentence thereof a new sentence as follows:

“In similar manner and with like effect (79)the United States either party may appeal to the Court of Claims from any interlocutory determination by the Commission establishing the liability of the United States notwithstanding such determination is not for any reason whatever final as to the amount of recovery; and any such interlocutory appeal shall be taken on or before January 1, 1961, or three months from such interlocutory determination, whichever is later: *Provided*, That the failure of (80)the United States either party to appeal from any such interlocutory determination shall not constitute a waiver of its right to challenge such interlocutory determination in any appeal from any final determination subsequently made in the case.”

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

2

MARSHALS

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
4 United States attorneys and marshals", \$400,000.

5

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

6

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

7 For an additional amount for mileage of Members of the
8 House and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
9 \$190,000, to be paid as an additional allowance for the
10 second session of the Eighty-sixth Congress in the manner
11 prescribed by law for each regular session.

12

(81) ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

13

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

14

Salaries

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$8,200: *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That from and after July 1, 1960, the salary rates of
17 the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Architect of the
18 Capitol, and the Second Assistant Architect of the Capitol,
19 shall be \$22,000, \$20,200, and \$18,500 per annum, re-
20 spectively.

21

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

22

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

23 For the preparation of the Clerk's report, under the di-
24 rection of the Clerk of the House, as required by law, \$8,000.

1 **(82)DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

2 **ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

3 **(83)SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

4 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
5 *\$250,000.*

6 **(84)UNITED STATES CITIZENS COMMISSION ON NATO**

7 *For necessary expenses of the United States Citizens*
8 *Commission on NATO, including personal services as*
9 *authorized by section 3(4) of S.J. Res. 170 without regard*
10 *to civil service and classification laws; travel, subsistence,*
11 *and other expenses of the Commission and its staff; hire of*
12 *passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding without re-*
13 *gard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C.*
14 *111); \$300,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 may be*
15 *expended for entertainment: Provided, That not to exceed*
16 *\$100,000 may be expended for meetings and conferences*
17 *pursuant to section 3(5), S.J. Res. 170; to remain available*
18 *until January 31, 1962.*

19 **(85)TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

20 **BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT**

21 **ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT**

22 *Not to exceed \$375,000 of the unobligated balance of*
23 *the appropriation for "Administering the public debt," fiscal*

1 year 1960, shall remain available during the current fiscal
2 year for expenses of advance refunding of the public debt.

3 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

4 For payment of claims as settled and determined by
5 departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
6 rendered against the United States by the United States
7 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth
8 in House Document Numbered 452, Eighty-sixth Congress,
9 \$20,322,281, together with such amounts as may be nec-
10 essary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judg-
11 ments or provided by law) and such additional sums due
12 to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to
13 pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
14 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have
15 become final and conclusive against the United States by
16 failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided fur-*
17 *ther*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or
18 by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated
19 for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after
20 the date of approval of this Act: *Provided further*, That
21 not to exceed 10 per centum of the amount set forth in
22 House Document Numbered 452 in connection with the
23 claim of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene King shall be paid to or re-
24 ceived by any agent or attorney on account of services ren-
25 dered in connection with such claim, and any person vio-

1 lating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misde-
2 meanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum
3 not exceeding \$1,000.

Passed the House of Representatives August 26, 1960.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments August 29 (legislative day, August 24), 1960.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

86TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 13161

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 29, 1960

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 106

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1960

No. 145

Senate

(Legislative day of Wednesday, August 24, 1960)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Vice President.

Dr. Lawrence D. Folkemer, minister, Lutheran Church of the Reformation, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Breathe on us, Breath of God, that we may love what Thou dost love and do what Thou wouldst do. Grant us the power, O God, to will one will in order that whatever we will may be pleasing in Thy sight.

Open our eyes to see the wrongs and the woes of our land that cry out to be put right. Give to us a vision of our land as Thou wouldst have it be and as Thou alone canst fashion it. Touch our hearts to make them sensitive to the burdens people carry in more difficult places of the world; then teach us how to bear one another's burdens and so fulfill Thy law of love.

Safeguard us, O Lord, from pride and self-righteousness. Nourish in us a true humility that does not measure the distance between ourselves and others, but only the distance between ourselves and Thee.

Among us, let there ever be harmony in essentials, liberty in nonessentials, and charity in all things. Make us all, this day and always, Thy servants, giving us no rest or discharge until Thou hast wrought in us Thy work of righteousness and compassion. In the Spirit of Christ, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, August 27, 1960, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolu-

tion, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1806. An act to revise title 18, chapter 39, of the United States Code, entitled "Explosives and Combustibles";

S. 2306. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the National Woman's Party, Inc., in the District of Columbia;

S. 3415. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the American Association of University Women, Educational Foundation, Inc., in the District of Columbia;

S. 3727. An act to authorize the bonding of persons engaging in the home improvement business, and for other purposes;

S. 3834. An act to increase the maximum amount which may be borrowed by the District of Columbia for use in the construction and improvement of its sanitary and combined sewer systems, and for other purposes;

H.R. 900. An act to validate certain overpayments inadvertently made by the United States to several of the States and to relieve certifying and disbursing officers from liability therefrom;

H.R. 2069. An act for the relief of James H. Presley;

H.R. 2178. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain changes in the road at White Branch, Grapevine Reservoir, Tex.;

H.R. 4059. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code relating to actions for infringements of copyrights by the United States;

H.R. 6084. An act for the relief of J. Butler Hyde;

H.R. 6767. An act for the relief of Raymond Baurkot;

H.R. 7124. An act to require the payment of tuition on account of certain persons who attend the public schools of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7792. An act for the relief of Martin A. Mastandrea;

H.R. 8504. An act for the relief of William Edgar Weaver;

H.R. 8989. An act for the relief of Ralph W. Anderson;

H.R. 9377. An act to provide for the protection of forest cover for reservoir areas under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army and Chief of Engineers;

H.R. 9406. An act for the relief of William J. Huntsman;

H.R. 9417. An act for the relief of Henry Kaloian;

H.R. 9432. An act for the relief of Major Edmund T. Coppinger;

H.R. 9958. An act for the relief of Brooklyn Steel Warehouse Co.;

H.R. 10431. An act for the relief of Isami Nozuka (also known as Isami Notsuka);

H.R. 10598. An act to clarify certain provisions of the Criminal Code relating to the importation or shipment of injurious mammals, birds, amphibians, fish, and reptiles (18 U.S.C. 42(a), 42(b)); and relating to the transportation or receipt of wild mammals or birds taken in violation of State, National, or foreign laws (18 U.S.C. 43), and for other purposes;

H.R. 11165. An act for the relief of Robert J. Reeves;

H.R. 11188. An act for the relief of Edward S. Anderson;

H.R. 11327. An act for the relief of Chauncey A. Ahalt;

H.R. 11390. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11420. An act for the relief of Ferdinand Hofacker;

H.R. 11460. An act for the relief of Edouard E. Perret;

H.R. 11486. An act for the relief of Richard J. Power;

H.R. 11813. An act to amend the Menominee Termination Act;

H.R. 12350. An act for the relief of Marion John Nagurski;

H.R. 12471. An act for the relief of Capt. Lucien B. Clark, O2051623, MSC, U.S. Army;

H.R. 12475. An act for the relief of Claude L. Wimberly;

H.R. 12476. An act for the relief of John H. Esterline;

H.R. 12530. An act to authorize adjustment, in the public interest, of rentals under leases entered into for the provision of commercial recreational facilities at the John H. Kerr Reservoir, Va.-N.C.;

H.R. 12533. An act to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to increase penalties for violations of that act, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12563. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved August 17, 1937, as amended; and

H.J. Res. 658. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation in connection with the centennial of the birth of Jane Addams, founder and leader of Chicago's Hull House.

CORRECTIONS OF THE RECORD

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 27, on page 16823, I am quoted as saying, "when the Huntsville, Ala., station was transferred to Los Alamos."

It should read, "when the Huntsville, Ala., station was transferred to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration."

I ask that the permanent RECORD be changed to show this correction.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The correction will be made.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, during consideration of H.R. 10960 on last Saturday, the name of the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPP] was inadvertently omitted from cosponsorship of an amendment regarding requirement of declaration. I ask that the permanent RECORD be corrected.

I also ask that the names of the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPP], the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], and the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] who, also by inadvertence, were omitted from cosponsorship of an amendment regarding expenditures by farmers be corrected in the permanent RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The corrections will be made.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and ask unanimous consent that the time required for it be charged equally to both sides.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we proceed to the consideration of the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1961; that we enter into a unanimous-consent agreement, in accordance with the usual form at the desk, that the time on each amendment be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided, and the time on the bill be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided; that after we conclude that time, if we have the third reading before 2 o'clock p.m. and any yeas-and-nays votes are ordered, that they be not taken before 2 o'clock. Of course, this is without prejudice to the unanimous-consent agreement previously entered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the agreement is entered.

The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 13161) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, if there is no Senator to discuss

the bill on either side, I fear some Senators interested in the bill do not know the measure is before the Senate. I would suggest we have a quorum call for a few minutes and alert Senators that we have the bill up for consideration.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We have just gone through a quorum call.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I fear Senators thought we were going to discuss the medical aid bill. I think Senators should be alerted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I ask the attachés of the Senate, Mr. McDonnell and Mr. Trice, to notify Members of the Senate that we have before us the second supplemental appropriation bill; that it is going to be discussed; that, while we have just had a quorum call we are going to have another call, and at the conclusion of the quorum call we should like to have their presence if they care to offer any discussion. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the bill as it was passed by the House of Representatives provided \$91,085,481.

The increase by the Senate committee was \$213,957,250.

Under the bill as reported to the Senate the amount provided is \$305,042,731.

The estimates considered by the Senate amounted to \$81,932,731.

The bill provides an amount over the budget estimates of \$223,110,000.

I say the amount in the committee bill is over the budget estimates because some budget estimates for these items in the bill were considered in other appropriation bills. These items were denied in the other bills and were shown as reductions in the budget at that time. So in this bill these items, which aggregate well in excess of \$200 million, must be shown as increases over the budget.

The largest increases in the bill are for the President's special international program, which is increased to \$986,000.

Special foreign currency programs: Administrative expenses, oversea surplus agricultural commodity donations—\$1 million.

The President's special international program, \$1,300,000.

Then under the mutual security program, for defense support there is a proposed increase of \$65 million; for technical cooperation an increase of \$22 million; for special assistance an increase of \$26 million; for general administrative expenses \$2 million; and Development Loan Fund, an increase of \$75 million.

The total for mutual security is \$190 million.

I ask that the committee amendments to the bill be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original

text; provided, that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendments to the bill will be agreed to en bloc.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. May we have the amendments agreed to with the exception of the amendments involving mutual aid, and have an agreement to have a yeas-and-nays vote on those amendments?

Mr. HAYDEN. That procedure could be followed. I suggested a provision that no point of order should be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to the order. If a Senator insists upon a yeas-and-nays vote upon any amendment, he can have it.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, though I am not sure I shall object, I understand that there is no real controversy about this conference report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. This is not a conference report; this is a bill.

We wish to have a yeas-and-nays vote on the mutual aid amendments that were put in the supplemental bill, and I was not sure when we asked for a unanimous-consent agreement whether that would foreclose our voting on those amendments. Now the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is restating the question.

The unanimous-consent agreement would not foreclose the request of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who is desirous that we have a yeas-and-nays vote on the mutual aid amendments en bloc.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Am I to understand that there is no real controversy about these amendments and no Senator cares to discuss the supplemental appropriation bill? So far only the committee chairman has discussed it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. He has only started.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I would not like to see Senators prejudiced by reason of their not knowing the bill is being considered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We have called the Senators. We have had a quorum call for the Senators. We have tried to notify the office of each Senator. The committee chairman has started the discussion in the normal, routine way.

Mr. HAYDEN. I shall be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I do not object. I only have in mind that some Senators might wish to speak and they might be prejudiced.

At 1:30 a. m. Sunday morning we had ourselves a bank night and passed a number of bills with amendments which some Senator subsequently may find objectionable. While those of us who are here tried to protect any Senator who was not here in case such Senator wished to make an objection, I would not want to be in a position of passing this bill

without a Senator who wished to object not being here and being able to do so.

Mr. HAYDEN. We have a very unusual procedure. The House of Representatives and the Senate passed a bill and sent it to conference. The conferees met and there was an agreement. The President has strongly objected to the action of the conference committee. Representations were made that he would like to have the subject reconsidered. So the committee met and listened to the President's representatives present the request, and the committee has decided to report out practically what the President wishes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. As I understand, the State Department raised some questions about four instances of language that were considered undesirable. As I understand, the committee went along with the State Department and agreed to strike all of the undesirable language features. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Some of them. They made some modifications, I think, which I believe the House agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thought we had changed that modification.

Mr. HAYDEN. For example, with respect to technical cooperation, the committee report states—

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

For the bilateral technical cooperation program, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$22 million in this bill. In the mutual security appropriation bill for fiscal year 1961, the Senate approved an appropriation of \$172 million, an increase of \$22 million over the House-approved amount of \$150 million. The deletion of \$22 million approved by the conference committee is restored in this bill.

The House bill for the mutual security program for fiscal year 1961 contained the following language provision: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate any project or activity which has not been justified to the House of Representatives and the Senate."

The provision was deleted from the bill by the Senate but it was restored by the committee of conference. The committee, in this bill, has adopted the following provision which has the effect of repealing the provision previously stricken by the Senate from the mutual security appropriation bill. This new provision provides for a reporting to the committees of the Senate and House whenever a project is financed from fiscal year 1961 funds where an estimate has not been submitted: The proviso in the paragraph headed "Technical cooperation, general authorization" in title I of the Mutual Security and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That every project or activity financed from funds made available for the fiscal year 1961 for such assistance and for which an estimate has not been submitted, shall be reported to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator. With respect to the amount of funds appropriated for defense support, I understand that the Senate bill as originally passed provided \$675 million, and that the conference report reduced that amount to \$610 million.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Department asked for the restoration of \$65 million and the committee agreed to that restoration of \$65 million, thus giving a total for the next fiscal year of \$675 million. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. On the subject of technical cooperation, it is my understanding that the conference report provided \$150 million; that the Senate bill as originally passed provided \$172 million; that the Department asked that \$22 million be added for technical cooperation, and the committee agreed to add \$22 million for technical cooperation. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; with a new proviso and with this modification of requiring that any project undertaken shall be reported to the committees, I believe part of the objection is removed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. What I have specific reference to is that the Department asked for \$22 million, and they received \$22 million.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. With respect to special assistance, the Department asked for \$256 million; the conference report provided \$230 million; so they asked for an additional \$26 million for special assistance, and they received an additional \$26 million. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. With respect to administrative expenses, the Department asked for \$2 million and they received \$2 million?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. With respect to the Development Loan Fund, the Department representatives testified that they could get by without any of the additional \$150 million requested, but they felt it would be desirable to add the \$150 million. However, the committee, after considering the request, decided they would split the amount, and they added \$75 million. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Upon the theory that they actually would not need more than \$75 million between now and when Congress meets next year.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Dillon testified that they could get by until next year without any of the \$150 million, did he not?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. As I understand the testimony was that the Department would receive \$150 million by this bill, but that since it was not programmed for the full 12 months, the Department could come back as late as next April, and if anything had to be reduced, the representative of the Department would prefer that this item be reduced to any other item, and in the light of that statement, the committee agreed to recommend \$75 million of that \$150 million. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I commend the majority leader and the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee for the ac-

tion they took on Saturday, which I believe to be clearly in the public interest. I commend the leader for the commitment he made on the floor of the Senate on Saturday. My only regret is that the entire \$150 million for the Development Loan Fund was not restored. We are going to be very busy, indeed, in January, February, and March with a great many important matters, in order to put the Democratic platform into effect and bring about effective legislation based on it. I would have been much happier to have had the entire sum restored, instead of only a part of it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Nevertheless, there is always, in March, and sometimes in February, a supplemental appropriation bill presented to cover contingencies or changes in a situation. We will have an opportunity to take care of any such matters. In the meantime, in the opinion of the committee, the administration has enough money on hand to run this fund.

Mr. CLARK. I understand the Senator's explanation. Press reports indicate that the House committee will be very difficult to deal with in conference on this matter. Therefore, I wonder if it would not have been desirable to have a little more bargaining power by having restored the full \$150 million, because we know that when we go to conference it is always a matter of give and take between the Senate conferees and the managers on the part of the House. If we had the assurance that our conferees, the conferees on the part of the Senate, will stand firm on this point, then I believe we would be in good shape. Otherwise, I would like to have seen the full \$150 million restored.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I had hoped so, too. However, when five items are in dispute, and we get 4½ of them, and win on those, we have made a very good record. With record to the Development Loan Fund, I had hoped that the testimony would be much stronger than it was. Each member of the committee, when I asked that the full amount be restored, replied that the Secretary himself had said that this was a matter which could be handled at another time. It was difficult enough to get half of it. We had a divided vote on it, as a matter of fact.

Mr. CLARK. I thank the Senator from Texas. He and the Senator from Arizona should be commended for the fine work they did with regard to this whole matter. I just wish that we had been able to restore the full amount.

Mr. HAYDEN. Would the Senator like to hear the testimony on this point?

Mr. CLARK. Yes; if the Senator would be kind enough to read it.

Mr. HAYDEN. I read from the testimony of Mr. Dillon on page 617 of the printed hearings:

The Development Loan Fund is of every bit as high priority as the other items. We need these funds and we have to use them, obligate them, during the year. However, it is a fact that the Development Loan Fund funds are obligated only as different projects are approved by the Loan Committee, by the Board of the Development Loan Fund. Therefore, if we have the assurance that we can come back to the Congress if we need extra funds, and our request will be looked

at and listened to, there always is a possibility of coming back in January, asking for a supplemental and getting it, say, in due course, in April, without really hurting the Development Loan Fund operation.

Mr. CLARK. I thank the Senator for his explanation. It is very clear. I wonder if he does not think that too often the administration has followed the old adage that he who runs away will live to fight another day.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. Did I understand the Senator's statement on Friday to the effect that the provision in the bill for technical cooperation provided that every project or activity financed during fiscal 1961 is to be justified to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. GRUENING. Do I understand that that provision was deleted from the appropriation bill now before the Senate?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; that is in the bill. We want that in the bill.

Mr. GRUENING. The Senator wants that in the bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. We are insistent that that remain in the bill. The charge was made that we would be granting a blank check to the administration in that respect. That would be looked into, just as is the case on military expenditures where a report is given to the Armed Services Committee. This would be reported to the committees. That is done over and over again.

Mr. GRUENING. Do I understand that there is nothing in the present proposal which will diminish or slacken controls which Congress now has over mutual security appropriations? There was some language in the original bill, which I was fearful would be deleted in this appropriation bill. Am I wrong about that?

Mr. HAYDEN. There has been no deletion.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I opposed the language in the conference report, on the ground that it gave committees a veto power before any projects could be initiated. The language now has been changed to read that projects shall be reported to the committees, but that the committees shall have no veto power over projects being initiated. If it were not so, the hands of the administration would be tied, notably in the case of the independent nations which are coming into being in Africa.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator knows that with reference to military projects, the committees are notified, and if they are disapproved prompt notice can be given and an effective stop can be put to whatever is going on.

Mr. GRUENING. We hope that objection, when made, will be effective. I have particularly in mind the chaos in Africa as these new nations are being spawned, and it is certainly desirable that we exercise greater caution in re-

spect to these projects than we have in the past. As I say, with some 20 new nations being spawned, and some of these dividing, amoeba-like, great confusion is bound to exist, and it is desirable for Congress to have greater control than it has now.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, may we have action on the request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

At the top of page 2, to insert:

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

"President's special international program

"For an additional amount for the 'President's special international program', including not to exceed \$6,600 for representation, \$986,800, to remain available until expended."

On page 2, after line 5, to insert:

"SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

"For purchase of Indian rupees which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(m) (A) of that Act, to remain available until expended, \$1,300,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended for representation."

On page 2, after line 12, to insert:

"SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

"Administrative expenses, oversea surplus agricultural commodity donations

"For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under section 104(f) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, for the purpose of administering section 302 of the Act as it relates to donations of surplus agricultural commodities to nonprofit voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations for use in assistance to needy persons outside the United States, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be used to purchase only currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States."

On page 5, after line 3, to insert:

"FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$275,000; and in addition, \$170,000 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be merged with this appropriation and shall be available for all expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service in carrying out the purposes of said section 32."

On page 5, after line 12, to insert:

"FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION"

On page 5, line 15, after the word "management", to strike out "\$700,000" and insert "\$800,000".

On page 5, after line 17, to insert:

"GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"Office of Field Services

"Salaries and Expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$207,500.

On page 6, line 6, after "(74 Stat. 204)", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$15,000".

On page 6, after line 8, to insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$150,000."

On page 6, after line 15, to insert:

"COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$284,000."

On page 6, after line 19, to insert:

"CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

"For the purpose of obtaining a suitable site for construction of a Coast and Geodetic Survey Selsmological Laboratory, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized, on behalf of the United States, to lease from the Isleta Indian Tribe, and the Isleta Indiana Tribe, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to lease to the Secretary of Commerce, for a minimum term of 25 years with provisions for renewal, approximately seven hundred and fifty acres, more or less, of tribal land on the Isleta Indian Reservation; such land being situated in sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, township 8 north, range 5 east, New Mexico principal meridian, county of Bernalillo, State of New Mexico. Any lease entered into hereunder shall provide for an annual rental not in excess of \$1,200, and shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which the tribe may jointly use that portion of the leased area not specifically needed for the Laboratory. The construction of the Laboratory, on the land leased hereunder, shall be undertaken by the Secretary of Commerce, on behalf of the United States, and the Secretary shall provide, in connection therewith, such structures, appurtenances and facilities as may be necessary or desirable in furtherance of the purposes and requirements of such Laboratory, and shall provide for the repair, maintenance, alteration, or improvements thereof."

On page 7, after line 19, to insert:

"BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$291,500."

At the top of page 8, to insert:

"BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed \$83,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for 'Salaries and expenses,' General administration."

On page 8, line 20, after the word "in", to strike out "carry" and insert "carrying".

On page 9, after line 19, to insert:

"WEATHER BUREAU

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$50,000."

On page 9, after line 19, to insert:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE

"For an additional amount for 'Executive Office,' \$47,700."

On page 10, after line 7, to insert:

"CAPITAL OUTLAY

"Public building construction

"For an additional amount for 'Capital outlay, public building construction' for construction projects as authorized by the Act of June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183), including acquisition of sites; preliminary survey at the Receiving Home; preparation of plans and specifications for the following buildings: Eliot Junior High School addition, new elementary school in the vicinity of Eleventh and Clifton Streets Northwest, and Bancroft Elementary School addition; erection of the following structures, including building improvement and alteration and the treatment of grounds: Kenilworth Elementary School addition, new junior high school in the vicinity of South Dakota Avenue and Hamilton Street Northeast, Deal Junior High School addition, additional dormitory at the Youth Correctional Center,

cowbarn and dairy facility at the Workhouse, laundry addition at the District of Columbia Village, children's cottages at the Junior Village, and a chapel at the Cedar Knoll School; equipment for new buildings; advanced planning for various recreation units; \$25,000 for purchase of equipment for new school buildings; and permanent improvements of buildings and grounds (including purchase and installation of furnishings and equipment) of correctional and welfare institutions, and other District of Columbia buildings; to remain available until expended, \$6,170,800 of which \$900,000 shall not become available for expenditure until July 1, 1961, and \$330,100 shall be available for construction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may be determined by the Commissioners, and the funds for the use of the Director of Buildings and Grounds shall be advanced to the appropriation account, 'Construction services, Department of Buildings and Grounds'."

On page 11, after line 17, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING"

"For an additional amount for 'Capital outlay, Department of Sanitary Engineering', for construction projects as authorized by the Act of April 22, 1904 (33 Stat. 244), the Act of May 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 105), and the Act of June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183), to remain available until expended, \$3,838,000, of which \$1,100,000 shall not become available for expenditure until July 1, 1961."

On page 12, at the beginning of line 12, to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,528,000."

On page 13, line 4, after "July 12, 1960", to strike out "\$2,225,000" and insert "\$6,000,000."

On page 13, after line 4, to insert:

"PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE"

"Assistance to States, general"

"For an additional amount for 'Assistance to States, general', \$3,070,000, including funds to provide project grants for public health training pursuant to section 309 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended."

On page 13, after line 10, to insert:

"SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION"

"Grants to States for public assistance"

"The amounts made available for 'Grants to States for public assistance', in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961, shall be available for grants for medical assistance for the aged, as authorized by the 'Social Security Amendments of 1960'."

On page 14, line 25, to strike out "\$28,500" and insert "\$57,000".

On page 15, at the beginning of line 8, to strike out "\$145,000" and insert "including allowances and benefits similar to those provided by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, as determined by the Commission; expenses of packing, shipping, and storing personal effects of personnel assigned abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be necessary, of office space and living quarters for personnel assigned abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel, water, and utilities for such properties; hire of passenger motor vehicles abroad; insurance on official motor vehicles abroad; and advances of funds abroad; \$290,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from '\$10,000' to '\$30,000'."

On page 16, after line 1, to insert:

"REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS"

"For an additional amount for 'Repair and improvement of public buildings', for construction of fallout shelters, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 16, after line 5, to insert:

"CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS"

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, public buildings projects', for construction of fallout shelters in public buildings to be constructed or altered pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479), \$5,289,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the maximum construction improvement costs (excluding funds for sites and expenses) approved for individual projects in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, are hereby amended to read as follows subject to increases of not to exceed 10 per centum per project, as authorized in said Act:"

On page 16, after line 17, to insert:

"Post office and Federal office building, Camden, Arkansas, \$655,050;"

On page 16, after line 19, to insert:

"Courthouse and Federal office building, San Francisco, California, \$38,296,900;"

On page 16, after line 21, to insert:

"Courthouse and Federal office building, Hartford, Connecticut, \$7,816,400;"

On page 16, after line 23, to insert:

"Post office and courthouse, Thomasville, Georgia, \$1,119,600;"

At the top of page 17, to insert:

"Border station, Van Buren, Maine, \$297,550;"

On page 17, after line 1, to insert:

"Border station, Vanceboro, Maine, \$261,150;"

On page 17, after line 2, to insert:

"Immigration and Naturalization Service center (construction and alteration), Detroit, Michigan, \$895,050;"

On page 17, after line 4, to insert:

"Border station, Sweetgrass, Montana, \$615,600;"

On page 17, after line 5, to insert:

"Post office and courthouse, Bismarck, North Dakota, \$3,283,050;"

On page 17, after line 7, to insert:

"Federal office building, Toledo, Ohio, \$3,980,700;"

On page 17, after line 8, to insert:

"Courthouse and Federal office building, Memphis, Tennessee, \$10,167,150;"

On page 17, after line 10, to insert:

"Post office and Federal office building, Dayton, Washington, \$288,700;"

On page 17, after line 12, to insert:

"Federal Office Building Numbered 8, District of Columbia, exclusive of laboratory and other equipment, \$15,735,000;"

On page 17, after line 15, to insert:

"Federal Office Building Numbered 10, District of Columbia, \$40,803,500; and"

On page 17, after line 17, to insert:

"United States Court of Claims and Court of Customs and Patent Appeals building, \$6,491,000."

On page 18, after line 6, to insert:

"Section 303 of the Independent Offices Appropriations Act, 1961, is repealed."

On page 18, line 15, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$25,000".

On page 18, line 22, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$10,000".

At the top of page 19, to insert:

"UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL COMMISSION"

"Funds previously appropriated under this head shall remain available until expended."

On page 19, line 13, after "(5 U.S.C. 2131)", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$500,000".

On page 19, at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "\$593,750" and insert "\$950,700",

and after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and "*Provided*, That \$325,700 of this amount shall become available only upon enactment into law during this calendar year of legislation providing pay increases for policemen, firemen, and teachers of the District of Columbia."

On page 20, line 2, after the word "outlay", to strike out "\$121,000" and insert "134,200", and in line 3, after the word "expended", to strike out the colon and "*Provided*, That no part of the foregoing amount shall be available for any expenses related to the construction of any quarters at a cost in excess of \$9,000 per unit", and, in lieu thereof, to insert ": *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing amount shall be available for any expenses related to the construction of any quarters, exclusive of provision of utility connections and costs of the Canal Zone Government, at an average cost in excess of \$9,000 per unit."

On page 20, line 18, after the word "to", to strike out "\$9,375,600" and insert "\$9,412,200".

On page 21, line 12, to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$500,000".

On page 21, line 22, after the word "until", to strike out "expended," and insert "expended", and, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administration and supervision".

On page 22, line 4, after the word "resources", to strike out "\$1,350,000" and insert "\$1,500".

On page 22, line 12, after the word "Construction", to strike out "\$1,800,000" and insert "\$2,450,000", and in line 13, after the word "expended", to insert a comma and "of which \$250,000 shall be available for payment to the Parshall, North Dakota Special School District Numbered 3 for the construction of school facilities which shall be available to Indian children."

On page 22, line 21, after the figures "\$300,000", to insert a colon and "*Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam project, Oregon, is increased from \$297,000 to \$305,000."

On page 23, line 6, after the word "for", to strike out "Construction and Rehabilitation" and insert "Upper Colorado River Basin Fund".

On page 23, line 13, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "Construction and Rehabilitation" and insert "Upper Colorado River Basin Fund".

On page 23, after line 14, to insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS"

"After August 31, 1960, the position of Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation shall have the same annual rate of compensation as that provided for positions listed in 5 U.S.C. 2205(b), so long as held by the present incumbent."

On page 23, after line 19, to insert:

"GEOLOGICAL SURVEY"

"Surveys, investigations, and research"

"For an additional amount for 'Surveys, investigations, and research', \$300,000."

At the top of page 24, to insert:

"NATIONAL PARK SERVICE"

"Construction"

"For an additional amount for 'Construction', \$500,000."

On page 24, line 12, after the word "resources", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$300,000".

On page 24, line 16, after the word "vessels", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$1,000,000".

On page 24, after line 16, to insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS"

"Not to exceed twenty of the passenger motor vehicles authorized to be purchased by the Fish and Wildlife Service, during the fiscal year 1961, shall be for police-type use, and may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for such fiscal year."

On page 25, line 4, after the word "effect", to strike out "the United States" and insert "either party", and in line 12, after the word "of", to strike out "the United States" and insert "either party".

On page 26, after line 2, to strike out:

"ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL"

"Office of the Architect of the Capitol
"Salaries

"For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$8,200: *Provided*, That from and after July 1, 1960, the salary rates of the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and the Second Assistant Architect of the Capitol, shall be \$22,000, \$20,200, and \$18,500 per annum, respectively."

On page 26, after line 15, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE"

"Administration of Foreign Affairs

"Salaries and Expenses

"For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$250,000."

On page 26, after line 20, to insert:

"UNITED STATES CITIZENS COMMISSION ON NATO"

"For necessary expenses of the United States Citizens Commission on NATO, including personal services as authorized by section 3(4) of S. J. Res. 170 without regard to civil service and classification laws; travel, subsistence, and other expenses of the Commission and its staff; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$300,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 may be expended for entertainment: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for meetings and conferences pursuant to section 3(5), S.J. Res. 170; to remain available until January 31, 1962."

And, on page 27, after line 8, to insert:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT"

"Bureau of the Public Debt

"Administering the Public Debt

"Not to exceed \$375,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for 'Administering the public debt,' fiscal year 1960, shall remain available during the current fiscal year for expenses of advance refunding of the public debt."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I note that the committee did increase the amount of the appropriation for the Inspector General and Comptroller from \$1,200,000 to \$1,762,000, with the proviso that reports be furnished to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives. In that way great savings in the administration of the mutual security program will be accomplished; also, duplication and waste in the administration of the funds will be avoided. I am wondering, however, if there is not some way, without doing a disservice to the bill, an amendment could be offered to provide that reports by the Inspector General and Comptroller would also be furnished to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If we make a legislative record now that it is the intent of the Senate that these reports should be submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations and to the Committee on Foreign Affairs—and I think it is proper that that be done—it would require nothing more; it would not require an amendment to the bill and no proviso otherwise. I believe the legislative history on the matter would be sufficient.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Then do I understand that that is the unanimous intent of the Senate at this time?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is in the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is clearly indicated that they would be glad to furnish information to the committees of Congress. It is the intention that copies would come to us.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is my understanding that it is the sense of the Senate that reports furnished to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees be also furnished to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no reason why that cannot be done.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, while we have a good number of Senators on the floor, I wonder if this unanimous-consent agreement could be acted on; that we order the yeas and nays on the mutual aid amendments en bloc.

Mr. President, I ask that the yeas and nays be ordered and that the vote be postponed until later in the day. We can then go ahead and discuss generally the provisions of the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, under ordinary circumstances, I would have no objection. However, there was an understanding that there would be no yeas-and-nays vote before 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am not suggesting that a vote be taken now; I am only asking that the yeas and nays be ordered now, while a large number of Senators are on the floor.

Mr. DIRKSEN. We can have the yeas and nays ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I do not expect to have the vote now. Mr. President, I ask that the yeas and nays be ordered on the committee amendments en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays are ordered.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I should like to ask the majority leader a question. What is the reason for not wanting to discuss the amendments separately? They are quite different in their intent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. They can be discussed separately. However, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] wanted a vote on the mutual aid amendments en bloc. We have provided for that, so that we will not have 10 yeas-and-nays votes, but 1 yeas-and-nays vote.

Mr. GRUENING. Some amendments might be more desirable than others.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, there is one particular amendment on which a yeas-and-nays vote should be taken in its own right. I objected before the gavel fell. If the Senator from Texas will separate that amendment from the rest, I shall have no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have no objection to doing that.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. That particular amendment provides that the President will have to inform the Senate as to who will receive the money.

Mr. GRUENING. I think that is a reasonable request.

Mr. LONG. So long as I am protected on that amendment, I will have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York will state it.

Mr. KEATING. What is the question before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, do any other Senators desire to discuss any of the amendments which are being added as mutual security amendments? If not, the yeas-and-nays vote will be postponed until later in the day.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, was the request agreed to?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask that the question be stated again. I thought it had been agreed to once.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the third reading of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read the third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the yeas-and-nays vote be delayed until later in the day, and that the Senate now return to the time limitation on the medical aid conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas withhold his request?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I withhold my request and yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I direct my question to the distinguished Senator from Arizona. On page 5 of the report, reference is made to the inclusion of \$100,000 over the House allowance. The report reads:

In recommending the full amount of the allowance, which is an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance, the committee has taken into consideration that since this estimate was submitted, a substantial number of acres have burned in national forests in Idaho and South Dakota.

Mr. HAYDEN. A mistake was made. The language should have included Ne-

vada and California. The report can be read in that context.

Mr. BIBLE. Yes. A disastrous fire occurred along the border of the two States.

Mr. President, I thank the chairman of the committee and the distinguished majority leader for their courtesy.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware has the floor.

Mr. FREAR. I am waiting until the majority leader and the minority leader have completed their discussion.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, while we are waiting, I should like to make it clear that I expect to object to postponing the vote on the mutual aid amendments. I think it would be most desirable to have a vote on something, so that more Senators will be in attendance. I disagree to a postponement of the vote.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. FREAR. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to have the yeas and nays ordered on the passage of the second supplemental appropriation bill, so that all Senators may know that a yeas-and-nays vote will be taken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been requested on the passage of the second supplemental appropriation bill. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I do not agree to the setting aside of the vote on the mutual security amendments. I think it would be good to have a yeas-and-nays vote on some matter, so as to bring more Senators to the Chamber.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, it had been agreed that there would be no yeas-and-nays votes before 2 o'clock. This was to accommodate certain Senators who could not be present until that time. It was understood that we would have all the yeas-and-nays votes at one time. The Senator from Louisiana can speak on the medical aid conference report.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I did not agree to set aside the vote on the mutual security amendments. So far as I am concerned, it was not my intention to postpone the vote on them. I thought the debate on the supplemental bill would continue from now until 2 o'clock. I do not feel disposed to set the mutual security amendments aside.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We simply agreed to have the vote on the medical aid conference report at 2 o'clock. We cannot have a yeas-and-nays vote on the supplemental appropriation bill before 2 o'clock, because of an agreement not to have yeas-and-nays votes before that time. I do not want to catch Senators off base. I am sure the Senator from Louisiana is

sympathetic to that understanding. He would not want Senators who had understood there would be no votes until 2 o'clock to be surprised.

We shall have three yeas-and-nays votes this afternoon: one on the medical aid conference report; then, in accordance with the understanding with the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], on the mutual security amendments; and then on the passage of the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. My understanding was that we had agreed to set aside the consideration of the conference report on the medical-aid bill long enough to take up the second supplemental appropriation bill, without prejudice to the time limitation on the conference report. I have discussed this question with the Parliamentarian and, according to his interpretation and mine, the vote on the conference report would come after the time when the vote is taken on the mutual security amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I shall be glad to arrange for that.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. But it was my understanding that when we took up the second supplemental appropriation bill and, after everyone who wanted to discuss it had discussed it, we would then be ready to vote.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No. The understanding was that there would be no votes until 2 o'clock. Several Senators will not be ready to vote until 2 o'clock.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. If the Senators' agreement is not to vote on the second supplemental appropriation bill until 2 o'clock, I should like to have it understood that the time for debate on the medical-aid conference report will be extended beyond 2 o'clock.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I shall do my best to accommodate the Senator. Will the Senator state how much time he desires?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. My understanding was that when it was agreed to set aside the medical-aid conference report, without prejudice to the report, the time which still remained to discuss the report, which was 3 hours and 45 minutes, would be continued, to be equally divided, to which I would have no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is all right.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. The time we have taken thus far on the supplemental bill—45 minutes—postpones the time for debate on the medical-aid conference report by 45 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is agreeable.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Plus whatever additional time is taken for the vote on the second supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. There is no additional time. I understand the Senator's desire.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an additional 45 minutes may be allotted for debate on the medical-aid conference report, and that no vote be

taken on the medical-aid report until 2:45 this afternoon.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Plus such time as will be required for the yeas-and-nays vote on the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. All right. How much time would the Senator suggest altogether? One hour?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Why not clarify the proposal by saying 45 minutes plus such additional time as is required for the vote on the mutual security amendments?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. All right. I modify my request accordingly, Mr. President, that we extend the time by 45 minutes plus such time as is necessary for the yeas-and-nays vote.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I trust that request will not be made. We were here until 1:30 Sunday morning.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. But does the Senator from Illinois understand—

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, Mr. President, I understand it perfectly. We allowed 4 hours. We convened this morning at 10 a.m. The Senator from Louisiana has occupied most of the time. I do not believe all of the time available to the proponents of the conference report will be taken. So I see no need to go beyond 2 o'clock.

This matter has been here, and it has been discussed until the small hours of the morning. So I trust it will not be continued any longer. I do not believe it fair to Members who stayed here religiously all day and into the wee hours of Sunday morning.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Let me see if this will satisfy the Senator: The Senator from Louisiana has control of the time for the opponents—

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I do.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. And he has 2 hours, exclusive of the time taken for the rollcall. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Louisiana have not to exceed 2 hours to discuss the conference report on the medical aid bill.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, what change will that make?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. None.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Some of us were here until 1 o'clock Sunday morning, waiting for the vote. I do not care whether the Senator from Louisiana gets 2 hours either next week or next year, but I think we should adhere to the unanimous-consent agreement which was entered into at 1 a.m. on Sunday morning.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We are doing so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JAVITS subsequently said: Mr. President, I am grateful to my minority leader for yielding to me at this time. I had my say on the pending social security conference report on Saturday, with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. I hope Senators will refer to it as a real pledge to do all we can to

bring about adequate legislation on medical care for our older citizens next year.

I wish to say a word about the mutual security appropriations contained in the supplemental appropriation bill. I say only that it is a fact that it pays to protest. I should also like to compliment and congratulate those Senators who like myself are among the most devoted advocates of mutual security yet who voted "nay" on the conference report on the mutual security appropriations bill. It indicates that when we protest and when we have a case, something does happen. I am very glad for the restoration of funds for mutual security and the removal of onerous conditions which have been made. I am only sorry that the minuscule figure of \$2 million has not been provided for the private investment incentive program, and I hope very much that it may be repaired in the same fashion.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

During Mr. FREAR's remarks on the second supplemental appropriation bill:

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I want to make a unanimous-consent request, and I ask that it come at the end of the discourse by the Senator from Delaware, so it will not interfere with it.

Mr. FREAR. I yield for that purpose, without losing the floor.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, what is the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I am about to make it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be allowed to meet while the Senate is in session.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President—

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I must object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

ATROCITIES TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND OTHERS IN THE CONGO

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, if I may obtain the attention of the majority leader and the minority leader—although I expect that will be more difficult than obtaining a unanimous-consent agreement; nevertheless I will try. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, something of unusual interest, which certainly affects the junior Senator from Delaware, has occurred. I know that the majority leader and the minority leader are well acquainted with it.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Chair restore order in the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. The Senator from Delaware will not proceed until the Senate is in order.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I shall object to having the Senate proceed until

every Senator except the one who has been recognized is in his chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee will state it.

Mr. GORE. Senators are standing, and the Senate is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

The Senator from Delaware may proceed.

Mr. FREAR. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, over the weekend the newspapers carried headlines about certain matters in the Congo. For instance, in the Washington Post the headline is: "U.S. Airmen Beaten in Congo."

That was the second incident of that type. Canadian soldiers were beaten only a few days before. I am especially interested in this matter because those airmen come from the Dover Air Force Base, at Dover, Del. I know many of them.

Mr. President, it is with great regret that we have learned of these incidents through dispatches by the Associated Press. From the dispatches, we learn that eight airmen stationed at Dover were attacked and beaten—in some cases, savagely—by a mob of Congolese, over the weekend. The incident occurred at Stanleyville, when a U.S. Globemaster carrying those airmen landed with a cargo of signal equipment for United Nations forces. I understand that one or two of the injured men may have suffered skull fractures. Some are stretcher cases. All were cruelly beaten in the assault.

The Associated Press dispatch which I have read quotes one of our Dover Air Force Base airmen as saying that the mob, when it attacked them, was made up of soldiers and civilians armed with clubs, submachine guns, and rifles. And, Mr. President, let us bear in mind that our men were unprotected.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. FREAR. I yield.

Mr. TALMADGE. I commend my able and distinguished friend, the Senator from Delaware, for his observations about those incidents and the situation which prevails in the Congo.

I say to the Senator from Delaware that yesterday I received a long-distance call from a veteran of World War II, who lives in my State. He had read in the press of the incident to which the Senator from Delaware has referred. He was so angry and upset that he was crying at the thought that servicemen wearing the uniform of the United States of America could be treated in such fashion in any part of the world.

Does the Senator from Delaware think, after what he has read and heard, that the Congress should have voted \$100 million in aid for the Congo?

Mr. FREAR. I shall answer the distinguished Senator from Georgia by saying that I voted against it, and I think that expresses my sentiments. I cannot conceive that a request would be made to grant \$100 million to a coun-

try that is maiming our soldiers in uniform—our unarmed soldiers, without protection—and also Canadian soldiers.

Before I finish, I shall say something that I expect will probably cause the Senator from Georgia to say, "It cannot be proved. Is it true? How could it be true?" But I am going to say it, and I will say it in terms that I hope will be justified.

Mr. TALMADGE. I shall be listening with interest to what the Senator from Delaware has to say in further reference to this situation. I am sure the able Senator has often heard the statement "Crime does not pay." Would the Senator think that observation would be correct with reference to the Congo?

Mr. FREAR. Quite to the contrary. Instead, it seems that \$100 million is granted by our country, following those instances of assault and battery. I do not know the exact terms which should be used, but I am sure the Senator from Georgia has the correct ones in mind; and I must agree that terms of that sort are properly used in connection with that situation—much to my sorrow, let me say.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield to me?

Mr. FREAR. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. Does the able Senator from Delaware agree with what is apparently the policy of the administration in this situation?

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, may we have order? I cannot hear the distinguished Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. GRUENING. Does the Senator from Delaware agree with the apparent policy of the administration—namely, that the worse the situation becomes and the more shabbily we are treated, the more money we will pour into that situation?

Mr. FREAR. Let me answer the Senator from Alaska by saying that I think I would have to go back to my voting record, rather than answer the Senator directly, because I do not wish to get into a debate regarding the administration.

Mr. GRUENING. I congratulate the Senator from Delaware on his voting record on this subject.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I make a vast understatement when I say that the situation in the Congo is a deplorable one. That small group of American flyers might well have been murdered by that uncontrolled mob. I am told that the American Ambassador expects to lodge a protest with the Congolese Government as soon as he can contact the proper officials.

Mr. President, in line with that matter, I should like to ask distinguished Senators on this floor who are in authority whether they have heard about or whether they know anything about another matter—namely, that a planeload of children was taken out of the Congo, back to Belgium, and the children had mutilated hands. I recognize that that may be a serious charge, and I should like to have it either confirmed or denied.

But if our representatives cannot find the proper officials in the Congo, how

are other States that will have to spend much less to receive much more. The Senator from Louisiana and I discussed this matter late Saturday night. For instance, his State, on the basis of the huge expenditures which it has already made, will have to expend \$48,000 to receive \$13 million.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield on my time on that point?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. In my judgment it is a very misleading and inaccurate chart, for the reason that the chart does not show what the States are now spending. The bill, insofar as the Kerr amendment is concerned, causes the Federal Government to match the States on the expenditures they are already making. The table does not show the amounts the States are now spending and which are matched.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The more a State spends, the more it gets. There is some question on the correctness of that philosophy, because the bill contemplates the principle of "The more you spend the more we will give you." That fundamental question runs into trouble, and I do not believe it is a sound principle, but is a principle which underlies the allocation made by the Federal Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I yield 1 more minute to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. In summary under the conference bill the State of Ohio will receive \$7,766,000, providing it spends \$1,336,000. This amount of \$7,766,000, which it will receive, is a little more than 3½ percent of the \$200 million that the Federal Government will expend on a national basis for the 50 States.

However, statistics show that while Ohio will receive 3½ percent, it will have to pay by way of taxes 6 percent of the \$200 million, or in other words, \$12 million. Thus to receive \$7,766,000 it will have to expend \$12 million by way of Federal tax, plus \$1,336,000 as its share of the program amounting in all to \$13,336,000. Now let us take a look at what the situation would be if the Federal Government would undertake to finance the cost of caring for the mentally sick and the tuberculosis.

The cost for the 50 States would be \$120 million. The share of Ohio for financing this program would be \$7,200,000, being 6 percent of the total cost.

In return for its \$7,200,000 it would receive \$1,200,000 being 3½ percent of the total program. Thus it is apparent that Ohio would be far better off if it took care of its own problem even on a greatly liberalized basis.

It would cost Ohio \$8,696,000 more than it would receive. I voted for the social security plan. It was not accepted. I shall vote for the conference report, because I believe if the conference report is not approved, we will have no bill at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, how much time do we have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CANNON in the chair). Eleven minutes remain to the Senator from Louisiana, and 6 minutes on the other side.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we may have a quorum call, with 2 minutes being charged to each side. Then we will have the closing arguments of each side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I have been fighting the conference report for 3 days. I have said that a vote to accept the conference report is a vote for the big backdown. We came back to this session in the belief that we would do something effective to provide medical care for the people. We said we would pass a minimum wage bill. We said we would enact legislation in other fields where legislation is urgently needed. But particularly we said we would do something to provide two major pieces of legislation which would help people.

The Republicans, at their national convention, made the point that the people could not expect anything by listening to the Democrats, who were talking about what they would do for the public. The Republicans said that they would demonstrate at this session that the Democrats talk big but act little. When Democrats vote for the conference report, our Republican friends will demonstrate what they said at their national convention: That we talk big but act little.

Mr. President, we took a House bill, which was passed on the promise that a few benefits could be voted if it was not necessary to increase the tax; a few little bones and scraps could be voted into the program, providing no increase in tax would be necessary now or in the future.

We took the House bill and we put more than a billion dollars of highly desirable and justified benefits into it. We provided many deserved benefits for working people, persons without jobs, persons without hope.

We included a provision to assist States to provide matching payments for the mentally ill.

We included a provision to assist States to make matching payments for general hospitals for the aged.

Those provisions we took to conference.

We entrusted that bill to conferees, three of whom come from States which make the least effort in terms of public welfare expenditures. In other words, one State, represented by the chairman of the conference, is a State which makes the least contribution to public welfare expenditures; two other conferees come

from a State which makes the second least contribution to public welfare expenditures. As a result of this, half the Senate conferees came from States which have shown the least interest in the program.

As one of the conferees, it is my judgment that we should have returned to the Senate and reported disagreement or have insisted on our amendments. All we brought back was a provision which retains the Kerr amendment. That is about all we brought back. The conference report waters down the provision that a man may earn more under retirement than previously, a provision which would have cost 0.19 of the payroll, but which now costs 0.02 of the payroll. The conferees have knocked out about 90 percent of that provision.

The provision that a man can get work and earn some money is knocked out 90 percent.

The provision for the group whom the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare said the need was the greatest, and for which he led the great crusade, has been knocked out on recommendation of the same gentleman, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The House said they would permit a few additional persons to come under coverage of social security by reducing the number of quarters in which persons could achieve coverage.

We have come back with about two-thirds of the House provision, and about one-third of the people knocked out. One-third, or the most needy of them, have been removed.

I think it is time Senators who reported to the public that they have voted to help retired and sick persons now report to the people that they have voted to knock out those provisions. I am afraid that many of them knew that such provisions would never come back from conference when they voted to send them to conference.

What can we do? We can reject the conference report. We can ask for a further conference, and get it. We can ask the House to vote as we will vote on the conference report, or, if necessary, to report disagreement and give the House the first chance it has had in 2 years to vote in favor of indicating to its committee, one of the most conservative of them all, that the House would like to do something along the lines we have proposed.

If we are so timorous that we will not fight for the things we have said we would fight for; if we back down—and here we are backing down on 80 percent of what we sent to conference—the public cannot expect from us what they expected from us when their votes sent us here to provide for the needy, the disabled, and those who are in need of medical care.

I have placed in the RECORD statements to the effect—and there is no doubt about them—that in many States caged animals are treated better than the average patient in a State mental hospital is treated. I believe I have placed enough corroboration in the RECORD to establish that point.

The provision about the earnings test has been knocked out of the report. Eighty percent of all for which the Senate voted has been left out. We have only a few scraps left.

If Senators want to make a real effort to provide these benefits, I hope they will vote to reject the conference report.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the conferees of the Senate have been very diligent in their work. We can now have a bill which can be effective on the first day of October of this year if we will now accept the conference report already approved by the House and send it to the President for his signature.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, there is a beautiful rendition of the Dickens Christmas Carol known as "The Stingiest Man in Town." One or two sentences in that poem particularly appeal to me. It is in the scene where Scrooge is dreaming that he is in a very hot place, where everyone drags a chain. Scrooge is quoted as saying:

I see another fellow,
He had a great career.
He used to be so lucky.
What is he doing here?

Then the voice of the spirit comes to him and says:

In government he used to be a crooked politician.
He never did a thing to help the working-man's condition.
The stand he took on crime and vice was in the wrong direction.
So when he ran for Paradise he lost the big election.

Our Chaplain has offered prayers, day in and day out, like the following:

Lord, help us to extend charity to those in need.
Lord, stay our hands when we attempt to postpone into the future the justice waiting to be done today.

Mr. President, I say the Senate should vote to insist on the inclusion of these provisions, even though they call for a few extra dollars, for they would make it possible to do the great amount of good the Senate has voted to do.

I plead with Senators not to vote for less.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock has arrived; and, under the agreement, all time available for debate on the conference report has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to House bill 12580.

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], who is temporarily away from the Senate Chamber.

If the Senator from Oklahoma were present and voting, he would vote "yea," in support of the conference report. If I were at liberty to vote I would vote "nay," as I am opposed to the conference report. So I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I have a pair with the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is necessarily absent to attend a funeral in the State, and, if present and voting, would vote "yea."

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 74, nays 11, as follows:

[No. 314]

YEAS—74

Aiken	Ellender	McClellan
Allott	Engle	McGee
Anderson	Ervin	Magnuson
Beall	Fong	Mansfield
Bennett	Frear	Monroney
Bible	Gore	Morse
Burdick	Green	Morton
Byrd	Hart	Mundt
Butler	Hayden	Murray
Byrd, Va.	Hickenlooper	Muskie
Byrd, W. Va.	Hill	O'Mahoney
Cannon	Holland	Prouty
Capehart	Hruska	Proxmire
Carlson	Jackson	Randolph
Carroll	Javits	Saltonstall
Case, N.J.	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Case, S. Dak.	Johnston, S.C.	Scott
Chavez	Jordan	Smith
Church	Keating	Stennis
Cooper	Kefauver	Symington
Cotton	Kennedy	Talmadge
Curtis	Kuchel	Wiley
Dirksen	Lausche	Williams, Del.
Dworshak	Lusk	Young, N. Dak.
Eastland	McCarthy	

NAYS—11

Bartlett	Long, Hawaii	Thurmond
Clark	Long, La.	Williams, N.J.
Goldwater	Moss	Yarborough
Gruening	Russell	

NOT VOTING—15

Bridges	Hennings	Pastore
Dodd	Humphrey	Robertson
Douglas	Kerr	Smathers
Fulbright	Martin	Sparkman
Hartke	McNamara	Young, Ohio

So the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote

by which the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Texas to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 13161) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous agreement, the pending question is on agreeing to the mutual security amendments to the second supplemental appropriation bill, en bloc, on which question the yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. GRUENING. This morning, when I was discussing the bill with the distinguished majority leader, he said he would permit us to have a separate vote on the change which was made in the original report, with regard to the powers of the Congress in checking on the mutual security appropriations. I think the majority leader should be willing at this time to allow a separate vote on this particular amendment, which would diminish the power of Congress to scrutinize these actions of the Executive in the field of foreign aid.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska has a point of order. Will the Senator state it?

Mr. GRUENING. On page 2 of the report on the second supplemental appropriation bill, the following language is set forth:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate any project or activity which has not been justified to the House of Representatives and the Senate.

That was changed in the committee, so that the language now reads:

Provided, That every project or activity financed from funds made available for the fiscal year 1961 for such assistance and for which an estimate has not been submitted, shall be reported to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

That represents a great diminution in the power which was originally conferred upon the Congress. In the first instance, it was necessary for a project or activity to be justified. In the second instance, it is only necessary for the project to be reported. That is almost total nullification of the power of Congress to oppose projects of which it does not approve.

When I spoke to the distinguished majority leader this morning, he said he

had no objection to a separate vote on this proposal. I hope he will agree that we should vote on this very important diminution of the power of the Congress.

I believe it is appropriate that we have the vote on such an issue, involving authorizations and appropriations made in such great haste, with blank checks authority given the Executive in the foreign aid field. These projects should be justified, not merely reported. I think it was a great mistake for the committee to weaken that provision and to provide that they need only be reported. I think the word "justified" is a proper word, and the course of action which it directs highly desirable, and I hope the majority leader will allow a vote on this issue.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the Senator did not state the entire case. Did I not correctly understand that the Senator from Louisiana reserved the right to object to the unanimous consent request, after consultation with the Senator from Alaska, and after reading the language withdrew the objection? Is that true?

Mr. GRUENING. Not quite. It is true in substance, but I understood from the able majority leader's statement at that time that something had been put into the bill by the conferees which in effect would strengthen or at least preserve the Congress' control.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I pointed to the language, and the Senator read it. I shall not insist. If the Senator wishes to take the time of the Senate on this, he can do so. The language will be in conference anyway. There is the House version. This is the Senate version. The two versions will be in conference as it is.

Mr. GRUENING. I have no desire to delay the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I had the impression that the Senator from Louisiana, with the knowledge and consent of the Senator from Alaska, withdrew the objection.

Mr. GRUENING. I think that was probably due to a misunderstanding on my part.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The provision will be in conference.

Mr. GRUENING. I have no desire to delay the Senate, but the issue is important. Perhaps many Senators wish to vote for the appropriation amendments in the bill. I shall not be among them. Other Senators, of whom I am one, may not wish to see the power of the Congress diminished. If we could have a separate vote on the amendments there might be a different result.

If the Senator assures me that this will come up in the conference—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It will be in conference. The House has one version and the Senate has another version.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President—

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I make a point of order. The roll-call had begun.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A point of order was raised, and therefore considered by the Chair. The point of order is not well taken.

There is a unanimous consent agreement that the Senate proceed to vote.

Mr. GRUENING. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senators will take their seats.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, if I have the floor, I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska does not have the floor at this time. The point of order has been stated and has been determined by the Chair not to be well taken.

The Senate will proceed, under the unanimous-consent agreement with the yeas-and-nays vote.

Mr. GRUENING. Discussion of the point of order has scarcely been exhausted. Perhaps the Senator from Louisiana wishes to make another point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is not debatable. The regular order has been called for.

The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Will the Chair state to the Senate the question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This is a vote on the mutual security amendments to the second supplemental appropriation bill. The vote is on the amendments en bloc, in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement previously made.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. When was the unanimous-consent agreement entered into?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was agreed to earlier in the day.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING] is absent because of illness.

On this vote, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois would vote "yea," and the Senator from Alabama would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas would vote "yea," and the Senator from Florida would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] is paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Rhode Island would vote "yea," and the Senator from Virginia would vote "nay."

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 31, as follows:

[No. 315]

YEAS—56

Alken	Dirksen	McCarthy
Allott	Dodd	McGee
Anderson	Engle	Magnuson
Bartlett	Fong	Monroney
Beall	Green	Morse
Bennett	Hart	Morton
Bridges	Hayden	Mundt
Burdick	Hickenlooper	Muskie
Bush	Holland	Prouty
Butler	Jackson	Randolph
Cannon	Javits	Saltonstall
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Scott
Carroll	Keating	Smith
Case, N.J.	Kefauver	Symington
Case, S. Dak.	Kennedy	Wiley
Church	Kuchel	Williams, N.J.
Clark	Lausche	Yarborough
Cooper	Long, Hawaii	Young, Ohio
Cotton	Lusk	

NAYS—31

Bible	Goldwater	O'Mahoney
Byrd, Va.	Gruening	Proxmire
Byrd, W. Va.	Hill	Russell
Capehart	Hruska	Schoeppel
Chavez	Johnston, S.C.	Stennis
Curtis	Jordan	Talmadge
Dworshak	Long, La.	Thurmond
Eastland	McClellan	Williams, Del.
Ellender	Mansfield	Young, N. Dak.
Ervin	Moss	
Frear	Murray	

NOT VOTING—13

Douglas	Humphrey	Robertson
Fulbright	Kerr	Smathers
Gore	Martin	Sparkman
Hartke	McNamara	
Henning	Pastore	

So the mutual security amendments were agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 3, after line 2, to insert:

"MUTUAL SECURITY

"Defense support

"For an additional amount for defense support, as authorized by section 131(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$65,000,000."

On page 3, after line 7, to insert:

"TECHNICAL COOPERATION

"For an additional amount for technical cooperation, as authorized by section 304 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$22,000,000."

On page 3, after line 11, to insert:

"SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

"For an additional amount for special assistance, as authorized by section 400(a) of

the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$26,000,000."

On page 3, after line 15, to insert:

"GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for general administrative expenses, as authorized by section 411(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$2,000,000."

On page 3, after line 19, to insert:

"DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

"For an additional amount for advances to the Development Loan Fund as authorized by section 203, \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended.

"The limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Development Loan Fund covering the categories set forth in the fiscal year 1961 budget estimates for such expenses is \$2,150,000.

"Funds appropriated under each paragraph of title I of the Mutual Security and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961 (other than appropriations under the head of military assistance), including unobligated balances continued available, the respective funds appropriated by this Act, and amounts certified pursuant to section 1311 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, as having been obligated against appropriations heretofore made for the same general purpose as such paragraph, which amounts are hereby continued available for the same general purpose, may be consolidated in one account for each paragraph.

"The proviso in the paragraph headed 'Technical Cooperation, General Authorization' in title I of the Mutual Security and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, is amended to read as follows: 'Provided, That every project or activity financed from funds made available for the fiscal year 1961 for such assistance and for which an estimate has not been submitted, shall be reported to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.'

"The limitation on the amount available for expenses of the Office of the Inspector General and Comptroller, as established by section 533A of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, is \$1,762,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. GORE subsequently said: Mr. President, while talking with some constituents in the room adjoining the Senate Chamber, I inadvertently missed the vote on the amendments affecting mutual security a moment ago. Had I been present and voting, I would have voted "yea." I am sorry I inadvertently missed the vote.

Mr. MORSE subsequently said: Mr. President, at this time I would like to make a few comments upon the amounts provided in the pending bill for the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management for the reseeded and reforestation of burned-over acreages.

Mr. President, I was very pleased that the committee, as shown on pages 4 and 13, of Senate Report 1915 on the second supplemental appropriation bill recommended that the full amounts requested by the administration be restored to the bill.

It should be pointed out, however, that the estimates submitted by the administration are for substantially less than what is actually needed in comparison

with the acreage which has been destroyed. I am informed that on Forest Service land alone there are now in excess of 320,000 acres which need to be rehabilitated. At a cost of approximately \$10 per acre this would indicate a need of \$3,200,000 for rehabilitative work on the forest lands. If this estimate of the cost per acre is correct, an amount in the neighborhood of \$2,400,000 more than the administration requested could be profitably used by the Forest Service.

I have great sympathy for the difficulty in which the committee finds itself when it is proposed that budget estimates be exceeded. I know that the revered and distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who deserves the title of Mr. Conservation, is most sympathetic to the problems faced as the result of these devastating fires. I recall with pleasure that during my testimony before him, which may be found on page 108 of the Senate hearings on H.R. 13161, he corroborated my recommendation that reseeded operations be started as soon as possible in order that fullest advantage may be taken of the ash as a growing medium for the seed to be planted under the reforestation program.

I would hope that he would also be able to agree with me that the ultimate future costs of rehabilitation work will be greater because we are not providing the money now.

Mr. President, as I said, I can appreciate the difficult position that the committee finds itself in as the result of the minimal request of the administration. It therefore becomes even more important, in my judgment, for the committee to stand firmly behind the amounts submitted in the pending bill during the conference with the House. The amounts are not large but the importance of providing the full estimates to both the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management is urgent and justifiable.

Mr. President, I wish to compliment the distinguished and able Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who with his colleague, has performed a public service in providing funds for needed-capital outlay items in the District of Columbia.

I am particularly pleased that the committee supplied funds for construction of the District schools. It is my understanding that construction funds were made available to the full extent of the budget estimates.

It is also my understanding that construction funds were made available to relieve the serious housing shortage at Junior Village. As I recall it, the average daily population at Junior Village in the month of June 1960 was 448, although the capacity of the cottages was only 241.

Again, I wish to express my appreciation to the chairman of the committee and to his colleagues for the splendid work they have done on the supplemental appropriations bill as it pertains to the District of Columbia items. I have every confidence that the chairman and his associates, in conference, will be able to make their views, which are the views of the Senate, prevail.

There is a great need in the District for these schools and Junior Village structures to serve the children of the District.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time on the supplemental appropriations bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I understand that the vote now comes on the passage of the supplemental appropriation bill. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct. The question on the passage of the bill. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING] is absent because of illness.

On this vote, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois would vote "yea," and the Senator from Alabama would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas would vote "yea," and the Senator from Florida would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] is paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Rhode Island would vote "yea," and the Senator from Virginia would vote "nay."

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announced that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 67, nays 21, as follows:

[No. 316]

YEAS—67

Aiken	Bridges	Carroll
Allott	Burdick	Case, N.J.
Anderson	Bush	Case, S. Dak.
Bartlett	Butler	Church
Beall	Byrd, W. Va.	Clark
Bennett	Cannon	Cooper
Bible	Carlson	Cotton

Curtis	Keating	Murray
Dirksen	Kefauver	Muskie
Dodd	Kennedy	O'Mahoney
Dworschak	Kuchel	Prouty
Engle	Lausche	Randolph
Fong	Long, Hawaii	Saltonstall
Gore	Lusk	Scott
Green	McCarthy	Smith
Hart	McGee	Symington
Hayden	Magnuson	Wiley
Hickenlooper	Mansfield	Williams, N.J.
Holland	Monroney	Yarborough
Hruska	Morse	Young, N. Dak.
Jackson	Morton	Young, Ohio
Javits	Moss	
Johnson, Tex.	Mundt	

NAYS—21

Byrd, Va.	Goldwater	Proxmire
Capehart	Gruening	Russell
Chavez	Hill	Schoepfel
Eastland	Johnston, S.C.	Stennis
Ellender	Jordan	Talmadge
Ervin	Long, La.	Thurmond
Frear	McClellan	Williams, Del.

NOT VOTING—12

Douglas	Humphrey	Pastore
Fulbright	Kerr	Robertson
Hartke	McNamara	Smathers
Hennings	Martin	Sparkman

So the bill (H.R. 13161) was passed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to table was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Chair appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mr. MUNDT conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I respectfully ask to be excused from service on the conference committee on the bill. I was a member of the conference on the mutual security bill, and after a full and free conference, the Senate conferees unanimously agreed to the original figures in the conference bill. I do not feel that I could now represent the Senate's new viewpoint and support this effort to restore items already handled through the ordinary legislative process. As a matter of fact, I could not face the Members of the House after signing the original conference report and seriously insist that they reverse their position only a day or two after the original conference. Therefore, I ask to be excused.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator is excused.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has declined to serve as a conferee on the supplemental appropriations bill, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] be named to serve in his place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McGEE subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, immediately following the vote on the second sup-

plemental appropriation bill, a statement I have prepared relative to moneys appropriated to rehabilitate recently burned forest areas; a letter from me to Dr. Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, dated August 29, 1960; and a table taken from page 20 of the record of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee hearing on Senate Joint Resolution 95.

There being no objection, the statement, letter and table were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MCGEE

The administration's request for \$1,300,000 to be added to the funds expendable by the Forest Service during this fiscal year is a matter of great interest to those of us who have large national forests in our States.

Of this sum, \$800,000 is to be expended to rehabilitate and restore forest and range lands in 11 Western States. We on the Appropriations Committee have been aware for some time that it was necessary to take steps to develop better methods for fire prevention and control and more systematic and thorough reforestation of recently burned-over lands.

The administration has been invited by Senator HAYDEN for the last 2 fiscal years to request funds which would be adequate to carry out its own program for the national forests. The refusal of the administration to request these funds despite the committee's invitation seems to be part of a pattern which has held true for the last 7 fiscal years.

I should like to ask that a table taken from page 20 of the record of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee hearing on Senate Joint Resolution 95 be printed at this point in my remarks, together with the totals for the columns in the table. This table shows the difference between the Forest Service request to the Agriculture Department for reforestation funds, the Department's request to the Bureau of the Budget, the President's request to Congress, and the amounts appropriated by Congress. Over these fiscal years the Forest Service has requested \$21,281,000 for reforestation. This request has been chopped to just over \$15 million with the Department, further limited to about \$14.5 million by the Bureau, and raised to just over \$18 million by Congress.

These figures are cited to show that the record of the administration has been one of consistent diminution of the efforts on the part of the Forest Service to provide adequate funds for reforestation and rehabilitation of our precious forest lands. The record also shows the consistent efforts of Congress to increase expenditures and get the job done.

It is gratifying that the administration has finally in this summer of tragic forest fires realized that we need more money for this purpose. Their request, however, is too little and too late to do any good and is, therefore, no more than a pitiful admission of what we have long known—that the administration is not really interested in the conservation of our vital natural resources.

Yesterday I wrote to Dr. McArdle, head of the Forest Service, and to Mr. Woolley, Director of the Bureau of Land Management, to request the facts and figures with regard to the ravaging fires which have destroyed so many thousands of acres of our national forests this summer. I should like to ask that my letter to Dr. McArdle be printed at this point in the RECORD in order that the concern of Congress may be made perfectly clear.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
August 29, 1960.

DR. RICHARD E. MCARDLE,
Chief, U.S. Forest Service,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR DR. MCARDLE: The reports that this year there have been far more serious fires affecting the land your agency administers than in any recent period have given me a great deal of concern. During a recent visit to my home State, I had the opportunity to learn of the very serious inroads on our timber and land resources which have been and are being made by fire. Such losses are acute in any State, but in Wyoming not only our present economy, but our future capacity to provide the jobs and the standard of living which we require are very seriously jeopardized by this situation.

As you know, I have expressed my views on the need for a more thorough program of fire prevention and land rehabilitation on many occasions. Just a few months ago, working with a number of my colleagues, I attempted to have funds added to the Forest Service's appropriation so that we could develop better methods for fire prevention and control and more systematic and thorough reforestation of recently burned-over lands. The Forest Service itself, in requesting a supplemental appropriation to rehabilitate recently burned-over land from the fires which have lately occurred, has given recognition to the severity of the situation which confronts us.

It is my belief that although the expenditure of these funds is justified, such stopgap appropriations do not really meet the Nation's need. It is becoming more obvious with each passing day that the program for the national forests, with its contemplated expenditures, must be carried out and that only when we appropriate funds adequate to perform the long-range tasks of more efficient fire prevention and more thorough rehabilitation of recently burned-over lands will we be fulfilling our obligation to the more numerous generations which will follow ours.

As an aid to my understanding of the problem, I should like to request the following information for fires either causing damage in excess of \$10,000 or costing more than \$10,000 to extinguish. I should like to have this information furnished not only for Wyoming, but for each of the other States which have been afflicted, and also to have national totals.

It would also be desirable to have one report which covers the period from January 1, 1960, to June 30, 1960, and a second report commencing with July 1, 1960, and covering the period through August 30, 1960. It would be a very real convenience if these reports could be prepared by September 15 and a complete report for the second half of 1960 finished by January 15, 1961.

1. The date and location of the fire.
2. The cause.
3. The reasons for the fire becoming so large.
4. The cost to extinguish the fire.
5. The resulting losses:
 - (a) Watershed damage and value.
 - (b) Timber volume including young or unmerchantable timber and value.
 - (c) Grazing use and value.
 - (d) Recreation use and value.
 - (e) Other uses and value.
 - (f) Total losses.
6. The cost of rehabilitating the land to full productivity (not merely to return the land to its previous condition if this was unsatisfactory).
7. The ability of your agency to rehabilitate the lands based upon funds requested for the pertinent fiscal year.

8. The additional rehabilitation which is possible with the funds provided by Congress beyond the January 1960, budget request.

9. The future annual losses in land use and revenues if rehabilitation is not undertaken.

(10) Specific suggestions of steps needed to:

(a) Reduce the incidence of and damage from fires.

(b) Insure prompt restoration of the soil and its resources to full productivity.

Sincerely yours,

GALE W. MCGEE,
U.S. Senator.

Year	Forest Service request to Agriculture Department	Department's request to Budget Bureau	President's request to Congress	Appropriated by Congress
1955.....	\$1,492,000	\$637,000	\$637,000	\$1,049,612
1956.....	1,577,000	1,046,000	1,046,000	1,389,700
1957.....	1,512,000	1,406,000	1,406,000	2,058,000
1958.....	3,371,000	2,414,600	2,414,000	2,414,000
1959.....	2,914,000	2,941,000	2,412,000	3,162,000
1960.....	4,650,000	3,297,000	3,255,000	3,455,000
1961.....	5,765,000	3,465,000	3,465,000	4,730,000
Total..	21,281,000	15,206,600	14,635,000	18,258,312

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S.3416. An act to provide for the restoration to the United States of amounts expended in the District of Columbia in carrying out the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958;

S.3835. An act to authorize the District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission to plan and carry out in the District of Columbia civic programs in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Civil War; to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense to make certain property of the District and of the United States available for the use of such Commission; to authorize the said Commissioners to make certain regulations and permit certain uses to be made of public space, and for other purposes; and

S.3867. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the National Guard Association of the United States in the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2575) to provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of the Government.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2633) to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6871) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act, to authorize project grants for graduate training in public health, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 270) to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rate of special pension payable to certain persons awarded the Medal of Honor, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF SENATOR DWORSHAK, OF IDAHO

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, in the remaining time, I must call attention to the fact that when I was in the House of Representatives, there came to the State of Idaho, for whom, since that time, I have had an enduring affection, deep devotion, and high esteem. We served together on the House Committee on Appropriations. We have served together on the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Few people have addressed themselves with so much conviction, so much zeal, so much earnestness, and so much devotion to the public business as has HENRY DWORSHAK, the distinguished senior Senator from Idaho.

He distinguished himself in the service of his country, in the American Expeditionary Force in World War I. We were soldiers together. He became commander of the American Legion in the State of Idaho. For 20 years he was an editor and publisher, and has long pursued those things of community, State, and national interest with an unselfishness and a devotion unequalled by anyone.

So today, and since he is old enough not to be vain about it, I salute, on his 66th birthday, a great Member of the U.S. Senate.

Mr. President, under the unanimous-consent request, I believe all time has expired. However, if there is a minute remaining, I should like to suggest—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana has 2 minutes remaining.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR MURRAY

Mr. STENNIS. It was with a deep sense of personal loss that I learned of JIM MURRAY's decision to retire from the Senate at the end of this session.

We will miss him, but we will long remember our association with him, our common experiences, and the solid leadership he always exhibits in advocating programs close to his heart. The programs he has supported, and in most instances they have been adopted, were ones worthy of devotion and support. His efforts for conservation, for agriculture and industry have been magnanimous and fruitful—for the things he advocates concern the welfare of our people, even unborn generations—and he has been a towering example of consistency and solidity in the Senate.

For a quarter of a century here, he has been a leader in worthwhile, patriotic and humanitarian causes. His long period of unselfish service is an inspiration—his personal friendship a treasured experience.

Humane, solid, consistent and devoted are words that come to mind when we think of JIM MURRAY's career of Senate service.

His dedicated service to the people of America made his service to the people of Montana stronger. We know of his deep affection to his fellow Montanans, and by electing him to the Senate for five consecutive terms, the people of Montana have demonstrated their affection for him.

I want to join with others here in wishing him Godspeed and many, many more years of happiness and satisfaction with a job well done.

ADDRESS BY DR. T. KEITH GLENNAN, ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the exploration of space—a relatively new experience in the life of man—has become one of the most significant events to mark world history in recent times.

As a new venture, it has inordinate importance to our national prestige and progress.

By concentration of human and natural resources, the Soviet Union, also has made some admirable accomplishments in space.

Despite a later start by the United States, however, I am convinced—based upon the best information available—that the United States is moving ahead in this field.

As a new endeavor, it is necessary, of course, to expand public understanding of our program and its objectives—if we are to elicit the necessary foundation of support.

Recently, Dr. T. Keith Glennan, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, speaking before the Fifth AFBMD-STL Aerospace Symposium on "Ballistic Missile and Space Technology," reviewed what I believe is sound philosophy for achievement in space.

Reflecting a realistic approach to advancement in this field, I ask unanimous consent to have Dr. Glennan's informative address printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY T. KEITH GLENNAN, ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Gentlemen, in Mr. Le Galley's letter giving me information on the program for this symposium, he included a sentence which ran thusly—"We would like to have you select your own topic but would like to suggest that it be in the general field of the accomplishments of NASA to date and the role of NASA in the future." With that wide-open charter, I decided to avail myself of the freedom of choice offered me. Accordingly, I am going to make a valiant effort to avoid one of the pitfalls that so frequently swallow up a speaker like myself when he faces an audience composed of experts in the chosen topic. This noon, I propose not to speak about the space business in the sense of what NASA has done and plans to do—these are matters that have been recounted many times and widely reported. Rather, I intend to do some "thinking out loud" with you, about some matters that are, I really

Aug. 30, 1960

4. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Sen. Case, S. Dak., reviewed the history of the saline-water program, criticized a recent reference to the program as "Democratic," and stated that it has had support from Republicans as well as Democrats. pp. 17005-21
5. CIVIL DEFENSE. Sen. Young, Ohio, criticized the civil defense program as "outmoded" and a "throwaway." pp. 17027-8
6. LABOR STANDARDS. Sen. Prouty reviewed his efforts to bring about a compromise on H. R. 12677, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act so as to extend the coverage and increase the minimum wage, and expressed disappointment about "the inflexibility and immutability of a majority of both conference groups." pp. 17084-8

HOUSE

7. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 13161 (H. Rept. 2211) (pp. 17113-5). House conferees were appointed earlier (pp. 17090-1). (Attached to this Digest is table showing the action of the conferees on items relating to this Department.)

The conferees took the following action on other items of interest:

Deletes language proposed by the Senate to provide \$986,800 for the President's special international program for trade exhibits and several additional trade missions.

The item proposed by the Senate for \$1,300,000 for the special foreign currency program was reported in disagreement.

Provides \$2,225,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, for the Office of Education, payment to Hawaii under the Morrill Act.

Provides \$28,500 as proposed by the House, instead of \$57,000 as proposed by the Senate, for the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate \$2,000,000 for construction of fallout shelters in existing Federal buildings, and \$5,289,000 for construction of fallout shelters in new Federal buildings.

Provides \$400,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate, for the Office of Saline Water.

8. SUGAR. Passed as reported H. R. 13062, to amend and extend the Sugar Act. p. 17123

As passed, the bill provides as follows:

Extends the Sugar Act through December 31, 1961;

Extends the sugar excise tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 through June 30, 1962;

Authorizes the Secretary to make payments to domestic sugar producers under programs applicable to the crop year 1961 and previous crop years;

Authorizes the President to determine the quota for Cuba for the period ending December 31, 1961 at any level he determines to be in the national interest;

Awards to new producers in any area where production restrictions are in effect for 1961, 75 percent of any increase in 1961 crop proportionate shares over 1960 shares subject to certain qualifications;

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued Aug. 31, 1960
For actions of Aug. 30, 1960
86th-2d No. 146

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. House passed sugar bill. House Rules Committee cleared bill to increase price supports on milk and butterfat. Rep. Nelsen defended REA program. Both Houses agreed to conference report on public works appropriation bill. Sen. Randolph criticized administration's record on aid to depressed areas.

SENATE

1. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12326, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 17028-38, 17102-6
2. DEPRESSED AREAS. Sen. Randolph claimed the administration has failed to provide a really effective program of aid to depressed areas. pp. 17049-52
3. FARM LABOR. Sen. Keating submitted and discussed an amendment, which he intends to propose to H. R. 12759, the Mexican farm labor bill. The amendment would require the Labor Department to see that conditions of domestic workers in areas where Mexican workers are employed would be "at least equal" to the conditions of the Mexican workers, rather than "comparable" as provided in existing law. pp. 16995
Sen. Williams, N. J., inserted and commended an article by Kennett Love, "Influx of Migrant Workers at Peak on Farms in East." pp. 17087-8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Items Included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1961

Note:- Figures in brackets [] not included in totals.

	Budget Estimates	House Bill	Senate Bill	Conference Report	Change, Conference Report Compared With Budget Estimates
Foreign Agricultural Service:					
Salaries and Expenses:					
For agricultural market					
development and trade support					
activities:					
Direct appropriation	330,000	- -	275,000:a/	137,500:	-192,500
Transfer from Sec. 32 funds ...	[170,000]:	- -	[170,000]:a/	[100,000]:	[-70,000]
Forest Service:					
Forest land management:					
For rehabilitation of burned					
areas	800,000:	700,000:	800,000:	750,000:	-50,000
Forest research:					
For emergency research on the					
burned-over San Dimas Experi-					
mental Forest	500,000:	500,000:	500,000:	500,000:	- -
Funds Appropriated to the President:					
Special Foreign Currency Program:					
For program administration,					
audit, and end-use checks by					
ICA of overseas surplus agri-					
cultural commodity donations ..	1,000,000:	- -	1,000,000:b/	- -	-1,000,000
Total, Department of					
Agriculture	2,630,000:	1,200,000:	2,575,000:	1,387,500:	-1,242,500

a/ Reported in disagreement. It is understood that the House will recede from its disagreement and agree to the amounts shown.

b/ Conference Report states: "Deletes language proposed by the Senate. If the administration feels that this auditing should be done, the conferees have no objection to the International Cooperation Administration doing the work within presently available funds."

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. MILK MARKETING. Rep. Johnson, Md., inserted an article which criticized this Department for not affording witnesses a chance to testify at a recent hearing on the Baltimore Milk Market Order No. 127 which "Eastern Shore independent dairymen and farmers" had requested. pp. A6543-4
27. PUBLIC HEALTH. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rhodes, Ariz., listing the thirteen Government actions under this administration which have resulted in improvement in public health. p. A6552
28. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Cooper inserted the "Small Business Plank for Platform" presented to the Republican National Convention by the President of the National Federation of Independent Business. pp. A6552-4
29. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Trimble defending the NRECA's compilation of the voting record of Congressmen regarding proposals affecting the REA program. p. A6654
Speech in the House by Rep. Hemphill defending H. R. 7201, the upstream benefits bill against the criticism of the NRECA, and insertion of letters from the Clyde Ellis, General Manager NRECA, in defense of his criticism. pp. A6563-9
30. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Betts inserted an article "The Untried Farm Policy" which places the blame for farm program failures on the Congress. pp. A6560-1
Extension of remarks of Rep. Foley regarding falling farm income and insertion of a letter criticizing the farm program. pp. A6577-8
31. AREA DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Hechler inserted a letter in which he criticized the administration and this Department for their actions on area redevelopment, legislation to provide a balanced diet for needy persons, and the food stamp plan. pp. A6588-9
32. EXTENSION WORK. Rep. Moore inserted a speech "What's Behind the Pledge?" which explains briefly the meaning of the 4-H pledge. p. 6591

BILLS INTRODUCED

33. ORGANIZATION. S. 3911 by Mr. Javits, to provide for a First Secretary of the Government and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations, Remarks of author, pp. 16996-7
34. FARM LABOR. H. R. 13219 by Rep. Bailey, to provide certain payments to assist in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees; to Committee on Education and Labor
H. R. 13220 by Rep. Bailey, to authorize the Commissioner of Education to enter into contracts for the education of children of migrant agricultural employees, and to provide for fellowships for training teachers of such children; to the Committee on Education and Labor
35. TRADE AGREEMENTS. H. R. 13228 by Rep. Cooley, to further amend the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended; to Committee on Ways and Means

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

AUGUST 30, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 13161]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 13161) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 4, 27, 28a, 31, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 59, 65, 66, 76, and 78.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 21, 26, 28, 29, 57, 74, 79, 80, 81, and 82, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$75,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$24,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", General Administration.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$919,450; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,393,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,425,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,050,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$275,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$125,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 30, 34, 35, 37, 56, 58, 61, 62, 63, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 84, and 85.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
LYNDON JOHNSON,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
STYLES BRIDGES (except
as to amendment No. 2),
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (except
as to amendment No. 2),
MILTON R. YOUNG,
KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 13161) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 1: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2—*President's Special International Program*: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$986,800.

Amendment No. 3—*Special Foreign Currency Program*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 4—*Administrative expenses, overseas surplus agricultural commodity donations*: Deletes language proposed by the Senate. If the administration feels that this auditing should be done, the conferees have no objection to the International Cooperation Administration doing the work within presently available funds.

MUTUAL SECURITY

Amendments Nos. 5 through 15: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 16—*Foreign Agricultural Service*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 17—*Forest Service*: Appropriates \$750,000 instead of \$700,000 as proposed by the House and \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 18—*Office of Field Services*: Appropriates \$100,000 instead of \$207,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19—*West Virginia Centennial Celebration*: Appropriates \$10,000 instead of \$5,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20—*Bureau of the Census*: Appropriates \$75,000 instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21—*Coast and Geodetic Survey*: Inserts title.

Amendment No. 22—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$24,000 instead of \$284,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23—*Construction and equipment*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24—*Business and Defense Services Administration*: Appropriates \$200,000 instead of \$291,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25—*Bureau of Foreign Commerce*: Appropriates \$500,000 of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration," instead of \$1,000,000 and transfer authority of \$83,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26—*Bureau of Public Roads*: Corrects typographical error.

Amendment No. 27—*Weather Bureau*: Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate \$50,000 for "Salaries and expenses."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 28—*Executive Office*: Appropriates \$47,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28a—*Courts*: Appropriates \$75,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$155,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29—*Capital outlay*: Inserts title.

Amendment No. 30—*Public building construction*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 31—*Department of Sanitary Engineering*: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$3,838,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 32—*Food and Drug Administration*: Appropriates \$1,200,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,528,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33—*Office of Education*: Appropriates \$2,225,000 for Land-grant college aid as proposed by the House instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—*Public Health Service*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 35—*Social Security Administration*: Reported in disagreement.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 36—*Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations*: Appropriates \$28,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$57,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37—*Foreign Claims Settlement Commission*: Reported in disagreement.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 38—*Repair and improvement of public buildings*: Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate \$2,000,000 for construction of fallout shelters.

Amendments Nos. 39 through 54—*Construction, public buildings projects*: Delete Senate proposal to appropriate \$5,289,000 for construction of fallout shelters in new public buildings, and delete increases in the limitation on cost of various public buildings.

Amendment No. 55—*General provisions*: Deletes language proposed by the Senate repealing section 303 of the Independent Offices Appropriations Act, 1961.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

Amendment No. 56—*George Washington Carver Centennial Commission*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 57—*James Madison Memorial Commission*: Appropriates \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 58—*U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 59—*National Capital Transportation Agency*: Appropriates \$250,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Amendment No. 60—*Canal Zone Government*: Appropriates \$919,450 instead of \$593,750 as proposed by the House and \$950,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61—*Canal Zone Government*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 62 and 63—*Capital outlay*: Reported in disagreement.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

Amendment No. 64—*Limitation on general and administrative expenses*: Authorizes \$9,393,900 for administrative expenses instead of \$9,375,600 as proposed by the House and \$9,412,200 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 65—*Office of Saline Water*: Appropriates \$400,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66—*Office of Coal Research*: Restores House limitation of \$200,000 for administration and supervision.

Amendment No. 67—*Bureau of Land Management*: Appropriates \$1,425,000 for management of lands and resources instead of \$1,350,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 68—*Bureau of Indian Affairs*: Appropriates \$2,050,000 for construction instead of \$1,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,450,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 69—*Bureau of Indian Affairs*: Reported in disagreement.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Amendments Nos. 70, 71, 72, and 73: Reported in disagreement.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment No. 74—*Surveys, investigations, and research*: Appropriates \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 75—*Construction*: Appropriates \$275,000 for construction instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided is for the acquisition of land for the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Fla.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Amendment No. 76—*Bureau of Commercial Fisheries*: Appropriates \$100,000 for management and investigations of resources as proposed by the House instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 77—*Construction of fishing vessels*: Appropriates \$750,000 instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 78—*Administrative provisions*: Deletes Senate language authorizing the purchase of police-type motor vehicles.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendments Nos. 79 and 80—*Legal activities and general administration*: Insert Senate language authorizing appeal on matters of law for either party, instead of only for the United States as provided by the House.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Amendment No. 81—*Salaries*: Deletes House proposal appropriating \$8,200 for salary increases of the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and the Second Assistant Architect of the Capitol. This item was deleted at the insistence of the Senate conferees who are very sympathetic but want it taken up in the regular bill next year.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 82: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 83: Appropriates \$125,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 84—*U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO*: Reported in disagreement.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 85—*Bureau of the Public Debt*: Reported in disagreement.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

On page 12, line 17, amend that portion of subsection (a) of proposed section 213 preceding paragraph (1) to read as follows: "SEC. 213. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay out of the War Claims Fund on account of awards certified by the Commission pursuant to this title as follows and in the following order of priority:"

SEC. 2. On page 17, line 5, amend section 5 of the bill to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. Section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) The Attorney General is authorized and directed to cover into the Treasury from time to time for deposit in the War Claims Funds such sums from property vested in him or transferred to him under this Act as he shall determine in his discretion not to be required to fulfill obligations imposed under this Act or any other provision of law, and not to be the subject matter of any judicial action or proceeding. There shall be deducted from each such deposit 5 per centum thereof for expenses incurred by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and by the Treasury Department in the administration of title II of the War Claims Act of 1948. Such deductions shall be made before any payment is made pursuant to such title. All amounts so deducted shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts."

On page 7, following line 17, insert the following:

"(f) losses resulting from the removal of industrial or other capital equipment in Germany owned, directly or indirectly, by a national of the United States on the date of removal and removed for the purpose of reparations including losses from any destruction of property incident to such destruction."

On page 18, following line 10, add a new section 6 to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. Section 9(a) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: 'Provided further, That upon

a determination made by the President, in time of war or during any national emergency declared by the President, that the interest and welfare of the United States require the sale of any property or interest or any part thereof claimed in any suit filed under this subsection and pending on or after the date of enactment of this proviso the Alien Property Custodian or any successor officer or agency may sell such property or interest or part thereof, in conformity with law applicable to sales of property by him, at any time prior to the entry of final judgment in such suit. No such sale shall be made until thirty days have passed after the publication of notice in the Federal Register of the intention to sell. They net proceeds of any such sale shall be deposited in a special account established in the Treasury, and shall be held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury pending the entry of final judgment in such suit. Any recovery if any claimant in such suit in respect of the property or interest or part thereof so sold shall be satisfied from the net proceeds of such sale unless such claimant, within sixty days after receipt of the notice of the amount of net proceeds of sale serves upon the Alien Property Custodian, or any successor officer or agency, and files with the court an election to waive all claims to the net proceeds, or any part thereof, and to claim just compensation instead. If the court finds that the claimant has established an interest, right, or title in any property in respect of which such an election has been served and filed, it shall proceed to determine the amount which will constitute just compensation for such interest, right, or title, and shall order payment to the claimant of the amount so determined. An order for the payment of just compensation hereunder shall be a judgment against the United States and shall be payable first from the net proceeds of the sale in an amount not to exceed the amount the claimant would have received had he elected to accept his proportionate part of the net proceeds of the sale and the balance, if any, shall be payable in the same manner as are judgments in cases arising under section 1346 of title 28,

United States Code. The Alien Property Custodian or any successor officer or agency, shall, immediately upon the entry of final judgment, notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the determination by final judgment of the claimant's interest and right to the proportionate part of the net proceeds from the sale, and the final determination by judgment of the amount of just compensation in the event the claimant has elected to recover just compensation for the interest in the property he claimed."

On page 18, line 11, renumber section 6, as section 7.

On page 18, following line 15, strike out the text of the amended title and insert: "An act to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for certain World War II losses, and to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended."

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, under the order previously entered, I move that the Senate adjourn until 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 8 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow Wednesday, August 31, 1960, at 10 o'clock a.m.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate August 30 (legislative day of August 24), 1960:

POSTMASTERS

Mrs. Cecile M. Hill to be postmaster at Tok, in the State of Alaska.

Mrs. Florabelle Rominger to be postmaster at Bangor, in the State of California.

Donald E. Trees to be postmaster at Armstrong, in the State of Iowa.

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1960

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Psalm 55: 22: *Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee.*

O Thou Lord God omnipotent, may we daily unburden ourselves humbly and reverently to Thy listening ear and understanding heart for Thou alone canst supply all our temporal needs and satisfy our eternal longings.

We penitently confess that we so frequently fail to see life in its true perspective and are tempted to enter upon the duties and responsibilities of a new day with fear and foreboding.

Grant that we may appropriate Thy overtures of friendship more courageously and avail ourselves more eagerly of those moral and spiritual resources which Thou hast placed at our disposal to sustain us.

Hear us in the name of our Master. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 11561. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Army to convey part of lock and dam No. 10, Kentucky River, Madison County, Ky., to the Pioneer National Monument Association for use as part of a historic site; and

H.R. 13053. An act to increase the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police, the White House Police, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3258. An act to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1870. An act to provide for examination, licensing, registration, and for regulation of professional and practical nurses, and for nursing education in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

S. 3648. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on behalf of the United States, to transfer from the United States to the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency title to certain real property in said District.

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION PROJECTS

The SPEAKER. The Chair laid before the House the following communication which was read by the Clerk, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1960.

Hon SAM RAYBURN,
The Speaker,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended, the Committee on Agriculture has today considered the work plans transmitted to you by Executive Communications 2394 and 2306 and referred to this committee and unanimously approved each of such plans. The work plans involved are:

State	Watershed	Exec. Comm.
Texas.....	Kickapoo Creek.....	2394
Oklahoma.....	Timber Creek.....	2394
Maryland.....	Long Marsh.....	2394
Virginia.....	Beaver Creek.....	2306
New Mexico.....	Upper Gila Valley.....	2306
Mississippi.....	Bentonia.....	2306
Hawaii.....	Waianae Nui.....	2306
Georgia.....	Sandy Creek.....	2306
Colorado.....	Franktown-Parker tributaries of Cherry Creek.....	2306

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Elections of the Committee on House Administration may sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 13161) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, with amendments of the Senate thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, I understand this is a request to send to conference the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Then, I think a little review of this situation is in order.

Mr. THOMAS. I think the question is timely, and I am glad the gentleman asked the question.

Mr. GROSS. If I remember correctly, on last Friday the House had before it and adopted the conference report on the foreign aid bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me review it briefly for the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Just a moment. The House had before it the conference report on the foreign aid bill, and that report was the product of a free and untrammelled conference between the House and Senate. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Then about an hour and a half later the gentleman from Texas called up the deficiency appropriation bill. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. That was sent to the other body only last Friday and yesterday afternoon it was messaged back with some \$190 or \$200 million added to it.

Mr. THOMAS. \$215 million, in round figures, was added by the other body.

Mr. GROSS. Practically all of which should have been in the foreign aid bill if it was to be appropriated at all.

Mr. THOMAS. \$190 million of it was in the foreign aid bill.

Mr. GROSS. I ask the gentleman this question: Why was not this money put in the bill when the conference was held on the mutual security bill?

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is asking me a question I cannot answer. Let me explain what the facts are and what we are up against. I might say I am in sympathy with the position of the gentleman from Iowa. We had a budget estimate—I am referring to the deficiency bill, covering some 40 items, \$118 million. The House reduced that amount to about \$90 million. Then the other body meets and they add about \$215 million over and above the \$90 million as it left the House, some 35 or 40 additional amendments. Of that \$215 million \$190 million was for the mutual security program. What we are seeking to do here is to go to conference, and we will inquire why it is the other body will march up the hill one day and down the hill the next day to the tune of \$190 million.

Mr. GROSS. Your subcommittee which is in charge of the deficiency appropriation bill never held a single day's hearings on the appropriation for mutual security, did you?

Mr. THOMAS. Technically you are right. We discussed the items yesterday with the Under Secretary of the State Department, Mr. Dillon, but that covered the sum and substance of it.

Mr. GROSS. This is the strangest proceeding I have heard of in my time in the House. We have before us today a deficiency appropriation bill and it is in such shape that one of the most distinguished and veteran Members of the other body declined to serve as a conferee, saying in effect that he would be ashamed to face the Members of the House in defense of what had transpired in the Chamber in which he serves.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to the distinguished gentleman that he is 100-percent correct in everything he has said. Of course the House has not passed on the actions of the other body. The purpose of the conference is to give the House an opportunity to be heard. I hope the distinguished gentleman will uphold the hands of the House.

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, it has been my great privilege to serve as chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee for 6 years. I think perhaps I can contribute something to the matter under consideration.

The subcommittee, and at a subsequent date, the full committee, and at another date, the House approved the action of the subcommittee and the full committee. It was my privilege to take the bill to conference last Thursday. We made substantial concessions, brought the bill back \$131,850,000 above the original House bill. The total called for was \$490 million more than we appropriated last year. There was complete agreement with two or three reservations. Inasmuch as I have spent 6 years on this matter, took 10,000 pages of transcript this year, having had the support of the full committee and the House on two occasions, and inasmuch as not a single member of the Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee has asked me one single question about one single item in this bill, I do not believe that the subcommittee intends to allow one additional dime or intends for any of the language to be amended. I could not imagine the members of this subcommittee going to conference on this bill to put back what we agreed to take out last Thursday without at least consulting some member of the subcommittee that has been holding hearings for years.

I am just as confused as the gentleman from Iowa. I do not believe that the House would ever reverse its decision, but on that we will just have to wait and see.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia, a ranking member of Appropriations Subcommittee which spent many long weeks in hearings on the foreign aid bill.

Mr. GARY. May I say to the gentleman that there is far more involved in these proceedings than mere dollars. Using the slang of the day, \$190 million

"ain't hay"; it is a considerable sum of money. But the integrity of the committee system in the House of Representatives and in the Congress of the United States is at stake in these proceedings.

Our subcommittee has sat day after day, week after week, month after month hearing numerous witnesses from various parts of the world on foreign aid. Our members have traveled extensively gathering information. We brought in what we believed was a fair bill. The House adopted that bill. It went over to the other body. It was increased. Then according to regular parliamentary procedure and the rules of both bodies, we went into conference with the other body and we reached a fair and impartial compromise in the conference committee, agreed to in writing by both the Senate and the House conferees. The conference report was adopted by this body and also by the Senate. Subsequently the Senate put back every dollar that had been deleted in the conference, put it back in this bill.

The gentleman is correctly informed, according to my information, that one of the conferees of the Senate felt that this was such an improper action that he absolutely refused to sit on another conference on this bill. I feel that the integrity of the entire system is involved. If the House yields 1 inch in this matter I think it will be disastrous to our entire congressional system of procedure.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. I wish to clear up a possible misunderstanding. I did mention to each of the five conferees who will represent the House, the principle involved, but not the details of the bill. I have not discussed it with the leadership on either side or the leadership in the other body. I did discuss the principle involved with the five members who I assume will be the conferees on the part of the House, but not the details of the bill in any respect.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, may I assure the House that your House conferees will demand a very complete and a very adequate answer from the other body as to why they marched up the hill 1 day and marched down the hill the next day. I assure you we will do that.

Mr. PASSMAN. I want to assure the Members of the House that if I am given the same amount of time that was awarded Mr. Dillon yesterday morning, and if I cannot refute what Secretary Dillon has said and what Mr. Murphy has said and what the Members on the other side have said, if I cannot refute that successfully I will withdraw my objection and support their position. If I cannot do that I should no longer serve as chairman of the subcommittee, but I do ask an opportunity to explain to the House something about this matter and how we are being run out on in connection

with a sound agreement we obtained last Thursday and approved by this House last Friday.

Mr. GROSS. This is a thoroughly unwarranted and in many respects a shameful proceeding. Mr. Speaker, I must object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Iowa to let this bill go to conference. There is a good deal involved in this matter, a good deal involved besides dollars and cents. I do hope that our distinguished friend will let this bill go to conference so that we can work out the entire 86 items in disagreement to the satisfaction of the membership of the House. I sincerely hope my friend will not object. Let us get this thing to conference and get out of here.

Mr. GROSS. That is the point I have been trying to make. The sum of \$190 million is important but of equal importance is the integrity of the House and its committees.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; it is.

Mr. GROSS. The situation with which we are faced clearly violates the orderly procedures of the House.

Mr. THOMAS. I hope our friend will trust our judgment. I agree with the gentleman, and there is a lot to what he said.

Mr. GROSS. I understand the gentleman cannot commit the conferees on the part of the House, but with the assurance of the gentleman that the sentiment he has expressed will be brought into full play in conference, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection, and the Chair appointed the following conferees: Messrs. THOMAS, KIRWAN, CANNON, JENSEN, and TABER.

OPERATION VERACITY

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, this is the second day in Operation Veracity.

Yesterday, in a special order, we exposed numerous misstatements in the Democrat platform. In a special order later today, we shall expose still more.

But here is a quick one. The Democrat platform states that the Republicans have reduced "outlays for essential public services which directly benefit our people."

What do the platform writers mean by outlays for essential public services?

Outlays for natural resources? Such outlays have been increased 27 percent under this administration.

Do they mean outlays for veterans? These have been increased 28 percent.

In matters of health, the Eisenhower-Nixon administration has 13 concrete accomplishments to point to, which I have inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD. They surely do not mean health.

Mr. Speaker, with the lack of further qualification, it is only natural to question the accuracy of this Democrat platform statement.

AMENDING COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934 WITH RESPECT TO THE PROCEDURE IN OBTAINING A LICENSE AND FOR REHEARINGS UNDER SUCH ACT

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I call up from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 1898) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to the procedure in obtaining a license and for rehearings under such act, with Senate amendments thereto to the House amendments, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 14, line 4, strike out "SUSPENSION, REVOCATION," and insert "REVOCATION".

Page 14, line 6, strike out "(a) Section" and insert "Subsections (a) and (b) of section".

Page 14, line 7, strike out "is" and insert "are".

Page 14, line 23, after "any" insert "final".

Page 15, line 10, strike out "action," and insert "action."

Page 15, strike out all after line 10 over to and including page 17.

Page 18, strike out lines 8 to 24, inclusive, and insert:

"(b) (1) Any licensee or permittee of a broadcast station who—

"(A) willfully or repeatedly fails to operate such station substantially as set forth in his license or permit,

"(B) willfully or repeatedly fails to observe any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule or regulation of the Commission prescribed under authority of this Act or under authority of any treaty ratified by the United States,

"(C) fails to observe any final cease and desist order issued by the Commission,

"(D) violates section 317(c) or section 509(a) (4) of this Act, or

"(E) violates section 1304, 1343, or 1464 of title 18 of the United States Code, shall forfeit to the United States a sum not to exceed \$1,000. Each day during which such violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense. Such forfeiture shall be in addition to any other penalty provided by this Act.

"(2) No forfeiture liability under paragraph (1) of this subsection (b) shall attach unless a written notice of apparent liability shall have been issued by the Commission and such notice has been received by the licensee or permittee or the Commission shall have sent such notice by registered or certified mail to the last known address of the licensee or permittee. A licensee or permittee so notified shall be granted an opportunity to show in writing, within such reasonable period as the Commission shall by regulations prescribe, why he should not be held liable. A notice issued under this paragraph shall not be valid unless it sets forth the date, facts, and nature of the act or omission with which the licensee or permittee is charged and specifically identifies the particular provision or provisions of the law, rule, or regulation or the license, permit, or cease and desist order involved.

"(3) No forfeiture liability under paragraph (1) of this subsection (b) shall attach for any violation occurring more than one year prior to the date of issuance of the notice of apparent liability and in no event shall the forfeiture imposed for the acts or omissions set forth in any notice of apparent liability exceed \$10,000."

"(b) Section 504(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 504) is amended by inserting after 'Provided,' in the first sentence thereof the following: 'That any suit for the recovery of a forfeiture imposed pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be a trial de novo: Provided further,'

"(c) Section 504(b) of such Act is amended by striking out 'section 507' and inserting in lieu thereof 'sections 503(b) and 507'.

"(d) Section 504 of such Act is further amended by adding a new subsection to read as follows:

"(c) In any case where the Commission issues a notice of apparent liability looking toward the imposition of a forfeiture under this Act, that fact shall not be used, in any other proceeding before the Commission, to the prejudice of the person to whom such notice was issued, unless (i) the forfeiture has been paid, or (ii) a court of competent jurisdiction has ordered payment of such forfeiture, and such order has become final."

Page 22, line 12, strike out all after "317." down to and including "section." in line 14 and insert:

"(e) The inclusion in the program of the announcement required by section 317 shall constitute the disclosure required by this section."

Page 22, line 15, strike out "(e)" and insert "(f)".

Page 22, line 25, strike out "(f)" and insert "(g)".

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to promote the public interest by amending the Communications Act of 1934, to provide a pre-grant procedure in case of certain applications; to impose limitations on pay-offs between applicants; to require disclosure of payments made for the broadcasting of certain matter; to grant authority to impose forfeitures in the broadcast service; and to prohibit deceptive practices in contests of intellectual knowledge, skill, or chance; and for other purposes."

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I send a motion to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARRIS moves that the House concur in the Senate amendments to the House amendments.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I propose a parliamentary inquiry as to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas. I had no information this request was going to be made and I do not know what the request is.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas can explain what it is.

Mr. HARRIS. I shall be glad to explain the parliamentary inquiry. As I understand, Mr. Speaker, I have an hour now.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman desires to take that much time, yes.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. I would like to know what the request of the gentleman was, whether it was for the immediate consideration of the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman called up from the Speaker's table a Senate bill with Senate amendments to the House amendments.

Mr. HARRIS. If the gentleman will permit, I will explain the amendments, and I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the bill which I have just called up is one that we have had before the House. It is a Senate bill which was amended by the House to include such matters as pregrant procedure with reference to the Federal Communications

Act, the so-called payola requirement, amendment to section 317, deceptive practices problems, and so forth. I would like to describe what this is.

After the bill went back to the other body it was amended in two instances and has come back to us with those amendments thereto. I have asked to take from the Speaker's desk the bill with Senate amendments and moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments, which will finalize and complete the bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, what did the amendments do? That is what we want to know.

Mr. HARRIS. Well, I am just about to explain to the gentleman that I thought the procedure was that the gentleman from Indiana would like to have was important.

I might say that the members of the committee have been advised that this motion was going to be made as of yesterday, and everyone on the committee has been notified that this action would be taken today.

Mr. HALLECK. I might say to the gentleman, as I understand under the parliamentary situation, it is now a matter before the House to be acted upon one way or the other and that no objection could be made. I have learned since the gentleman called it up that the members on my side on the committee were consulted with reference to this procedure, and as I understand have no objection to it now.

Mr. HARRIS. That is true, with the exception of the ranking minority member whom I advised personally that it would be called up today, and he wanted some time. I hope he was notified so that he will come in right away.

Mr. Speaker, this motion today is in further consideration of S. 1898, which has to do with amending the Federal Communications Act to close some of the loopholes and bring about some correction badly needed, which resulted from the investigation by our Special Committee on Legislative Oversight.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the body of the Record immediately preceding the portion of the Record when this bill was brought up.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, the Members are familiar with the legislation as it passed the House because I took considerable time explaining what the committee had done. As you will recall, this bill as passed by the Senate dealt exclusively with the pregrant procedure in connection with the licensing of broadcasting facilities. Our committee amended the bill in several ways. As a matter of fact, there were five major amendments dealing with the problems which I explained very carefully at that time.

The bill went back to the other body. As you recall, during the debate, there

CLARIFYING THE RIGHT OF STATES TO SELECT CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS SUBJECT TO ANY OUTSTANDING MINERAL LEASE OR PERMIT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10102) to clarify the right of States to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or permit.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2276(a)(3) of the Revised Statutes of the United States (43 U.S.C. 852(a)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

"(3) Lands subject to a mineral lease or permit may be selected if none of the lands subject to that lease or permit are in a producing or producible status, but if a State shall select part but not all of the unappropriated, surveyed public lands subject to any mineral lease or permit, there shall be reserved from such part to the United States, for so long as that lease or permit shall remain in effect, the mineral for which that lease or permit issued, together with a right to enter upon the same to prospect for, recover, and remove the said mineral without unreasonably interfering with other rights therein; where lands subject to a mineral lease or permit are selected and acquired without reservation of the leased mineral as provided for herein, the State shall succeed to the position of the United States thereunder."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That subsection (a) of section 2276 of the Revised Statutes (43 U.S.C. 852(a)) is amended by the deletion of the existing paragraph (3) and the substitution therefor of the following paragraphs:

"(3) Land subject to a mineral lease or permit may be selected if none of the land subject to that lease or permit is in a producing or producible status, subject, however, to the restrictions and conditions of the preceding and following paragraphs of this subsection.

"(4) If a selection is consummated as to a portion but not all of the lands subject to any mineral lease or permit, then, as to such portion and for so long only as such lease or permit or any lease issued pursuant to such permit shall remain in effect, there shall be automatically reserved to the United States the mineral or minerals for which the lease or permit was issued, together with such further rights as may be necessary for the full and complete enjoyment of all rights, privileges and benefits under or with respect to the lease or permit: *Provided, however,* That after approval of the selection the Secretary of the Interior shall determine what portion of any rents and royalties accruing thereafter which may be paid under the lease or permit is properly applicable to that portion of the land subject to the lease or permit selected by the State, the portion applicable being determined by applying to the sum of the rents and royalties the same ratio as that existing between the acreage selected by the State and the total acreage subject to the lease or permit; of the portion applicable to the selected land 90 per centum shall be paid to the State by the United States annually and 10 per centum shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

"(5) If a selection is consummated as to all of the lands subject to any mineral lease or permit or if, where the selecting State has previously acquired title to a portion of the lands subject to a mineral lease or permit, a selection is consummated as to all of the remaining lands subject to that lease or permit, then and upon condition that the United States shall retain all rents and royalties theretofore paid and that the lessee or permittee shall have and may enjoy under and with respect to that lease or permit all the rights, privileges, and benefits which he would have had or might have enjoyed had the selection not been made and approved, the State shall succeed to all the rights of the United States under the lease or permit as to the mineral or minerals covered thereby, subject, however, to all obligations of the United States under and with respect to that lease or permit."

"Sec. 2. Paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of section 2276 of the Revised Statutes (43 U.S.C., sec. 852(d)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d)(1) The term 'unappropriated public lands' as used in this section shall include, without otherwise affecting the meaning thereof, lands withdrawn for coal, phosphate, nitrate, potash, oil, gas, asphaltic minerals, oil shale, sodium, and sulfur, but otherwise subject to appropriation, location, selection, entry, or purchase under the nonmineral laws of the United States; lands withdrawn by Executive Order Numbered 5327, of April 16, 1930, if otherwise available for selection; and the retained or reserved interest of the United States in lands which have been disposed of with a reservation to the United States of all minerals or any specified mineral or minerals."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That concludes the bills on the calendar eligible for consideration.

WORLD SPORT PARACHUTING CHAMPIONSHIPS AT ORANGE, MASS.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution, House Joint Resolution 723, extending an invitation to the Federation Aeronautique Internationale to hold the 1962 world sport parachuting championships at Orange, Mass., which is No. 562 on the Consent Calendar but which was not reached on the calendar today as it has not been on the calendar 3 days. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs has sent word to me that it has been cleared by both sides of the aisle.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, some of us were opposed to the congressional recess for the political party conventions at a date as early as it took place. Also we wanted to come back earlier and finish the business of the House. Our objection is that under those circumstances much legislation would have been eligible at this time. Actually, I think this is a good bill and I shall not object to it, but with

bills that are not eligible for consideration on the Consent Calendar in the future I am not going to let go by without objection, because as I said we did not get back to work in this bobtailed session as soon as we should have, and we should not have recessed as early as we did.

I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I note in the committee report, on this resolution, page 3, the last line, "No expense to the United States Government is involved." May we take that as gospel in connection with this resolution?

Mr. McCORMACK. I cannot conceive of any committee report carrying that unless it were so.

Mr. GROSS. With the statement of the distinguished majority leader that this will not cost the U.S. Government any money, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whereas the National Aeronautic Association has invited the Federation Aeronautique Internationale to hold the biennial world sport parachuting championship in the United States at Orange, Massachusetts, in 1962, the Government of the United States joins in the invitation of the National Aeronautic Association to the Federation Aeronautique Internationale to hold the 1962 world sport parachuting championship in the United States at Orange, Massachusetts.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is directed to transmit a copy of this joint resolution to the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL—1961

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill H.R. 13161, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1961.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2211)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 13161) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 4, 27, 28a, 31, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 59, 65, 66, 70, and 78.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 21, 26, 28, 29, 57, 74, 79, 80, 81 and 82, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$24,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

**"BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE
"Salaries and expenses**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$500,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for 'Salaries and expenses', General Administration."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$919,450"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,393,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,425,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,050,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$275,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 30, 34, 35, 37, 56, 58, 61, 62, 63, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 84 and 85.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
LYNDON JOHNSON,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
STYLES BRIDGES
(except 2),
LEVERETT H. SALTONSTALL
(except 2),
MILTON R. YOUNG,
KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 13161) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 1: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2—President's Special International Program: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$986,800.

Amendment No. 3—Special Foreign Currency Program: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 4—Administrative expenses, Overseas Surplus Agricultural Commodity Donations: Deletes language proposed by the Senate. If the administration feels that this auditing should be done, the conferees have no objection to the International Cooperation Administration doing the work within presently available funds.

Mutual Security

Amendments Nos. 5 through 15: Reported in disagreement.

Department of Agriculture

Amendment No. 16—Foreign Agricultural Service: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 17—Forest Service: Appropriates \$750,000 instead of \$700,000 as

proposed by the House and \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 18—Office of Field Services: Appropriates \$100,000 instead of \$207,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19—West Virginia Centennial Celebration: Appropriates \$10,000 instead of \$5,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20—Bureau of the Census: Appropriates \$75,000 instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21—Coast and Geodetic Survey: Inserts title.

Amendment No. 22—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$24,000 instead of \$284,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23—Construction and equipment: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24—Business and Defense Services Administration: Appropriates \$200,000 instead of \$291,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25—Bureau of Foreign Commerce: Appropriates \$500,000 of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, General administration", instead of \$1,000,000 and transfer authority of \$83,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26—Bureau of Public Roads: Corrects typographical error.

Amendment No. 27—Weather Bureau: Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate \$50,000 for "Salaries and expenses".

District of Columbia

Amendment No. 28—Executive Office: Appropriates \$47,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28a—Courts: Appropriates \$75,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$155,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29—Capital outlay: Inserts title.

Amendment No. 30—Public building construction: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 31—Department of Sanitary Engineering: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$3,838,000.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Amendment No. 32—Food and Drug Administration: Appropriates \$1,200,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,528,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33—Office of Education: Appropriates \$2,225,000 for land-grant college aid as proposed by the House instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—Public Health Service: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 35—Social Security Administration: Reported in disagreement.

Independent offices

Amendment No. 36—Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: Appropriates \$28,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$57,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37—Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Reported in disagreement.

General Services Administration

Amendment No. 38—Repair and improvement of public buildings: Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate \$2,000,000 for construction of fallout shelters.

Amendments Nos. 39 through 54—Construction, public buildings projects: Delete Senate proposal to appropriate \$5,289,000 for construction of fallout shelters in new public buildings, and delete increases in the limitation on cost of various public buildings.

Amendment No. 55—General provisions: Deletes language proposed by the Senate repealing Section 303 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961.

Historical and Memorial Commissions

Amendment No. 56—George Washington Carver Centennial Commission: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 57—James Madison Memorial Commission: Appropriates \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 58—U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 59—National Capital Transportation Agency: Appropriates \$250,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The Panama Canal

Amendment No. 60—Canal Zone Government: Appropriates \$919,450 instead of \$593,750 as proposed by the House and \$950,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61—Canal Zone Government: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 62 and 63—Capital outlay: Reported in disagreement.

Panama Canal Company

Amendment No. 64—Limitation on general and administrative expenses: Authorizes \$9,393,900 for administrative expenses instead of \$9,375,600 as proposed by the House and \$9,412,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 65—Office of Saline Water: Appropriates \$400,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66—Office of Coal Research: Restores House limitation of \$200,000 for administration and supervision.

Amendment No. 67—Bureau of Land Management: Appropriates \$1,425,000 for management of lands and resources instead of \$1,350,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 68—Bureau of Indian Affairs: Appropriates \$2,050,000 for construction instead of \$1,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,450,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 69—Bureau of Indian Affairs: Reported in disagreement.

Bureau of Reclamation

Amendments Nos. 70, 71, 72, and 73: Reported in disagreement.

Geological Survey

Amendment No. 74—Surveys, investigations, and research: Appropriates \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

National Park Service

Amendment No. 75—Construction: Appropriates \$275,000 for construction instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided is for the acquisition of land for the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Amendment No. 76—Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Appropriates \$100,000 for management and investigations of resources as proposed by the House instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 77—Construction of fishing vessels: Appropriates \$750,000 instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 78—Administrative provisions: Deletes Senate language authorizing the purchase of police-type motor vehicles.

Department of Justice

Amendments Nos. 79 and 80—Legal activities and general administration: Insert Senate language authorizing appeal on matters of law for either party, instead of only for the United States as provided by the House.

*Legislative branch**Architect of the Capitol*

Amendment No. 81—Salaries: Deletes House proposal appropriating \$8,200 for salary increases of the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and the Second Assistant Architect of the Capitol. This item was deleted at the insistence of the Senate conferees who are very sympathetic but want it taken up in the regular bill next year.

Department of State

Amendment No. 82: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 83: Appropriates \$125,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 84—United States Citizens Commission on NATO: Reported in disagreement.

Treasury Department

Amendment No. 85—Bureau of the Public Debt: Reported in disagreement.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.***PRICE SUPPORT AND PRODUCTION
ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES**

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Operations may have permission to file reports on price support and production adjustment activities and on grain activities until midnight Wednesday night, August 31, 1960.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

**CLARIFYING THE RIGHTS OF
STATES TO SELECT CERTAIN
PUBLIC LANDS SUBJECT TO ANY
OUTSTANDING LEASE OR PERMIT**

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10102) to clarify the right of States to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or permit. Consent Calendar No. 599.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. H.R. 10102 passed the House just a few moments ago on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. ASPINALL. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that we take up consideration of S. 2959 and that it be substituted in lieu of the bill which was passed.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain what he intends to do?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, S. 2959, which passed the other body on June 28 is a combination of the provisions of two House bills. One of these bills is H.R. 11957, which has passed the House, and the other is H.R. 10102, pending consent calendar business.

Sections 1 and 2 of S. 2959 are identical to H.R. 10102 as reported by the committee. Sections 3 and 4 of S. 2959 are identical to H.R. 11957 as it passed the House.

Passage of S. 2959 would render unnecessary further action by the other body on H.R. 11957.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (a) of section 2276 of the Revised Statutes (43 U.S.C. 852(a)) is amended by the deletion of the existing paragraph (3) and the substitution therefor of the following paragraphs:

"(3) Land subject to a mineral lease or permit may be selected if none of the land subject to that lease or permit is in a producing or producible status, subject, however, to the restrictions and conditions of the preceding and following paragraphs of this subsection.

"(4) If a selection is consummated as to a portion but not all of the lands subject to any mineral lease or permit, then, as to such portion and for so long only as such lease or permit or any lease issued pursuant to such permit shall remain in effect, there shall be automatically reserved to the United States the mineral or minerals for which the lease or permit was issued, together with such further rights as may be necessary for the full and complete enjoyment of all rights, privileges and benefits under or with respect to the lease or permit: *Provided, however,* That after approval of the selection the Secretary of the Interior shall determine what portion of any rents and royalties accruing thereafter which may be paid under the lease or permit is properly applicable to that portion of the land subject to the lease or permit selected by the State, the portion applicable being determined by applying to the sum of the rents and royalties the same ratio as that existing between the acreage selected by the State and the total acreage subject to the lease or permit; of the portion applicable to the selected land 90 per centum shall be paid to the State by the United States annually and 10 per centum shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

"(5) If a selection is consummated as to all of the lands subject to any mineral lease or permit or if, where the selecting State has previously acquired title to a portion of the lands subject to a mineral lease or permit, a selection is consummated as to all of the remaining lands subject to that lease or permit, then and upon condition that the United States shall retain all rents and royalties theretofore paid and that the lessee or permittee shall have and may enjoy under and with respect to that lease or permit all the rights, privileges, and benefits which he would have had or might have enjoyed had the selection not been made and approved, the State shall succeed to all the rights of the United States under the lease or permit as to the mineral or minerals covered thereby, subject, however, to all obligations of the United States under and with respect to that lease or permit."

Sec. 2. Paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of section 2276 of the Revised Statutes (43 U.S.C. 852(d)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d)(1) The term 'unappropriated public lands' as used in this section shall include,

without otherwise affecting the meaning thereof, lands withdrawn for coal, phosphate, nitrate, potash, oil, gas, asphaltic minerals, oil shale, sodium, and sulphur, but otherwise subject to appropriation, location, selection, entry, or purchase under the nonmineral laws of the United States; lands withdrawn by Executive Order Numbered 5327, of April 15, 1930, if otherwise available for selection; and the retained, or reserved interest of the United States in lands which have been disposed of with a reservation to the United States of all minerals or any specified mineral or minerals."

SEC. 3. The second and third sentences of subsection (h) of section 6 of the Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 342), are hereby replaced by the following sentences: "Such selections shall be made only from lands that are otherwise open to selection under this Act. When all of the lands subject to a lease, permit, license, or contract are selected, the patent for the lands so selected shall vest in the State of Alaska all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that lease, permit, license, or contract that remains outstanding on the effective date of the patent, including the right to all the rentals, royalties, and other payments accruing after that date under that lease, permit, license, or contract, and including any authority that may have been retained by the United States to modify the terms and conditions of that lease, permit, license, or contract: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall affect the continued validity of any such lease, permit, license, or contract or any rights arising thereunder. Where only a portion of the lands subject to a lease, permit, license, or contract are selected, there shall be reserved to the United States the mineral or minerals subject to that lease, permit, license, or contract, together with such further rights as may be necessary to the full and complete enjoyment of all rights, privileges, and benefits under or with respect to that lease, permit, license, or contract; upon the termination of the lease, permit, license, or contract, title to the minerals so reserved to the United States shall pass to the State of Alaska."

SEC. 4. Subsection (a) of section 6 of the Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 340), is hereby amended by the addition of the following: "*Provided further*, That for the purposes of this section the term 'public lands of the United States in Alaska which are vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved' shall include, without limiting the use thereof, the retained or reserved interest of the United States in lands which have been disposed of with a reservation to the United States of all minerals or any specified mineral or minerals."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings whereby the bill H.R. 10102 was passed were vacated, and that bill was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF PART OF LOCK AND DAM NO. 10, KENTUCKY RIVER, TO PIONEER NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11561) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Army to convey part of lock and dam numbered 10, Kentucky River, Madison County, Ky., to the Pioneer National Monument Association for use as part of a historic site, with a Senate amend-

ment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

On page 2, line 5, strike out "without monetary payment therefor but" and insert "in return for the payment of an amount equal to 50 per centum of the fair market value of the land conveyed, as determined by the Secretary of the Army after appraisal, and".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RHODE ISLAND TURNPIKE AND BRIDGE AUTHORITY

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3681) authorizing the Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority to combine for financing purposes the bridge across the West Passage of Narragansett Bay with the Newport Bridge and any other project acquired or constructed by said authority.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, S. 3681 amends the act of April 4 1938 (52 Stat. 194), which authorized the State of Rhode Island, acting through the Jamestown Bridge Commission or its successors, to construct a bridge across the West Passage of Narragansett Bay between the towns of Jamestown and North Kingston. The bridge was completed in 1940. Section 3 of the act provides for adjustment of tolls to provide a fund sufficient to amortize the cost of the bridge within a period of not to exceed 40 years and to provide a fund to pay for maintaining and operating the bridge. After establishment of such funds, the bridge would become free of tolls.

This bill would amend the 1938 act so as to provide that, upon title to the bridge becoming vested in the Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority, the authority would be authorized to combine into one project for financing purposes the existing bridge and any other bridges of the authority and to charge tolls for all such bridges, with adjustment of tolls to provide a fund to pay maintenance and operation costs and a fund to amortize the aggregate construction or acquisition cost of all the structures within a period not exceeding 40 years from the date of completion of the last bridge included in the project. At the end of the 40-year period from the date of completion of the last bridge the bridges in question would become free.

The principle involved is purely an intrastate matter wholly within the State of Rhode Island and is not in conflict with the objectives of the Federal-aid highway program. It is consistent with legislation previously adopted at

various locations throughout the country. Federal legislation is needed to permit early planning and remove any impediment to the future operation of the State agency. The need for enactment of this legislation at this time is due to the fact that a referendum concerning a State guarantee authorization will be voted upon by the people of Rhode Island in the November election. If this referendum is favorably acted upon, the Turnpike and Bridge Authority will be in a position to take prompt and immediate action, and failure to obtain this permissive legislation will delay the authority's taking any action.

The Rhode Island Legislature has passed legislation which in effect is a mandate to the Turnpike and Bridge Authority to utilize the tolls on the existing Jamestown Bridge covered by S. 3681 to help finance construction of a new and larger series of bridges.

All interested agencies, including the Department of Commerce and the Department of the Army, have reported favorably on this legislation.

Mr. GROSS. There will be no cost to the Federal Government?

Mr. FALLON. No.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the State of Rhode Island, acting by and through the Jamestown Bridge Commission as an agency of the State, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the West Passage of Narragansett Bay between the towns of Jamestown and North Kingston", approved April 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 194), is hereby amended by striking out section 4, and inserting in lieu thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 4. That upon title to the bridge which was constructed under the authority of this Act becoming vested in the Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority, created by chapter 3390, Public Laws of Rhode Island, 1954 (chapter 12 of title 24, General Laws of Rhode Island, 1956), said authority shall be authorized to combine said bridge for financing purposes with any other bridge, bridges, or structures financed by said authority under the provisions of said chapter 12, as heretofore amended, and to fix and charge tolls in accordance with State law for the use of said bridge and such other bridges and approaches so combined into one project, and to pledge the use of such tolls in accordance with the provisions of said chapter 12, as amended."

SEC. 2. That the word "bridge" in the first line of section 5 be stricken and the word "bridges" inserted in lieu thereof.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. FALLON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Commit-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of August 31, 1960
86-2nd, No. 147

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. House passed bill to increase price supports on milk and butterfat. Both Houses passed bill authorizing foreign aid for Latin America.

* SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Young, Ohio, criticized the administration's farm-program record and spoke in favor of a food-for-peace program. pp. 17217-8
Sen. Proxmire inserted and commended a speech by Norman Clapp on the farm problem. pp. 17247-8
Sen. Javits spoke in favor of flexible price supports, additional research, and use of surpluses in foreign aid. pp. 17307-8
Sen. Symington and others commended Sen. Kerr's book, "Land, Wood, and Water." pp. 17218-9
2. FARM LABOR. Sen. Javits submitted an amendment which he intended to propose to H. R. 12759, the Mexican farm labor bill. pp. 17200-1
3. FARM LOANS. Sen. Allott spoke in favor of codifying and simplifying Farmers' Home Administration legislation. p. 17206
Sen. Sparkman spoke in favor of a national mortgage market and inserted a speech by Dr. Kurt Flexner on this subject. pp. 17212-3

4. FOREST FIRES. Sen. Mansfield spoke on the forest-fire problem and said the Budget Bureau is willing "to spend millions to put the fires out...while it cuts budget requests to strengthen fire prevention." pp. 17207-8
5. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 7810, to credit periods of interment during World War II to certain Federal employees of Japanese ancestry for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Annual and Sick Leave Act. The bill had been reported without amendment earlier in the day by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S. Rept. 1936). This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 17189, 17308
Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on personnel and pay for June and July 1960. pp. 17189-93
Passed without amendment H. R. 12458, to increase from \$225,000 to \$300,000 annually the authorization for appropriations to the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 17299-300
Passed without amendment H. R. 12383, to amend the Federal Employees Compensation Act so as to increase various benefits in view of the increase in the cost of living, etc. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 17235
6. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Johnson inserted a table showing the appropriations for the current session compared with the budget estimates. p. 17325
7. LABOR STANDARDS. Sen. Kennedy and others discussed the conferees' deadlock on H. R. 12677, to increase the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act and increase the minimum wage. pp. 17269-83
8. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Agreed to the House amendment to S. 3533, to protect farm and ranch operators making certain land-use changes under the Great Plains conservation program or the conservation reserve program against loss of acreage allotments. The House amendment was to add the provision regarding the conservation reserve program. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 17298-9
9. HEALTH RESEARCH. Passed without amendment H. R. 10341, to authorize grants to public or non-profit institutions to strengthen their programs of research and research training in sciences related to health. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 17300
10. EXTENSION WORK. Sen. Stennis spoke in favor of S. 3671, which would authorize State Extension Services to use GSA supply schedules and stores. pp. 17316-7

* HOUSE

11. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 13161, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. (pp. 17332-50, 17288-94) As agreed to, the bill includes the following items: Provides \$237,500 for the Foreign Agricultural Service for agricultural market development and trade support activities (\$137,500 by direct appropriation and \$100,000 by transfer from funds appropriated under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as compared with the budget estimate of \$330,000 and \$170,000, respectively). Provides \$650,000 (instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate) for the special foreign currency program for the purchase of rupees to enable U. S.

participation in the Indian Industries Fair to be held in New Delhi in Nov. and Dec. 1961. (See Digest 146 for previous actions on items of interest to this Department.)

12. FOREIGN AID. Passed with amendments H. R. 13021, to authorize the appropriation of \$500 million for economic assistance for Latin America, and \$100 million for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Chile (pp. 17351-73). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Bentley to provide that none of the \$500 million authorization shall be used to furnish assistance to any country in Latin America being subjected to economic or diplomatic sanction by the Organization of American States (p. 17372).

The Senate later passed this bill, H. R. 13021, without amendment. This bill will now be sent to the President. (p. 17315)

13. PRICE SUPPORTS; MILK. Passed, by a division vote of 171 to 32, without amendment S. 2917, to increase the price-support level for manufacturing milk and butterfat for the remainder of the current marketing year, from the date of enactment of the bill until Mar. 31, 1961, to not less than \$3.22 per hundredweight for manufacturing milk and not less than 59.6 cents per pound for butterfat. (pp. 17373, 17376-84) This bill will now be sent to the President.

14. TAXATION. Both houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10960, to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the excise tax on cigars, and to permit farmers to write off as an annual expense of operation the purchase of lime and fertilizer. Certain clerical amendments, and a technical amendment to clarify the definition of the term "land used in farming" were made by the conferees. (p. 17385, 17239-40) This bill will now be sent to the President.

15. IMPORTS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12659, to suspend for a temporary period the import duty on heptanoic acid, which contained, as reported by the conferees, a Senate amendment clarifying the law regarding free importation of certain waterproof fabrics. (pp. 17386-7, 17237, 17238) This bill will now be sent to the President.

16. LANDS. Passed as reported S. 3212, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands in Nevada to the county of Mineral. pp. 17387-8
Passed as reported S. 1670, to provide for the granting of mineral rights in certain homestead lands in the State of Alaska. pp. 17392
Passed as reported S. 3267, to amend the act of Oct. 17, 1940, relating to the disposition of certain public lands in Alaska.

17. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 2195, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the western division of the Dalles Federal reclamation project, Oregon. pp. 17390-1
Passed as reported S. 1092, to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kan. pp. 17391-2
Passed as reported H.R. 10311, providing that certain provisions of Public Law 335 dated Oct. 7, 1949, shall apply to the Mercedes division of the lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project. pp. 17392-3

18. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Henderson commended the Congress for appropriating the funds necessary for the completion of the Dillon Reservoir on the Licking River in Ohio. p. 17398

19. CONSERVATION RESERVE. Rep. Schwengel accused the Democrats for failure to pass legislation to extend the conservation reserve program which he called "one of our most valuable and effective farm programs." p. 17405
20. WILDLIFE. Both houses received the conference report on H.R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations (H. Rept. 2222), and the Senate agreed to the report. pp. 17297, 17405-6

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. PERSONNEL; VETERINARIANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Canfield inserting an American Veterinary Medical Association resolution requesting the Civil Service Commission to conduct a "complete occupational study and survey of veterinary positions" in this Department. p. A6609
22. PUBLIC DEBT. Rep. McCormack inserted a Library of Congress statement showing the status of public and private debts by years 1952-59. pp. A6615-6
23. PAYROLLING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Broyhill inserting a bulletin, "Summary of One-Check-Payroll Services What Are 'One-Check-Payroll Services?'" p. A6618

BILLS INTRODUCED

24. FOREIGN TRADE. S. 3918, by Sen. Javits, to assist business enterprises, communities, and individuals to make necessary adjustments required by changed economic conditions resulting from the trade policies of the U. S.; to Finance Committee. p. 17193 Remarks of author, pp. 17193-7
25. PROPERTY. S. 3921, by Sen. Hartke, for himself and Sen. Capehart, to authorize certain property located in the State of Indiana to be made available for use by the Clark County 4-H Club, Inc., Clark County, Ind.; to Armed Services Committee. p. 17193 Remarks of author, p. 17197

*(This is a partial report; the balance of the proceedings for August 31 have not yet been printed.)

to a kind of common denominator agreeable to the concepts in the systems of law of other countries.

Al, but, the Connally repealers say, the World Court can be trusted, for it has made a wonderful record for itself. What record? It has not dealt with enough cases to have any adequate record upon which to judge it. This lack of cases is, in fact, one of the "arguments" used by the internationalists as showing the need for repeal of the reservation. But in the same breath they say that the World Court has made an outstanding record for itself. The repealers cannot have it both ways. Either the World Court has handled an adequate number of cases with which to establish a record, good or bad; or it has had an insufficient number of cases to make any sufficient record upon which it may be judged. Since 1946, 21 cases have been considered by the Court. Of these, 10 were disposed of on procedural grounds. Eleven were decided on their merits. But one of these involved a reconsideration of an earlier case. The record covering the 13 years of the Court's existence, therefore, is a net of 10 cases in which the Court has rendered a decision on the merits—less than 1 case per year. Hence, all the fulsome talk about the fine record of the World Court is without basis in fact. Its record is largely that of sitting on its collective woosack and drawing salary checks—but doing little of importance.

As already pointed out, the World Court, personally and otherwise, has been modeled almost exactly upon the pattern of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Nobody charged the members of this Commission personally with evil intent or lack of fairmindedness from their own point of view; but their minds simply did not and could not comprehend what matters, under American concepts, were domestic as distinguished from international. Hence, in dealing with matters like the right to own property and be secure in its enjoyment as against arbitrary seizure by government, and dealing with our other constitutional rights like freedom of speech and press, and due process, the members of the Commission failed to appreciate that, from the American point of view, they were directly violating the very terms of the United Nations Charter, particularly article 2, subparagraph 7, forbidding the United Nations or any of its agencies to deal with matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a member state. The minds of the members of the Court, like the minds of the members of the Commission, are not geared to our way of thought as to what matters are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States.

The simple answer to the Connally repealers is: If they are sincere in saying that they, too, want to be sure of protecting our domestic rights, why do they wish to speculate on any basis of uncertainty as to what the World Court will do? They, themselves, admit that risks will be incurred; but they suggest that wrong decisions can be corrected by exercising our veto in the Security Council or by withdrawing from the Court on 6 months' notice. Why run any risks with our domestic rights by vesting their protection in an alien tribunal? Why not make sure of preserving those rights by retaining the Connally reservation? In other words, why buy a pig in a poke in such important matters?

"Oh, well, we cannot be hurt very much," say the Connally repealers, "even if the World Court should decide contrary to American concepts, since, because of our right of veto in the Security Council, the decision cannot be enforced against us. This is not only an unworthy argument, but essentially immoral—to say that in submitting a case to the Court, we have in the back of our heads the intention, if we lose, of

repudiating the Court's decision. How can men who point the finger at the Connally reservation and say it should be repealed because it is in the nature of a self-judging reservation (which it really is not, as has been established) advocate such underhand reliance upon a doctrine of unitary and outright repudiation? This is known, in gambling parlance, as having an ace up your sleeve."

The Connally repealers also say they have another ace up their sleeves in the event the Court does not act to our satisfaction: Having formally turned over to it the decision as to what constitutes a domestic matter and finding we made a wrong gamble on the Court, we can then get ourselves out of any further gamble on 6 months' notice. The immorality of this lies in having this "out" in mind at time of repealing the reservation.

Are we going to use both these hidden "aces" as a kind of threat upon the Court that if it does not act in accord with our wishes we will just not play any longer? Under such an attitude on our part, what becomes of the high position of the repealers—who maintain that the basic reason for withdrawing the Connally reservation is to contribute to the stature and dignity of the Court and bring about better international relations generally, and eventually world peace through law—when the repealers have already tainted and destroyed any good will that might come from repeal of the Connally reservation by announcing to the world that repeal is just a gesture of good will because we have "a couple of aces up our sleeves" and if we do not like what the Court does, we will pull one or both of them out and play them, rather than submit to Court decisions we do not like?

That we are facing nothing but a sales program has been publicly confessed by our most ardent advocate of repeal of the Connally reservation, Mr. Charles S. Rhyne, who, at the July 2, 1958, meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, stated:

"There is no reason why peace through law cannot be sold with the same verve and enthusiasm that we sell soap and other products and programs."

The following day, no less an internationalist than Mr. Dean Acheson observed:

"While it may be that peace through law may be offered for sale with the same verve and enthusiasm as soap, the chances of a consummated sale seem to me infinitely less. If you think of yourself as ringing Mr. Khrushchev's doorbell with two packages in your hand, you can, I firmly believe, have no doubt as to which is salable and which is not."

Mr. Acheson then indicated why Mr. Khrushchev would not buy the Rhyne rule of law: "Whose rule of law? he [Khrushchev] would ask. You answer with verve and enthusiasm. Rhyne's Grade A Fancy, approved by the American Bar Association. You have a nerve, he shouts back as he slams the door. I'm the proprietor of Khrushchev's rule of Khrushchev, grade triple A, supercolossal. Guaranteed to bury you. Use it either as a tonic or embalming fluid, or both. Ask the Poles."

In every instance, our internationalists, in selling peace, resort to the cure-all promises of modern sales techniques for soap, cosmetics and hair tonics; and, as in the case of cigarettes, will soon tell you that the product is friendly to your throat. Furthermore, in all their programs they call upon America to sacrifice something of its sovereignty or control over its own affairs in exchange for some vague and distant promise that our sacrifices will so influence other nations, even Russia, that the cause of world peace will be advanced. Meanwhile, Russia and the other Communist nations pay no attention to such gestures, or they are puzzled at the spectacle of a great nation sacrificing its sovereignty on the basis of the vague and distant hopes of a sales campaign.

Of course, we all want peace. We favor settling matters by law instead of force where possible. But whose law? Under the present state of the world, all right-thinking Americans recognize that we are compelled (through no fault of our own) to deal at arms length with Russia and other nations of the Communist bloc. We all agree that we are not ready for military disarmament. No more are we ready to disarm ourselves legally and lose the right to protect our own domestic affairs, by giving up the Connally reservation.

Why should we accept merely the vague opinions of our internationalists in exchange for legal disarmament, when we refuse to accept vague and general opinions in exchange for military disarmament? Most of the internationalists who now say the Connally reservation is a deterrent to world peace, said world peace would be deterred if the Senate failed to ratify the genocide convention or if we did not go along with the covenant on human rights or with the various conventions, pacts, and treaties concocted by the Commission on Human Rights and adversely affecting our own constitutional rights and liberties. But refusing to give up control of our domestic affairs in those particulars disclosed that world peace was in nowise affected. No more will it be affected by standing firm for the Connally reservation.

In the last analysis, the issue with respect to the Connally reservation can be summed up by saying that, in view of the present state of the world and in the absence of anything but the mouthing of noble phrases by our internationalists, we should not legally disarm any more than we should disarm militarily. It will be time enough to talk about giving up the Connally reservation when Russia and the nations of the Communist bloc have filed unlimited declarations of adherence to the World Court and have furnished convincing proof that they will abide by the decisions of the Court. Russia and others of these nations have judges on the Court, but have in no way accepted its jurisdiction. * * * The Court may even conceivably become a tribunal with a majority of its members elected by the General Assembly from Communist, pro-Communist and backward countries. Our only protection against all these contingencies is to preserve the Connally reservation.

Mr. President, I have just been informed that today the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association defeated a resolution to reverse its original stand in favor of repeal of the Connally reservation. That is, Mr. President, the ABA today voted in favor of unqualified acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. The vote—and this is most significant, Mr. President—was 114 to 107 against repeal of the 13-year stand of the ABA for repeal of the Connally reservation. How many of those votes, I ask Senators, were influenced by the editorial in the Washington Post and Times Herald? This is an editorial which I believe I have proven to be grossly unfair, inaccurate, and not in keeping with traditional journalistic impartiality.

**TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVES
MADDEN, DENTON, BRADEMANS,
ROUSH, WAMPLER, HOGAN, HARMON, BARR**

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, two congressional districts in my home State of Indiana have been for many years

ably represented in the House of Representatives by the Honorable RAY J. MADDEN and WINFIELD K. DENTON. Their districts are the first and the eighth, respectively.

Mr. MADDEN is an honored member of the Rules Committee and one of the most effective Members of the House. Mr. DENTON is the Representative from my own district. His service on the Appropriations Committee has been outstanding.

However, Mr. President, I should like to take a few moments to call the attention of this body to six new Representatives who came to Washington when I did in January of 1959. Only one other State sent six new House Members to Washington last year for this Congress.

The unusual ability of the distinguished Representatives from Indiana has been a source of great pride to me personally and, I am sure, to the people of our State and their congressional districts.

The Third Congressional District is ably represented by a learned former Rhodes scholar who has established himself in a matter of months as an outstanding member of the House Committee on Labor and Education. This Representative, JOHN BRADEMAS, has earned an enviable reputation as a hard-working, effective Member of Congress, who has a keen and broad insight into the affairs of the Nation without losing sight of the necessity of representing his own constituents well.

The Fifth District is represented equally ably by my longtime friend, J. EDWARD ROUSH. Mr. ROUSH has devoted himself to his duties on the Science and Astronautics Committee and to working with me and others in our delegation to obtain the greatest possible flood control for his district. He has become an expert in space problems as well as in those which more directly concern the Hoosier district which he represents so well.

The Honorable FRED WAMPLER has made an enviable record as the Representative of the Sixth District. He is a valuable member of the Armed Service Committee, working especially hard on the problem of proper use of manpower. Mr. WAMPLER also has joined me in trying to solve our gigantic flood problem and in trying to attract industry to the Wabash Valley.

The Ninth District is predominately a farming area. Its Representative here is a knowledgeable dirt farmer. Honorable Earl Hogan. The Committee on Agriculture is fortunate to have such an outstanding man among its members. He has worked diligently to develop answers to the problems which today are robbing American farmers the fruits of their hard work. At the same time he has been a great friend of industry and small business.

The 10th District is represented by the colorful RANDALL S. HARMON. I have found him extremely cooperative in attempting to solve Hoosier problems by joint action. I have found also that he, too, represents the people of his district ably and well.

The Indianapolis metropolitan area is represented most capably by the Honorable JOSEPH BARR. Mr. BARR's grasp of

the complicated problems of banking and currency are almost legendary. He has become an important and almost indispensable member of this vital committee. In addition, no member of the House has worked longer and more diligently to represent the varied best interests of the people of such a populous congressional district.

On this final day of the 86th Congress, I wish to pay my personal tribute to all the members of our Hoosier delegation and especially to the colleagues I have just mentioned. No Senator could ask for more cooperation than I have had from his colleagues on both sides of the Capitol. The six new Members of the House, in particular, have helped restore Hoosier pride in their congressional representation. I hope the voters of our State will return them and their two senior colleagues, Mr. MADDEN and Mr. DENTON, to the Halls of Congress.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 13161) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McGEE in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of August 30, 1960, pp. 17113-17114, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me so that I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN obtained the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is my understanding that the additional funds which had been allowed by the Senate for the Office of Inspector General have once again been reduced from \$1,700,000 to \$1,200,000, as previously agreed to. As the Senator knows—and I am delighted that the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is present—the purpose of the Inspector General is to bring about economy, better efficiency, and more efficient administration. The

purpose is to do away with duplication, waste, and inefficiency. Money is required to do this, and it would be money well spent.

Would it be safe to assume that in view of the circumstances surrounding this particular supplemental appropriation, as it affects this particular office, it would be possible for the Inspector General's Office to spend a little bit ahead of its prorated monthly needs, if the occasion arises, and return in January with reasonable assurance that the Office of Inspection General would be given consideration for additional funds?

Mr. HAYDEN. So far as the Senate Committee on Appropriations is concerned, I believe they are still satisfied with the work of the Inspector General, which has been salutary and beneficial service. I should like to see him receive what he needs. So far as I am concerned, I would be glad to urge that that be done in January.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I agree heartily with what the Senator from Montana has said. This office was established to try to make the entire administration of the mutual security program more efficient and economical, and to make sure that our dollars were well spent. For example, even under the present operation, which is without limitation, when one inspector is assigned to cover nine countries, his service cannot be as efficient as desired. So I hope that the statement of the Senator from Arizona can be substantially carried out next January. I think it is a much wiser way to do it than possibly go into the technicalities in the law, which we could go into, but which might upset the membership of the House.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no question at all that it is prudent for the Treasury of the United States to have these inspections made. Money can be saved by doing so. That has been demonstrated.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The fact is that this is a congressional office set up under congressional authority.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. Murphy, the present Inspector General, is doing a very fine job according to the instructions given to him by Congress. He is a representative of Congress, and he is doing a fine job in his line of endeavor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is absolutely correct. He is honest, efficient, and is getting things accomplished.

Mr. CHAVEZ. He is honest and efficient.

Mr. MANSFIELD. We all have great respect for him.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I agree with what the Senator from New Mexico has said. May I make a brief remark? I am personally very disappointed that the House has been so adamant on these nine different disagreements that it had with the Senate. It acceded on only one amendment in amount. It left the language amendments unchanged. One of them we have just been discussing. But

of the other two, one concerns the deobligating and reobligating authority, which means that if the appropriation is left the way it is now, either funds will be inefficiently spent for purposes for which they may not be needed, or if they are deobligated, then those funds cannot be spent for any other purpose, though it may be a very worthy purpose.

The other language change which the Senate inserted and the House would not accept instead of its own language is that notice must be submitted to the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate for every technical cooperation project for which money is spent.

I think that the suggestion of the majority leader with respect to reports on this program to committees of the House and the Senate, in the same way that the Appropriations Committees are now receiving reports from the Armed Forces when projects are changed, is an eminently satisfactory one, because it would give Congress notice of such change. Congress could through its committees see that such projects could not be changed if it wanted to. Now, under the House language, all projects must be submitted to the House and the Senate for approval before funds are appropriated and cannot thereafter be changed.

We know that in dealing with countries all around the world that it is almost impossible to say today what may be wise to do a year from now or 9 months from now. However, I do not intend to contest the concurrence with the House in these amendments. I believe we have done the best we can. But as one member of the Appropriations Committee who is interested in mutual security, I believe in the purposes of mutual security, and I am very much disappointed that we feel that we have gone as far as we can, and that we must concur with the House or else get no bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and also with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] our distinguished committee chairman, that we should concur. I thought Under Secretary Dillon made a fine presentation before our committee with respect to the total of \$190 million, which he asked to have restored, and which the Senate moved to restore. However, he stated that \$75 million of that sum, which was the sum we would have added back to the Development Loan Fund, could be dispensed with until after the first of the year. We left in serious dispute \$115 million, out of which the House by its action today has granted \$65 million. I think that is as good a settlement as we could hope for under the strained situation existing, and I hope we will accept it.

I should like to say one thing more about the fund for the Inspector General and Comptroller. We brought out from Mr. Dillon that he was willing to modify the practice which has heretofore existed under which the reports of investigations have come to the State

Department, and under which practice there were some, at least, who felt that the Senate and the House were not sure we were getting the full picture. He agreed to change that practice, so that duplicate reports could come, at the same time that they went to Under Secretary Dillon, to the two Committees on Appropriations, and we presented that fact very strongly and aggressively to the House conferees.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator must not forget that the Department also volunteered to send the same information to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct, and that was a fine addition to what they agreed to. I think they showed a cooperative attitude. My feeling is that if they will put that cooperative attitude into immediate practice for the rest of the year, they will be in a strong position when Congress returns and when the first supplemental or deficiency bill for funds is considered. As mentioned by the distinguished minority whip, it may then be possible to secure full funds for the functioning of the Inspector General and Comptroller. I hope that that will be the result early next year.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Will we have reason to expect that this very onerous condition as explained by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] will again be the subject of consideration of the majority leader, who has made a fine contribution in the effort to resolve it? Do we have a right to expect that this matter will again be subject to consideration by the Appropriations Committee, with a view, when we have a better opportunity, and with the aid of the majority leader and the minority leader, and our senior representative on the Appropriations Committee, of undoing what everyone recognizes as an onerous and impossible situation?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is a question to be considered. There will be a supplemental appropriation bill next year. It will be appropriate to take up the subject at that time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I concur in some of the sentiments uttered by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts as to both frustrations and disappointments about what finally happened to the bill on the floor of the House. What amazes me, of course, over the years—and I have served many times on conference committees on this bill, and the focal point of attack by the House conferees has always been on defense support—is that by a vote of 203 to 193 the \$65 million for defense support was finally restored.

Then technical cooperation was passed over, and the addition to special assistance was defeated by a vote of 176 to 216.

There was no vote on the ICA administrative expenses, and no vote on the Development Loan Fund.

I believe it was made very clear that the Development Loan Corporation could operate effectively until we got back in January, God willing—and I always add that, of course.

There was a voice vote on the administrative expenses for the Development Loan Fund. There was no vote on the so-called de-obligation and re-obligation authority, and no vote on the technical cooperation proviso. I believe there was a voice vote on the addition in the case of the Inspector General and Comptroller.

Mr. Murphy, who has been at my elbow so many times, in all hours of the day and night, is one of the really dedicated public servants who has sweated through many of these agonies with us, and always undertakes to do a good job.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And objectively.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Very much so. I would not contest the report which our distinguished friend from Arizona files. I only call attention to two facts with respect to deobligation and reobligation. It appears to me that it was shortsighted on the part of any branch of Congress to insist that when an agency has approved a project and then discovers that perhaps it is not justified, or it might be wasteful, and throws it overboard, it shall lose the funds and may not, instead, bring in another project which has been carefully explored and which is believed to be economically justified. That is as shortsighted on the part of Congress as anything I can think of.

I hope the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, if the appropriate agencies come before us, will give very respectful attention to curing that difficulty.

I believe the same thing can be said about the proposal with respect to technical cooperation. The idea of trying to get a country-to-country agreement, particularly with the new countries coming into being in Africa, and then having to come back to the committees of Congress, not to follow the Senate idea of making a report, but to justify the project, hamstring the agencies and hamstring the executive branch.

Finally, we have put a great deal of emphasis upon shifting from grants to loans, and the subject has been ventilated freely and eloquently on the floor of the Senate for a long time. The loan program for undeveloped countries is in being and is beginning to grow. Yet the bill carries less in administrative funds and more restrictions with which the people can administer the program than before. That is not realistic in anyone's book.

I can understand, having talked with the House leadership, that there is nothing further that we can do, and that we might as well concur in the report that is before us.

I wish to say of the majority leader, who made a determined attempt when the first conference report was before us, to see that these items were restored, that he kept his word. He became a part of the machinery on the appropriations, and undertook as best he could, along with his associates on the committee, to

secure restorations of these important items.

I could charge him with failure to follow through, but I realize what the obstacles, impediments, and difficulties are. He has done a noble job in this respect and I salute him and I commend him for it.

At the same time, I share also his disappointment and his sense of frustration that there are portions of the great legislative branch that will persist in the course of error, no matter what we do in order to show them the light and try to bring them into paths of rectitude and righteousness. We have failed in that endeavor.

I do not propose to stand in the way of having the report approved. I salute the distinguished chairman of the committee. He has done a noble job. I have served as a disciple at his feet, and I know how often he has reasserted and reaffirmed his interest in this program, and how generously and how vigorously he has supported it.

So, in the hope that we can take a look at these very restrictive legislative provisos early in January, I am willing now to commend this bill to the gentle keeping of the Senate and whatever a majority of it wishes to do, with the hope that the errors can be eliminated at some future time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I concur in what the distinguished minority leader has said. The Senate has been quite patient and faithful and diligent in connection with the consideration it has given to the views of the President and the executive department. We heard the testimony and brought the original bill to the Senate. It was a bill that was generally satisfactory to the President.

Subsequently we went to conference, and the conference report was disturbing to the President, and we gave further consideration to the subject. We brought back a bill that I thought was satisfactory. The House accepted only one of the several provisions. If I thought there was anything else that we could do about it, I would ask the Senate to be patient and give further consideration to it. However, the distinguished minority leader has explored the matter in the House, as I have also explored it, and I am unable to give any encouragement to any Senator to the effect that if we should reject the conference report and send it back and ask for another conference, we would make any further progress. I think that under the circumstances the best thing to do is to accept the fact that we have been successful in the Senate but unsuccessful in the House. I am not in the position of saying whether our judgment is better than that of the House. I am in the position of saying that this is our judgment, and we have said it three times. If the House is unwilling to accept it, the best we can do is reconcile our differences as quickly and as courteously as we can. We have done that.

I pay tribute to the great leader of the Appropriations Committee. He is a constant inspiration to all who serve with him. He is one of the finest, sweetest,

most gentle, effective legislators I have ever known.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the minority leader, the Senator from Arizona, the Senator from Florida, and I, perhaps when the majority leader was not listening, said that we would do our best to try to see that some of these funds, particularly at the administrative end, were considered again thoughtfully next January.

I hope that with that statement the majority leader will agree.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I certainly do.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Would the Senator add to his statement not only "thoughtfully" but also "prayerfully"?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I do not know what contribution, if any, I shall be able to make next January, but I will do whatever I can to assist.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I join with both the majority leader and the minority leader in their statements. I sat in this particular conference, and I know that some of us who were on the conference committee felt that, perhaps, there were critical statements. Personally, I feel just the reverse. I compliment the chairman of the committee and also the members of the committee of conference this time, and also last week, because unless one has been in contact with this situation I do not believe he can appreciate exactly what the Members of the Senate have been up against. I am not happy, of course, with the outcome of this effort, as are few members of the committee. At the same time, I must say that the conference committee has done excellent work. We will consider these other matters next year when Congress reconvenes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I say to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who was also the chairman of the conference, that, in view of the position taken by the House today, and in view of the fact that defense support is one of the most essential items in the foreign aid or mutual security program, I think what we must do is to accept the report and action of the House and approve the report.

As the distinguished Senator from Arizona remembers, there was no controversy over military assistance. The contingent fund, which was considered to be the most important single item, was left intact. I think the item with respect to defense support certainly warrants our going ahead with acceptance.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in my opinion, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who was also chairman of the conference, did everything anybody could do, as did other Senators in conference. Particularly, I commend the majority leader, who asked for the difficult position of membership on the conference and then asserted himself as vigorously as was possible in the conference.

Mr. President, amendments Nos. 62 and 63 relate to the Panama Canal. As to amendment No. 62, I think the Senate should recede from its amendment to the House bill. As to amendment No. 63, I

think we should recede and adopt the amendment which the House has already adopted. While I do not think it gives us a perfect answer to the problem involved, which has to do with the limitation on costs for building new quarters for non-American employees at the canal, I think it makes progress, and that if we learn of something which will require additional handling, that can be taken care of next January.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is enough to take care of the situation between now and January.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I therefore ask that the Senate recede on its amendments Nos. 62 and 63 and adopt the House amendment to No. 63.

Mr. HAYDEN. That will be done.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I join with the minority leader and other Senators in paying tribute to the work of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and of the majority leader. I know that this is an old refrain now, but House conferees are very difficult.

I also express not only my appreciation but also my sympathy to those who have to serve on committees of conference. I can think of no more distasteful job that I have ever encountered in Congress.

The majority leader said he is not in a position to say his judgment is better than that of the other conferees. Not having been on this conference, I am in a position to say that I think his judgment is better and that I think the judgment of the committee of the Senate is better. I only regret that the Senate conferees have faced an impossible situation. It seems to me that if this practice continues, it will put an end to our foreign relations altogether. Then we can come home and forget about the rest of the world.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I ask that a brief paragraph in the report of the House Committee on Appropriations on the second supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 13161, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the paragraph was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

It has been suggested to the Committee that there may be some inequities existing in the matching grant program for the purchase of civil defense equipment by States and their political subdivisions, and that non-legal payments have been made by OCDM in some instances. If there are inequities the legislative committee should look into the matter and take whatever action is necessary to correct such condition.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, this item deals with Federal-State matching funds for civil defense equipment used by State and local governments. What is referred to in the paragraph is the fact that field audits by the General Accounting Office show that in every State of the Union there are cases in which the procurement of civil defense equipment was made prior to the effective date of the appropriation under which the payments were made. There was no overexpenditure of appropriation au-

thorization, and sufficient appropriations were available.

I sought to have language incorporated in H.R. 13161 which would ratify and confirm such expenditures if they were otherwise proper.

In the judgment of the able chairman of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations which handled the bill, action by the legislative committee should be taken before the item is brought to the Committee on Appropriations. I am guided by his suggestion, and hope legislative action can be taken early in the next session. Otherwise, costly and time consuming accounting and collection activities must follow on the part of Federal, State, and local governmental units.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 13161, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,

August 31, 1960.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 35, 58, 61, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 85 to the bill (H.R. 13161) entitled "An Act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes", and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sums of "\$1,300,000" and "\$2,500" named therein insert "\$650,000" and "\$1,250", respectively.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 and concur

therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sums of "\$275,000" and "\$170,000" named in said amendment insert "\$137,500" and "\$100,000", respectively.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Delete the last sentence thereof.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed, insert the following:

"PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

"For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, Public Building Construction" and "Capital outlay, Department of Sanitary Engineering", for construction projects as authorized by the Act of April 22, 1904 (33 Stat. 244), the Act of May 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 105), and the Act of Jun 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183) and as submitted to the Congress in House Document Numbered 403 of June 1, 1960, such sums as may be necessary, but no obligation shall be incurred for any item or project proposed in said document which will (1) result in a deficit in the general fund of the District of Columbia, or (2) exceed the estimated cost as submitted therein to the Congress."

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named therein, insert "\$2,500,000".

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$290,000 named therein, insert "\$145,000".

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by

said amendment, insert "\$37,500, of which not to exceed 15 per centum shall be available for salaries and administrative expenses:".

Amendment numbered 63 that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert ": *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing amount shall be available for any expenses related to the construction of any quarters at an average cost in excess of \$9,000 per unit".

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sums of "\$300,000" and "\$3,000" named therein, insert "\$150,000" and "\$1,500", respectively; and delete the proviso.

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 62 to said bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 16, 23, 30, 34, 37, 56, 63, and 84.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 62.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a summary tabulation covering the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1961, showing the budget estimates, the House and Senate versions of the bill, and the amounts finally agreed upon.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Second supplemental appropriation bill, 1961 (H.R. 13161)

Document No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
400	President's special international program.....	1 (\$986,800)		\$986,800	
S. 111	Special foreign currency programs:				
S. 120	Administrative expenses, oversea surplus agricultural commodity donations.....	1,000,000		1,000,000	
	President's special international program.....	1,300,000		1,300,000	\$650,000
	Mutual security program:				
	Defense support.....	(2)		65,000,000	65,000,000
	Technical cooperation.....	(2)		22,000,000	
	Special assistance.....	(2)		26,000,000	
	General administrative expenses.....	(2)		2,000,000	
	Development Loan Fund.....	(2)		75,000,000	
	Total, mutual security.....			190,000,000	65,000,000
	Total, funds appropriated to the President.....	2,300,000		193,286,800	65,650,000
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
	FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE				
400	Salaries and expenses.....	1 (330,000)		275,000	137,500
400	Transfer of sec. 32 funds.....	1 (170,000)		(170,000)	(100,000)
	FOREST SERVICE				
S. 118	Forest protection and utilization:				
	Forest land management.....	800,000	\$700,000	800,000	750,000
	Forest research.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Total, Department of Agriculture.....	1,300,000	1,200,000	1,575,000	1,387,500
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
400	Office of Field Services, salaries and expenses.....	1 (\$60,000)		207,500	100,000
S. 111	Great Lakes Pilotage Administration.....	140,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
S. 111	West Virginia centennial celebration.....	15,000	5,000	15,000	10,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Second supplemental appropriation bill, 1961 (H.R. 13161)—Continued

Document No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued				
	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS				
403 S. 118	Salaries and expenses.....	¹ (\$300,000)	(²)	\$150,000	\$75,000
	Eighteenth Decennial Census.....	9,000,000	\$8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000
	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY				
	Salaries and expenses.....			284,000	24,000
	Construction and equipment.....			Language	Language
	BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
400	Salaries and expenses.....	¹ (350,000)		291,500	200,000
	BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE				
400	Salaries and expenses.....	¹ (1,200,000)		1,000,000	500,000
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS				
S. 118	Limitation on general administrative expenses.....	(50,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)
S. 111	Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization).....	¹ (30,000,000)	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000
S. 111	Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization).....	¹ (3,000,000)	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000
	WEATHER BUREAU				
	Salaries and expenses.....			50,000	
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	9,155,000	38,265,000	40,258,000	39,169,000
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
403	Federal funds: Federal payment to District of Columbia.....	¹ (7,900,000)			
	District of Columbia funds:				
	Operating expenses:				
403	Executive office.....	¹ (63,600)		(47,700)	(47,700)
S. 111	Department of Occupations and Professions.....	(72,600)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
S. 118	Courts.....	(155,000)	(75,000)	(155,000)	(75,000)
	Total, operating expenses.....	(227,600)	(125,000)	(252,700)	(172,700)
	Capital outlay:				
403	Public building construction.....	¹ (6,173,800)		(6,170,800)	(6,170,800)
403	Department of Sanitary Engineering.....	¹ (3,838,000)		(3,838,000)	
	Total, capital outlay.....	¹ (10,011,800)		(10,008,800)	(6,170,800)
	Total, District of Columbia funds.....	(227,600)	(125,000)	(10,261,500)	(6,343,500)
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION				
S. 118	Salaries and expenses.....	1,528,000	1,000,000	1,528,000	1,200,000
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION				
S. 97	Defense educational activities.....	¹ (17,900,000)	14,430,000	14,430,000	14,430,000
S. 118	Land-grant college aid.....	6,000,000	2,225,000	6,000,000	2,225,000
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
S. 121	Assistance to States, general.....	3,070,000		3,070,000	2,500,000
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION				
S. 121	Grants to States for public assistance.....	Language		Language	Language
	GALLAUDET COLLEGE				
S. 118	Salaries and expenses.....	82,400	80,000	80,000	80,000
	HOWARD UNIVERSITY				
S. 118	Salaries and expenses.....	400,400	400,000	400,000	400,000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	11,080,800	18,135,000	25,508,000	20,835,000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
	ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS				
S. 118	Salaries and expenses.....	57,000	28,500	57,000	28,500
	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
S. 118	Salaries and expenses.....	157,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION				
S. 118	Salaries and expenses.....	290,000	145,000	290,000	145,000
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
S. 118	Repair and improvement of public buildings.....	2,000,000		2,000,000	
S. 118	Construction, public buildings projects.....	5,289,000		5,289,000	
	HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSION				
S. 118	Civil War Centennial Commission.....	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750
	U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission.....			Language	Language
S. 118	George Washington Carver Centennial Commission.....		125,000	25,000	37,500
	James Madison Memorial Commission.....	10,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
	THE PANAMA CANAL				
S. 111, 118, 122	Canal Zone Government:				
	Operating expenses.....	950,700	593,750	950,700	919,450
S. 111	Capital outlay.....	134,200	121,000	134,200	121,000
S. 118	Panama Canal Company: Limitation on general and administrative expenses.....	(732,200)	(695,600)	(732,200)	(713,900)
	Total, the Panama Canal.....	1,084,900	714,750	1,084,900	1,040,450

Footnotes at end of table.

Second supplemental appropriation bill, 1961 (H.R. 13161)—Continued

Document No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
NATIONAL AIRPORT TRANSPORTATION AGENCY					
S. 118	Salaries and expenses.....	\$500,000	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$250,000
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM					
S. 118	Salaries and expenses.....	1,381,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
S. 118	Inpatient care.....	6,800,000	4,185,000	4,185,000	4,185,000
	Total, independent offices.....	17,572,650	6,857,000	14,844,650	7,100,200
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
118	Salaries and expenses.....	500,000	400,000	500,000	400,000
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH					
S. 118	Salaries and expenses.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
S. 118	Management of lands and resources.....	1,500,000	1,350,000	1,500,000	1,425,000
S. 118	Administrative provisions.....	Language	Language	Language	Language
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
S. 111	Construction.....	2,200,000	1,800,000	2,450,000	2,050,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
403	Surveys, investigations, and research.....	300,000		300,000	300,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
403	Construction.....	¹ (4,453,000)	(¹)	500,000	275,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
S. 111	Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife: Construction.....	100,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
S. 111	Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:				
	Management and investigation of resources.....	300,000	100,000	300,000	100,000
S. 111	Construction of fishing vessels.....	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	750,000
403	Administrative provisions.....	Language		Language	
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
S. 118	Construction and rehabilitation.....	Language	300,000	300,000	300,000
S. 111	Operation and maintenance.....	2,200,000	(2,200,000)	(2,200,000)	(2,200,000)
S. 111	Loan program.....	9,652,000			
S. 111	Emergency fund.....	500,000	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	19,252,000	5,700,000	8,100,000	6,850,000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Legal activities and general administration:					
S. 118	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	500,000	Language	Language	Language
S. 118	Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals.....	450,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
	Total, Department of Justice.....	950,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Mileage for Members of the House.....		190,000	190,000	190,000
	Preparation of Clerk of House report.....		8,000	8,000	8,000
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
	Office of the Architect of the Capitol: Salaries.....		8,200		
	Total, legislative branch.....		206,200	198,000	198,000
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Administration of foreign affairs:					
400	Salaries and expenses.....	¹ (1,015,000)		250,000	125,000
400	Representation allowances.....	¹ (27,000)			
	U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO.....			300,000	150,000
	Total, Department of State.....	¹ (1,042,000)		550,000	275,000
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT					
403	Administering the public debt (unobligated (balance)).....	Language		Language	Language
452	Claims and judgments.....	20,322,281	20,322,281	20,322,281	20,322,281
	Grand total.....	81,932,731	91,085,481	305,042,731	162,186,981

¹ Not added into totals as previously carried in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

² Estimated previously carried in mutual security appropriations bill, 1961.

³ Not added into totals; previously carried in Labor-HEW appropriation bill, 1961.

⁴ \$150,000 appropriated in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a tabulation summarizing the budget estimates, the amounts as passed by the House, and the

amounts as passed by the Senate, showing final congressional action compared with budget estimates for all appropriation bills during the 2d session of the 86th Congress.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Table of appropriation bills, 86th Cong., 2d sess.

Bill No.	Title	Budget estimates	Amount as passed		Final action, amount as approved	Increase or decrease compared to budget estimates
			House	Senate		
1960 APPROPRIATIONS						
H.J. Res. 621	NASA supplemental.....	\$23,079,000	\$23,000,000	\$23,079,000	\$23,079,000	-----
H.R. 10743	2d supplemental.....	1,018,504,888	237,505,864	995,491,103	955,370,003	-\$63,134,885
H.J. Res. 765	Labor supplemental.....	8,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-2,000,000
1961 APPROPRIATIONS						
H.R. 10233	District of Columbia.....	(242,403,000)	(237,118,276)	(240,089,152)	(239,470,433)	(-2,932,567)
	Loan authorization.....	(18,700,000)	(18,700,000)	(20,100,000)	(20,100,000)	(+1,400,000)
	Federal payment.....	34,533,000	27,533,000	28,533,000	27,533,000	-7,000,000
H.R. 10234	Commerce.....	799,615,000	760,522,235	738,388,300	729,624,375	-69,990,625
H.R. 10401	Interior.....	550,330,300	543,375,600	589,212,625	557,667,600	+7,337,300
H.R. 10569	Treasury-Post Office.....	4,897,853,000	4,795,414,000	4,877,014,000	4,841,914,000	-55,939,000
H.R. 11389	General Government.....	14,627,500	13,787,500	14,572,500	14,207,500	-420,000
H.R. 11390	Labor-HEW.....	4,020,221,981	4,184,022,731	4,485,788,931	4,354,170,331	+333,948,350
H.R. 11666	State-Justice-Judiciary.....	733,030,395	676,564,807	718,269,147	705,032,567	-27,997,828
H.R. 11776	Independent offices.....	8,417,397,000	8,182,067,400	8,459,412,900	8,311,893,400	-105,503,600
H.R. 11998	Defense.....	39,335,000,000	39,337,867,000	40,514,997,000	39,996,608,000	+661,608,000
H.R. 12117	Agriculture.....	4,135,263,190	3,937,943,500	4,005,222,683	3,994,097,600	-141,165,590
	Loan authorizations.....	(367,000,000)	(557,000,000)	(577,000,000)	(577,000,000)	(+210,000,000)
H.R. 12231	Military construction.....	1,188,000,000	876,145,000	1,067,227,000	994,855,000	-193,145,000
H.R. 12232	Legislative.....	133,413,485	100,317,660	129,870,410	129,470,410	-3,943,075
H.R. 12326	Public works.....	4,013,793,180	3,914,798,985	4,030,010,605	3,969,982,485	-43,810,695
H.R. 12619	Mutual security.....	4,281,704,000	3,589,760,000	3,989,054,000	3,722,350,000	-559,354,000
H.R. 12740	Supplemental.....	169,327,840	49,738,200	166,324,740	138,293,740	-31,034,100
H.R. 13161	2d supplemental.....	72,280,731	91,085,481	305,042,731	162,186,981	+89,906,250
	Total, 1961.....	72,706,390,602	71,080,933,099	74,118,940,572	72,649,886,989	-146,503,613
	Total, all bills.....	73,845,974,490	71,347,438,963	75,143,510,675	73,634,335,992	-211,638,498
	Total, loan authorizations.....	(385,700,000)	(575,700,000)	(597,100,000)	(597,100,000)	(+211,400,000)

NOTE.—Indefinite appropriations are included in this table.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 13021) to provide for assistance in the development of Latin America and in the reconstruction of Chile, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

NINETEEN HUNDRED SIXTY-TWO WORLD SPORT PARACHUTING CHAMPIONSHIPS, ORANGE, MASS.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I send to the desk a House joint resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 723) extending an invitation to the Federation Aeronautique Internationale to hold the 1962 World Sport Parachuting Championships at Orange, Mass., was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I object.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I have no objection to the extending of an invitation to hold that meeting in Massachusetts. However, I am told that this measure is a precursor for a subsequent request that Congress appropriate \$150,000 to finance the event.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have no such information as that. The joint

resolution certainly does not provide for it.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I have no objection to the invitation to hold the meeting. I do, however, want the Senate to know that I have been informed that a request will come to the Senate for a grant of \$150,000 to help finance the meeting. I shall oppose it. That is all I have to say.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 723) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

NATIONAL ARMED FORCES MUSEUM ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 2010, S. 3846.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3846) to establish a National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board of the Smithsonian Institution to authorize expansion of the Smithsonian Institution's facilities for portraying the contributions of the Armed Forces of the United States, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement of the purpose of the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3846 would establish in the Smithsonian Institution a National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, which would provide advice and assistance to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on portrayal of exhibits depicting the contributions which the Armed Forces of the United States have made to American society and culture.

The Board would be composed of 11 members, including the Secretary of Defense (ex officio), the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (ex officio), and 9 members appointed by the President of the United States. The members would serve without compensation but would be reimbursed for necessary expenses.

The Smithsonian Institution—shall commemorate and display the contributions made by the military forces of the Nation toward creating, developing, and maintaining a free, peaceful, and independent society and culture in the United States of America.

In fulfilling its obligations under the act, the Smithsonian Institution would collect, preserve, and exhibit military objects of historical interest and significance.

and Virginia. I think the amendment commends itself.

According to the statement, the State legislatures moved in this matter with considerable celerity. There were not overly extended hearings. Therefore, the proponents of the compact might find that the Senator's solution, which is a reduced solution, proposed by the operator of the D.C. Transit System, would create a climate, when they enter into it, which would be most propitious for the success of the Commission.

I believe the Senator from Indiana has put his finger on the point. Ordinarily speaking, the District of Columbia is a city; Maryland and Virginia are States. As the Senator from Indiana has pointed out quite properly, the District of Columbia is the seat of the Federal Government. It is the hard core

of the whole metropolitan system. Therefore, it is entitled to unique consideration. There is only one seat of the Federal Government in the United States.

My purpose in interrupting the Senator from Oregon is to state to the Senate the reason for my interest, and to express the hope that in the interest of comity, in the interest of starting the Commission under the most auspicious possible circumstances, Senators from the States concerned might themselves think it were appropriate to start the Commission most auspiciously and to accept the Senator's amendment notwithstanding that the formal steps of ratification by the respective State legislatures might be delayed.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator from New York.

Before I return to a reading of Mr. Chalk's testimony, which is really an argument against the resolution—and I am certain the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] agree that Mr. Chalk—

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me, for the purpose of setting aside the present measure and bringing up a new measure?

Mr. MORSE. With the understanding that I may continue with my discussion of Mr. Chalk's testimony later.

Mr. MANSFIELD. With that understanding.

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

(At 12:30 a.m., September 1, the Senate was still in session. The proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the RECORD.)

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1960

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Philippians 2: 5: *Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.*

Almighty God, grant that daily we may respond more eagerly to the Master's call and dedicate ourselves anew to every noble cause that will make life blessed and meaningful for all mankind.

Teach us to recognize, in men everywhere, the bonds of our common humanity and reveal the good in others which hitherto we have failed to see because of our blindness and ignorance.

Forgive us for being guilty of those attitudes of pride and superiority, of bigotry and prejudice, which stifle and destroy the spirit of brotherhood we should cultivate and cherish.

Show us how we may break down every barrier we are tempted to raise even in religion, whose concepts and creed men honestly hold by reason of training and tradition, or choice and conviction.

Inspire us to follow the more excellent way of charity and have within our hearts a new birth of the principles of our blessed Lord.

Now may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with us all. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

[Omitted from the RECORD of Aug. 30, 1960]

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2074. An act for the relief of Eric and Ida Mae Hjerpe;

H.R. 4428. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of John David Almeida, a minor;

H.R. 7618. An act for the relief of H. P. Lambert Co., Inc., and Southeastern Drilling Corp.; and

H.R. 7877. An act for the relief of Vladislav Fotich.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 12993. An act to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1; Public Law 86-417, the Chair appoints as members of the James Madison Memorial Commission the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Mr. SLACK, Mr. POFF, and Mr. MOORE.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 198]

Anderson, Mont.	Grant	Murray
Auchincloss	Gray	Filcher
Barden	Green, Oreg.	Powell
Baumhart	Hays	Preston
Blitch	Hubert	Rogers, Mass.
Boggs	Hess	Shipley
Bolling	Irwil	Smith, Kans.
Bowles	Jackson	Smith, Va.
Breeding	Kilburn	Taylor, N.Y.
Celler	Lafore	Thompson, La.
Curtis, Mass.	Landrum	Thompson, N.J.
Davis, Tenn.	McMillan	Vinson
Doyle	McSween	Willis
Durham	Magnuson	Withrow
Flynn	May	Young
Fogarty	Miller, Clem	
	Mitchell	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 380 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 13161) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 30, 1960.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, may I summarize for the membership what has been done in this conference report?

When this supplemental appropriation bill left the House, we had some 40 items in it. The bill carried in round figures about \$91 million, which showed a reduction of about \$27 million in round figures under the budget estimate. The bill went to the other body and the other body added about 31 items. Roughly, there were 86 amendments when we went to conference.

We bring back to you in the conference report 56 amendments on which there is no argument and on which there is complete agreement.

We bring back to you separately 30 items in disagreement. Eleven of those items have to do with mutual security and two items are, in my judgment, minor items dealing with the Panama Canal. So that leaves 17 items that are technically in disagreement when in truth and in fact, there is no disagreement.

The items added by the other body raised the House figures by approximately \$214 million. This conference report reduces that \$214 million increase in the amount of \$208 million. In other words, when the bill left the House you had \$91 million. In conference the House figure was increased only \$6 million out of the increase of \$214 million added in the other body.

Mr. Speaker, that is the picture in a nutshell. Your conferees have worked on this diligently and we gave it the best we have. I do hope you will adopt the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, in the absence of any questions, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Insert:

"SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

"For purchase of Indian rupees which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(m)(A) of that Act, to remain available until expended, \$1,300,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended for representation."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sums of "\$1,300,000" and "\$2,500" named

therein, insert "\$650,000" and "\$1,250", respectively.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: On page 3, line 3, insert "MUTUAL SECURITY."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, this amendment No. 5 is merely a heading, two words, "Mutual Security." We will straighten that out at the end of the session when we have disposed of the meat of mutual security.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEFENSE SUPPORT

For an additional amount for defense support, as authorized by section 131(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$65,000,000.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I understand there is some opposition to this amendment. I understand the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] is opposed to it.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman going to offer a motion?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, Mr. Speaker. I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FORD moves that the House recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate numbered 6.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. In just a moment, please.

Mr. GARY. I wanted to ask for a division of the motion.

Mr. THOMAS. Will the gentleman please withhold that motion at this time and see if we cannot get along expeditiously? I want to yield time to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, this is an effort to restore to the mutual security bill \$65 million which the President recommended to the defense support item.

During the consideration of the mutual security bill on the floor of the House, I offered an amendment to the bill for the defense support item bring-

ing the total to \$675 million. The amendment was defeated by a narrow margin. The other body, in the consideration of the same bill, did raise the figure to a total of \$675 million. In conference between the House and Senate the figure of \$610 million was agreed on. The mutual security bill has been approved by both the House and the Senate. The other body in the consideration of this second supplemental appropriation bill added \$65 million to the defense support item, taking the amount up to that authorized by the authorization bill. My effort today is to restore the full amount to the authorization figure of \$675 million.

May I say this—I have said it on many occasions—that the defense support item is just as essential to the mutual assistance program as the money for guns, aircraft, and ships in our military assistance portion of the mutual security program. We provided in 1961 \$1,800 million for the purely military assistance portion of the mutual security program. That money is to buy guns, ammunition, and aircraft. The defense support program is to provide economic assistance to our allies who are standing with us on the periphery of the Soviet Union and Red China. Those are the countries that have received guns, tanks, ammunition, and aircraft. Those are the countries who have troops in the field surrounding the Soviet Union and Red China. Those are the countries which are making maximum effort in a military way but who need economic aid and assistance so that their troops can have rifles on their shoulders, man aircraft, and man ships that aid and assist us in containing the Soviet and Red China aggression. It does not make sense, in my judgment, for us to give to those countries, such as Turkey, Greece, and Spain and the others that are on the periphery of the Soviet Union and Red China, unless we help them economically so that their economies will be stable. They cannot effectively man armies unless they can keep their economy strong; and believe me, this defense support provides that essential assistance to these strong countries and fine allies that are with us in this great struggle.

The statement will be made that this will take us right up to the authorization figure. That is true, but I point out to you that authorization bill cut the President's budget by \$49 million, a 7-percent reduction. So, even if you vote to recede and concur in the Senate figure, the President's figure for defense support will be reduced by 7 percent.

It seems to me that if we are to get the maximum benefit from past expenditures that we have put into military hardware in our mutual security program, we must properly and adequately fund the defense support program. I believe that receding and concurring with the Senate on this item will provide vitally essential funds for those countries that are on the borders of the Soviet Union and Red China, countries which are underdeveloped, who cannot provide the soldiers and the equipment unless they are able to maintain stability and strength in their economy. It is my

deep conviction and honest belief that we would do irreparable damage unless we should recede and concur in this amendment and agree with the Senate position. I hope and trust that our efforts today on both sides of the aisle will be for strength, will be for close liaison and agreement with our allies. We can show our staunchest allies that we are with them if we recede and concur and agree with the Senate.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, most of the Members know the position the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations has taken. The House has supported the position of the committee on two different occasions. If I may, I will give you a brief résumé of the items before us.

We had long hearings this year on this item. The subcommittee then recommended an amount that it believed was sufficient. The full Appropriations Committee, when we reported the bill, supported the subcommittee. We reported the bill to the House, and the House supported the position of the committee. The distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] at that time offered an amendment to put back in the bill \$50 million, and the House voted it down.

At a subsequent date the bill went to the other body and they restored in full the amount of money the House had taken out. On last Thursday we went to conference. The conferees agreed that we had a good bill, and we reached a compromise. We brought the bill back to the floor and at that time the President's message was read on the floor of the House and the House again supported the position of the committee. We made a lot of concessions in the conference. We allowed an additional \$100 million for the contingency fund in the bill that has not been authorized as yet by the Congress. We put the \$100 million in because the President had asked for it.

Senator BRIDGES had supported an amendment on the floor of the Senate related to an earmarking of funds for Spain.

We receded and concurred with the Senate amendment so as to provide an additional \$10 million to Spain above the House allowance.

Mr. Speaker, the following morning after the Senate conferees had agreed to the conference bill and the conference report had been passed by both the House and Senate, not 13 hours later, they started hearings to put money back in this bill. I do not know that we have ever had anything like this happen before—not since my time in the House that I know of.

Senator RUSSELL, the distinguished Senator from Georgia, had the following to say when he was appointed to serve as a conferee on this bill:

Mr. President, I respectfully ask to be excused from service on the conference committee on the bill. I was a member of the conference on the mutual security bill, and after a full and free conference, the Senate conferees unanimously agreed to the orig-

inal figures in the conference bill. I do not feel that I could now represent the Senate's new viewpoint and support this effort to restore items already handled through the ordinary legislative process. As a matter of fact, I could not face the Members of the House after signing the original conference report and seriously insist that they reverse their position only a day or two after the original conference. Therefore, I ask to be excused.

That same day I received a letter from another conferee, Senator STENNIS, in which he had the following to say:

This is just a special personal word to congratulate and commend you and to express my deep appreciation and admiration for the splendid work you have done on the mutual security appropriations bill for this year, as well as former years. Your knowledge of the various programs and the operation of each is unsurpassed and not equaled on Capital Hill.

It was a treat and a revelation for me to serve as a member of the conference committee this time, and I realize even more than heretofore the wonderful contribution you are making. You gave us just a lot of sound commonsense and a fine factual appraisal of the subject.

Mr. Speaker, may I call to the attention of the House the fact that we now have approximately 5,333 employees in the mutual security program scattered in about 76 nations of the world. Your committee has had a hard time handling this appropriation legislation.

In our hearings one State Department employee told the House Members: "Do not put words in my mouth."

At another time one of the witnesses who appeared before our committee said: "I have not read your report."

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have had a difficult time. May I say at this time, without approving any additional funds in this bill this mutual security program has to its credit \$8,486,000,000 against \$8,111,000,000 last year. Your committee has worked hard to bring this program under control, and I trust you will again support the position of the House as you have on the other occasions and especially when you approved the conference report on last Friday.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

(Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include letters.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD], and I trust it will be agreed to. It is essential to the well being, the welfare and the national security of our country. I shall also support a motion subsequently to be made dealing with the \$26 million involved in what is known as special assistance. I think it ought to be clearly understood, as the gentleman from Michigan has so well pointed out, that these items have to do with the defense of our own country. They have to do with our national security.

I think it is so important that as far as I am concerned I want the roll to be called in order that we may see where our people stand.

Through the years I have supported this program. I was majority leader in the House which initiated the program. Through the years we have had various difficulties in determining what the exact amount ought to be and sometimes it was difficult to say how much. But, on the whole, I have gone along with the program when my President was in power and when the President of the opposition party was in power.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that we consider the situation in the world today. The gentleman from Louisiana is an ardent advocate of his position—and we all love him and respect him and admire him, but he cannot be infallible about these things, no matter how much time he may put in on the questions involved. But we know that in the world situation this is no time to let down our guard.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I am sorry. I cannot yield, for I have just a few minutes.

Mr. PASSMAN. The gentleman mentioned my name.

Mr. HALLECK. I did, but in a flattering fashion. I have no quarrel with the gentleman except in this instance, in which he and I just do not see alike.

Now, I think it is a misnomer—and I have said this before—to call this foreign aid. It is not foreign aid. We are not giving this defense support money, as the gentleman from Michigan said, to maintain these armies and forces just to be doing it or just to be spending that money. Of course not. What we want to do is to have some friends in the world who have some of the sinews of war, to the end that we not be isolated with the Soviet threat on our borders. Rather is it to our advantage to, so far as we can, isolate them and maintain our operations and the operations of friendly nations who still believe in freedom and have a measure of freedom or a great deal of freedom, so that we are not overwhelmed by force of arms.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for one question while he is getting some water?

Mr. HALLECK. I do not need any water, I will say to the gentleman. I do not know how much more time the gentleman from Texas can give me. If the gentleman can give me an additional minute, I will be glad to yield.

Mr. THOMAS. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. PASSMAN. Is it not true that we have already spent for this foreign aid program in excess of \$128 billion since World War II? For the past 6 years, since it has been my privilege to chair this subcommittee, we have reduced the President's request by approximately \$5 billion, and any time we made any reduction whatsoever, is it not true that you made the same claims that you are making today?

Mr. HALLECK. Now, let me just say to the gentleman that it was President Truman who first proposed programs like this. As I remember, it was the interim aid to France and Italy that was one of the first, and I responded to that

request, and I am glad I did in the light of history.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I do not yield now. I want to answer the question. Then I remember it was aid to Greece and Turkey, and again I responded. And I do not believe the gentleman from Louisiana even would contend that those moneys were misspent or that that aid was not helpful in the defense of the free world, including the United States of America. Then we were given the Marshall plan. With respect to that I responded in a Republican Congress, may I say, and the help that has been given, in my opinion, has saved whole nations from going under the Communist yoke; nations that are now standing at our side.

Heavens on earth. Why contend about some of these things, because that has been our experience.

Now, if the gentleman will permit me—

Mr. PASSMAN. Will not the gentleman answer my question?

Mr. HALLECK. The President has told us by letters to me and other leaders and in a statement made to the press these very compelling things:

First, there is at the moment a great acceleration of events in the world that make our readiness and security measures even more critically necessary. This intensification he speaks of has come about at least in part since this mutual security budget was first approved by the House.

Second, the size of the cuts proposed will, in his judgment—and these are his exact words—jeopardize the security of the country.

Third, postponement of these funds—

And, I refer particularly, so far as I am concerned, to the two items on which this effort will be made—

to January or later may, he said, irretrievably cripple us later.

The latest developments in the Congo show us what could suddenly develop during the 4 months the Congress is away. The President has got to have the funds to do the job.

Fourth, both parties and all the major national candidates are publicly on record in support of an adequate program of this kind. If we must err in these matters, as far as I am concerned, I want to err on the side of doing too much and not too little.

The President has told us of his estimate of the problem. May I say to you that, as the Speaker has just indicated—and that was followed by applause in which I joined—it is proposed that we adjourn sine die tonight. I want to join in every effort, in every way I can, to bring about that adjournment. If we adjourn sine die tonight, we will be leaving Washington, the Congress will not be in session, and then for the next 4 months the President of the United States—and he is the President of all of us—will carry the prime responsibility for the maintenance of our security.

I shall insert in the RECORD the letter addressed to me and the statement made by the President the other day, in connection with my remarks.

But he feels so strongly that to enable him to adequately defend our country

these additional items, which come to only \$91 million, should be in this bill, that so far as I am concerned I am going along with President Eisenhower as I have gone along with previous Presidents.

The President's letter of August 26 and his public statement of the same date follow:

HON. CHARLES A. HALLECK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HALLECK: I am deeply disturbed by the action yesterday of the conference on the mutual security appropriation. I cannot state too strongly my belief that a cut of this size will jeopardize the security of the country.

I am writing Senator JOHNSON and Senator DIRKSEN urging that the Senate reject this conference report should, despite all our efforts, the House approve it. I hope I can count on your cooperation in leading the House to recommit the bill so that the final action can conform fully to the national interest.

Both political parties and all of the major national candidates are publicly committed to the support of an adequate mutual security program. No one can responsibly contend that this conference report and the amounts approved constitute adequacy in today's world.

In view of the worldwide scope of this program and the necessity for planning so far ahead in such an effort, time is of the essence. These critical matters simply will not wait until the Congress returns in January, then to assess the results of its actions taken now. There is at the moment such an acceleration of events in the world that we must be forearmed at all times and ready to deal with critical situations as they develop. It must be evident to the Congress from the speed with which the situation in Africa recently developed that we must stay ready and that our free world security programs, economic and military, must be kept continuously adequate. Postponement of these funds needed now may irretrievably cripple us later.

I enclose a public statement that I have just released.

I am sending an identical letter to Speaker RAYBURN.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am gravely concerned by the conference action on mutual security appropriations.

I have repeatedly stated that the appropriation of the full \$4,086 million authorized is vitally needed. Moreover, needs which have developed since my original request, particularly the emergency in the Congo, have made necessary an additional \$100 million for the contingency fund.

Only day before yesterday, by a 67-26 vote, the Senate approved the additional \$100 million and at the same time increased last month's House appropriation of \$3,584 million by \$297 million. The conference, while approving the \$100 million increase in contingency funds, virtually disregarded the Senate restoration in the basic mutual security budget. It accepted only \$31 million—one-tenth of the \$297 million restoration that the Senate had just overwhelmingly approved.

In short, the conference recognized the need for \$100 million of new funds but at the same time slashed by \$265 million the budget to which these new funds are to be added.

This cut would sharply curtail support indispensable to the defense of allies now under intensified Soviet pressure and deny aid

urgently needed by other friendly nations struggling under the gravest difficulties to make progress in freedom.

Not only are the funds now provided by the conference inadequate, but also a number of administrative restrictions were retained which would impair the management of the mutual security program.

Surely, in the world situation now confronting our country, the Congress will not accept these recommendations which fall so short of the need.

I urge that this appropriation be returned to conference. We must, for America, correct its deficiencies.

A congressional rejection of this request will hamper greatly the Nation's Chief Executive who succeeds me next January. Upon him will fall the heavy responsibility of continuing to guide our country in a troubled world. He, no less than I, must have adequate funds to do the job.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], for a unanimous-consent request.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, we have just listened to a forceful and impassioned plea from the minority leader, our distinguished colleague from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] that we support this amendment.

We have under consideration the conference report on the second supplemental appropriation bill. On page 3 we find the amendment under discussion, which I understand is the one offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORN], a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee and of the full committee, which, under the heading "Mutual Security—Defense Support" calls for an additional \$65 million.

This amount is in addition to the billions heretofore appropriated for what is commonly known as foreign aid or a continuation of the Marshall plan, which followed World War II.

It was General Marshall, who under President Roosevelt was the active officer in charge of our national defense, who at that time told us that he did not know where he was the evening preceding the strike of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor—a statement to which I have never been able to subscribe who endorsed the idea of helping the rest of the world.

It was about that time that General Marshall adopted and gave his name to a policy which was obviously based upon the theory that the United States of America no longer with safety could depend upon its own ability to protect its future national security. It was then determined that by giving other nations aid and assistance, not only military assistance but help of all kinds, that we could purchase not only the friendship but the military support of other nations.

In pursuance of that thought, we have continued to pour out to other nations not only billions upon billions of dollars, not only tons of munitions of war but food and supplies of every kind plus technical assistance, disclosing to other nations our most improved methods of

producing not only items which enter into commerce but implements of war.

Because of the help we have given her, Russia has become our rival in both domestic and warlike production, in military power, in scientific advancement. She has entered upon a conquest of the world encouraged by our contributions.

In lieu of bending our every effort to the advancement of our own ability to produce needed necessities as well as things desirable, and weapons of all kinds, we have expended a large part of our resources of all kinds to aid other countries and other nations which we hoped would deter the advancement of Russian might, buy us allies in other countries in time of need.

We have not only attempted to contain Russia, and in that effort often unsuccessfully, but we have established outposts, military bases of all kinds, at many points throughout the world. We have extended ourselves so far, our line of defense is so thin, that it is problematical whether we will at any of those points be able to successfully defend ourselves should war come.

This though we have placed excessive tax burdens upon our people, continued to draft them for military service, while the cost of a bare existence to the average individual goes ever higher. And the ruler of the Congo defies civilization.

My point is that our first line of defense is here at home. That that defense consists not only of the ability and knowledge to produce the most adequate weapons of destruction, but that fundamentally it depends upon our sound economic policy—that a bankrupt nation never will be able to defend itself.

As we look at the world picture given us each day by television, radio, and press, we realize and must admit that we are in a most humiliating and weakened situation. Because of our very alliances we can no longer assert our might as we wish in defense of American property, American lives, American national security.

Castro defies us. We are helpless until we have secured the consent of the other nations in the OAS, the members of the United Nations, various other international groups. Because we have surrendered so much of our sovereignty, entered into so many alliances, have the characteristic of keeping our word in a group which has no claim to consistency, we no longer are a sovereign nation, or an independent people.

This amendment for an additional \$65 million offered by our distinguished colleague from Michigan [Mr. FORN] supported by that politically ambitious group of Young Republicans who seek political victory for the party in the coming election, not only seek but demand our support for this amendment, and for others which undoubtedly will be offered.

It is my feeling that as a representative of the people of my district, I am bound to speak and to vote for measures which will retain the independence of the individual and of my country, which will not destroy our sovereignty, which will continue to give us opportunity

which, if rightly used, will be followed by prosperity and freedom for the individual and the States, and an unassailable position for my country.

It is with regret that I cannot on this occasion go along with my distinguished leader and his young turks the partisan political shade troops of today in support of this amendment.

In my humble judgment foreign aid has proved to be ineffectual, an excessive burden to our people, which results in a denial, because of a lack of funds, of many things to which they are entitled, and it has not—it will not—bring us the desired results.

Moreover, and as a full and complete answer to this request, as has been stated on the floor, our President now has under his control \$250 million, any part or all of which can be used by him at his discretion. Two hundred and fifty million of unused dollars.

If to insure our national security another \$65 million is needed, the President has it in that \$250 million. It is my understanding that today we will also be asked for \$22 million for technical cooperation with other nations; for \$26 million for another purpose.

Day following day requests come from industry—big and little—and from constituents, including the aged, and the members of other groups, for aid.

It is obvious that funds at our disposal, or which can be raised by taxation, however great they may be, are limited.

There is in my mind as we consider this measure a suspicion that because our political opponents accuse us of a lack of national defense, we should here on the floor, by this and two other amendments (7) and (8), answer that charge by granting an additional unneeded \$113 million.

Though threatened as some have been by party leadership, unintimidated because history tells us that no nation has been able to purchase security, some cannot support this bill. That independence of the individual and security of the Nation is maintained only when a people remain strong, independent, and rely primarily upon their own ability to defend themselves. I seem to recall that in military might, in ability to defend ourselves, our presidential candidate told us, and he of all persons should know for he is at Ike's elbow, that we are in no way inferior to Russia.

A continuation of our past and present policy of casting our dollars broadcast, our technical knowledge and methods of production throughout the world, much if not all of which falls on barren ground, it will produce for us nothing at all other than a humiliating submission and a continued payment of blackmail to other nations. For example, like the present proposal to give the comparatively ignorant and indolent people of the Congo American tax dollars.

Regretfully, I must refuse to go along with the demands of the minority leader [Mr. HALLECK] who sometimes jumps the party line when it does not conform to his personal ideas or with the wishes of a presently politically powerful group—the young Turks—apparently looking for positions of influence in what they hope

to be the coming administration. In obedience to the wishes of those I represent, my vote must be cast against the granting of the additional sums called for by this amendment. The welfare of our own people should have first consideration.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. COFFIN].

(Mr. COFFIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COFFIN. Mr. Speaker, perhaps it is not often that I would join with the minority leader on a program in which he believes so passionately, but this time I do and I think a good many on our side of the aisle do. We went through this battle before. I think it is irony, I think it is hypocrisy for either party to thump the tub throughout the land in the next 2 months, calling for stronger defense, if we do not restore what is, essentially, defense moneys.

My only regret is that we cannot put back into this bill not only defense support, but also untie many of the restrictions which do not cost money, but nevertheless tie the hands of people who are expected to administer the program; the ICA Administration, the Development and Loan Fund Administration, the Inspector General.

I hope these motions are successful. I hope that these restrictions are removed. I hope that as many on the other side of the aisle will join us in our attempt to remove these restrictions. But I agree wholeheartedly with the statement that we cannot leave here in good conscience, leaving the President, who is the President of all of us, in the shape he will be in if this is not restored and if other corrective measures are not taken.

Many of you who will be leaving are coming back. I am not coming back. It is a source of great sadness to me to see that our attitude toward this essential program, which has never been more vital than it is this year, is somewhat cavalier, that at times it constitutes a virtual abandonment of our individual judgments as Members of this Congress to any committee or subcommittee, however able, devoted and dedicated it may be. On this issue, as in very few other issues, the deepest self-searching, the most keen and farsighted dedication on the part of every Member is required.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I urge not only that we restore this money to defense support as part of our vital defense effort in this vitally critical year of 1960, but that we consider with great sympathy and favor other motions that will be made to put back into this bill some flexibility, some discretion; to take off restrictions so that our administrative people can operate programs effectively, the objective of which all of us say we want. The proof of the pudding, however, is in the eating and in my opinion it will lie in how we vote on these several motions.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to our beloved friend from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, when this particular item we are considering at

this time was before the committee I supported it. When the bill was on the floor here I supported a motion by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] to insert this item in the bill.

The reason for this item is this: Are we going to have placed over in Europe and other places an enormous number of soldiers of our own, or are we going to continue to try to keep those who have been carrying the burden of surrounding Russia, like Greece, Turkey, and those countries in the Far East: Korea, the Philippines, and Taiwan, and that sort of thing? Those people, if they are with us, save us from having to have a great lot of troops in our Army that we do not have now. They leave us where we are able to use our troops as sort of shock troops, to move them around from place to place where they can be of the most service.

Frankly, I do not believe that there is anything in this bill at all which is more important than the item of defense support, because it provides for the clothing and the food for a lot of these people who could not have it otherwise.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. I think the argument can logically and rationally be made by those who overall in the past have been basically opposed to the mutual security program. Even though they have voted against the program generally, here is an essential isolated program which is a part of the total. This is a vital and integral part of our own national security. They can be opposed to the mutual security program as a whole, but they could be favorably inclined to, and they could, endorse the military and defense support aspect of this vital operation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am not an authority on this particular matter but I think I know something about the condition of our Treasury at this time. Bob Anderson, the Secretary of the Treasury, gave us quite a lecture last January 20. He came before the full committee at the request of the chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. I am frank to say that he scared some of us pretty badly by giving us a clear picture of our financial status and in no uncertain terms.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, was considered very thoroughly by the regular committee. It is not proper legislative procedure when after a committee has held long hearings and finally come to an agreement, and the other body has come to an agreement, and the conferees have ironed out their differences and brought the conference report back in full agreement relative to the foreign aid bill, that we must then accept this kind of legislative action. I contend it is a pretty black blot on the intelligence of the House of Representatives.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I would like first to explain the parliamentary situa-

tion on this bill. A motion has been made for the House to recede and concur in this amendment. I have asked that the motion be divided so that the vote will be taken on just one point, and that is whether this House is going to stick by its committee and by previous commitments or whether the House will recede and do the will of the bureaucrats and the other body. It is going to be that simple. I do not want any dollar mark involved in this, Mr. Speaker. It is purely and simply a question of principle. This House thrashed this measure out from beginning to end in the mutual security appropriation bill, and it then went to the other body. The other body put back practically all the money the House cut from the bill. Then we sat down in conference and we had a solemn agreement which, mind you, was reduced to writing. This was a written agreement. It was approved by both the House and the other body. Shortly thereafter the agreement was broken by inserting the funds in this supplemental bill. I want to ask the House this one question: Does the vice of breaking agreements which we condemn so vehemently in our enemies become a virtue when it is practiced by the Congress of the United States?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I would like to understand the parliamentary situation. In other words, if I understand the gentleman correctly, if there is a division of the question, then, the House first votes on the question of whether or not we are going to recede; is that correct?

Mr. GARY. That is right.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, if that motion to recede does not carry, then the \$65 million has been knocked out of the bill.

Mr. GARY. Then the position of the House will have been upheld. The \$65 million is not in the bill. The \$65 million will not be put in this bill, where it does not belong.

Mr. HALLECK. In other words, if the gentleman will yield for just one moment further, the first vote that would occur then would be on the question whether or not the House would recede.

Mr. GARY. That is correct.

Mr. HALLECK. And if the House does not recede, then we have defeated the purpose of the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford]. That will be the practical effect; is that correct?

Mr. GARY. That is correct. It will keep the \$65 million out of this bill, which is as it should be, and will carry out the agreement of the House and the other body which was solemnly entered into in conference and approved by both the House and the other body. Any other procedure, Mr. Speaker, under these circumstances will absolutely destroy our whole congressional committee system. After our committee has sat day after day, week after week and month after month to hear these matters, if our recommendations are thrown

in the trash basket, what incentive do we have to hold hearings next year and to collect information on the program? All that is left for us to do is to simply follow the bureaucrats downtown and do whatever they bid. Does the House of Representatives intend to become a puppet of the bureaucracy downtown? If so, then I say I will have no pride and feel no honor in being a Member of this great body.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the House of Representatives will rise above such action and I trust that the House will vote to recede.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished majority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCormack. Briefly.

Mr. HALLECK. I want to observe that supplemental appropriation bills add money regularly to appropriations theretofore made in regular appropriation bills. So there is no violence done in the action here proposed.

Mr. McCormack. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Passman] has done an outstanding job, in my opinion, as chairman of the subcommittee. I know his views on legislation of this kind. I have had many talks with him, and I think he has made a great chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations. I commend him as highly as I possibly can. But the situation we are in today is no reflection upon him or his committee. We are faced with a situation where the question involved is the amount of \$65 million for defense support. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Gary] says that it is not a question of dollars but a question of principle. I did not figure that the conferees, in adjusting differences, involved so much principle as it involved ironing out differences between the two Houses. If there is any principle involved, the principle is what effect this \$65 million would have upon our national defense, because defense support is a part of our national defense.

The observation made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Halleck] in connection with supplemental bills has a binding effect, and certainly if the argument made by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Gary] was to be followed out to its ironclad conclusion, once the conferees met and agreed and both branches approved a conference report, particularly in connection with appropriation bills, no supplemental budget could be sent up during the remainder of that fiscal year.

When the conference report came up last week, the situation was different than it is today. We are faced with a new situation from a parliamentary angle. When the conference report came up last week we were in a position where this particular motion could only be made with the greatest of difficulty, if made at all. When the original bill came up, those who believed in increasing the appropriations were faced with another primary important matter. Every

effort was concentrated upon that effort to increase the appropriation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCormack. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Did the distinguished majority leader support the move made when the foreign aid bill was originally before the House to put this money back in at that time?

Mr. McCormack. May I say that the gentleman from Massachusetts was away from Washington on that occasion, but I sent word down asking to be paired in favor of the amendment to increase.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCormack. I yield.

Mr. FORD. It was my amendment that tried to put this money in at the time the bill was on the floor and the distinguished majority leader, before the vote was taken, helped materially in trying to get assistance in this area.

Mr. McCormack. I think I have answered the gentleman's question.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCormack. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. I am fond of the majority leader, but I am glad to know his position on the mutual security bill because I thought he had a different position. But do you realize that the conference on the mutual security allowed \$491 million more than we allowed this agency last year?

Mr. McCormack. Yes.

Mr. FORD. We approved this bill.

Mr. McCormack. That is true, but last year was 1959; we are now in 1960. The world situation has changed a lot in the last year; much water has gone over the dam in the last year. The problems confronting us, grave as they were last year, are much graver this year.

In support of the amendment in connection with the \$65 million, the Speaker has authorized me to state that he concurs with my position and that he hopes the amendment will be agreed to.

I might also say that in the other body the Democratic nominees for the Presidency as well as the Vice Presidency, were instrumental in this, and due to their leadership I think I can fairly say that this amount was included. But, discussing this point, if we are going to err in judgment, I prefer to err on the side of strength, rather than on the side of weakness.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I am going to talk briefly and then I am going to move the previous question on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan.

I sincerely think the motion of my beloved friend, and there is no finer Member not only in this House, but any other place, ought to be voted down. Let me see if I can summarize, because I do not think anybody can add anything to what has been said on this entire program in the last 10 years. It is pretty difficult for me to disagree with my personal friend and my beloved majority leader. But that has nothing in the world to do with this bill.

There is nothing that affects this bill today that did not affect it a week or 10 days ago when the other body marched up the hill; then when they got the word from the bureaucrats, politely and obediently marched right down the same hill.

There is nothing partisan in this matter as far as I am concerned and I do not think there ought to be any partisanship on either side of the aisle in this matter. It is all our money. We are all trying to do the right thing, and the purpose of it, if you please, is to protect us all. If there is a good part of the program—let us be frank about it—it should be this military aid. But let us see about the partisanship in the matter. Who knows who is going to be President next year? It looks to me as though it would be very close. Why should our beloved President want to bind his successor whether it be our distinguished Vice President or the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts. Why tie their hands? Let us be frank about it. This is a matter that is in the control of the President of the United States, whomever he may be. You have only 4 months before he takes office. Why cheapen the Congress? Do we not have the authority and the duty to appropriate? Is it not our duty and our exclusive jurisdiction to legislate? Then why tell us: "If you do not do this I will veto it"? I am not being partisan; I am just talking plain horsensense. I am jealous of the House and its rights and prerogatives. We are a constitutional body the same as the executive branch, and in this field it is our duty to appropriate and to legislate, and not that of any bureau.

But let us talk about a few dollars now. You have in the regular bill over \$3.7 billion this year, which is, in round figures, \$500 million more than last year for this program. But let us be frank again, the whole program is in ill repute. You know that and I know that. If you do not know it go back home and talk to your people. I repeat, go back home and talk to your people if you do not think the whole program is in ill repute.

For this defense support you have \$610 million. How in the world can anybody allocate that and get it into the program by January? You know it cannot be done. It cannot be spent in under 7 or 8 months. Is that all he has? Not by a jugful. In the foreign aid bill that the other body has marched up the hill one day and down the next on, there is \$250 million more in emergency funds that can be used for identically this purpose. So add it up, get to your arithmetic, and that is \$860 million. Can he allocate that between now and January 1? We are going to be back here—that is, the Congress is—and I hope every sitting Member is back at that time.

So, what is the urgency here now? None whatsoever. They have \$860 million. I repeat, nothing has happened in the last two weeks that would warrant an increase of one penny.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the Members of the House will vote down the amendment offered by my able, lovable, and distinguished friend from Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to quibble over dollars in this matter. I withdraw my request that the vote be divided so that we may take the vote on the entire motion at one time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford], that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 203, nays 193, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 199]

YEAS—203

Addonizio	Forand	Moorhead
Albert	Ford	Moss
Anfuso	Frelinghuysen	Multer
Arends	Friedel	Mumma
Ashley	Fulton	Murphy
Avery	Gallagher	Neisen
Ayres	Garmatz	Nix
Baldwin	Gialmo	O'Brien, Ill.
Barrett	Gilbert	O'Brien, N.Y.
Barry	Glenn	O'Hara, Ill.
Bass, N.H.	Goodell	O'Hara, Mich.
Bass, Tenn.	Granahan	O'Konski
Bates	Green, Pa.	O'Neill
Becker	Griffin	Oliver
Beckworth	Griffiths	Osmer
Bentley	Gubser	Ostertag
Blatnik	Halleck	Pelly
Boggs	Halpern	Pirnie
Boland	Healey	Price
Boiton	Hiestand	Prokop
Bosch	Hoeven	Pucinski
Bowles	Holland	Quile
Brademas	Holt	Quigley
Brewster	Holtzman	Ray
Broomfield	Horan	Rees, Kans.
Broyhill	Hosmer	Reuss
Burke, Mass.	Ikard	Rhodes, Ariz.
Byrne, Pa.	Inouye	Rhodes, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.	Irwin	Riehlman
Cahill	Johnson, Wis.	Rivers, Alaska
Canfield	Judd	Robison
Carnahan	Karsten	Rodino
Cederberg	Karth	Rogers, Colo.
Celmer	Kasem	Rostenkowski
Chamberlain	Kastenmeier	St. George
Chenoweth	Kearns	Saylor
Chiperfield	Kee	Schneebell
Church	Keith	Schwengel
Clark	Kelly	Sisk
Coad	Kilday	Slack
Coffin	Kilgore	Smith, Iowa
Cohelan	King, Calif.	Smith, Miss.
Conte	Kluczynski	Springer
Cook	Laird	Staggers
Corbett	Lane	Sullivan
Cramer	Langen	Taber
Curtin	Lankford	Teague, Calif.
Curtis, Mass.	Lesinski	Teller
Daddario	Libonati	Thompson, N.J.
Daniels	Lindsay	Thornberry
Dawson	Lipscomb	Toll
Delaney	McCormack	Tolliefson
Derounian	McDonough	Trimble
Diggs	McDowell	Udall
Dingell	McFall	Ullman
Dixon	McIntire	Van Zandt
Donohue	Macdonald	Wainwright
Dooley	Machrowicz	Wallhauser
Dorn, N.Y.	Madden	Walter
Dwyer	Mailliard	Weiss
Fallon	Martin	Wharton
Farbstein	May	Widnall
Feighan	Morrow	Wier
Fenton	Miller	Wilson
Fino	George P. Miller, N.Y.	Yates
Flood	Milliken	Younger
Fogarty	Minshall	Zablocki
Foley		Zelenko

NAYS—193

Abbutt	Gary	Morrison
Abernethy	Gathings	Moulder
Adair	Gavin	Natcher
Alexander	George	Norblad
Alford	Gray	Norrell
Alger	Gross	Passman
Alien	Hagen	Patman
Andersen,	Haley	Perkins
Minn.	Hardy	Pfost
Andrews	Hargis	Philbin
Ashmore	Harmon	Pillion
Aspinall	Harris	Poage
Bailey	Harrison	Poff
Baker	Hays	Porter
Barden	Hechler	Powell
Baring	Hemphill	Rabaut
Barr	Henderson	Rains
Beicher	Herlong	Randall
Bennett, Fla.	Hoffman, Ill.	Reece, Tenn.
Bennett, Mich.	Hoffman, Mich.	Riley
Berry	Hogan	Rivers, S.C.
Betts	Hollifield	Roberts
Blitch	Huddleston	Rogers, Fla.
Bonner	Hull	Rogers, Tex.
Bow	Jarman	Rooney
Boykin	Jennings	Roush
Bray	Jensen	Rutherford
Breeding	Johansen	Santangelo
Brock	Johnson, Calif.	Saund
Brooks, La.	Johnson, Colo.	Schenck
Brooks, Tex.	Johnson, Md.	Scherer
Brown, Ga.	Jonas	Scott
Brown, Mo.	Jones, Ala.	Selden
Brown, Ohio	Jones, Mo.	Shelley
Budge	Keogh	Short
Burke, Ky.	King, Utah	Sikes
Burleson	Kirwan	Siler
Cannon	Kitchin	Simpson
Casey	Knox	Smith, Calif.
Chelf	Kowalski	Smith, Va.
Collier	Ky ¹	Spence
Colmer	Latta	Steed
Cooley	Lennon	Stratton
Cunningham	Levering	Stubbiefield
Curtis, Mo.	Loser	Taylor, N.C.
Dague	McCulloch	Teague, Tex.
Davis, Ga.	McGinley	Thomas
Dent	McGovern	Thompson, Tex.
Denton	Mack	Thomson, Wyo.
Derwinski	Mahon	Tuck
Devine	Marshall	Utt
Dorn, S.C.	Mason	Vanik
Dowdy	Matthews	Van Peit
Downing	Meador	Wampler
Dulski	Metcaif	Watts
Edmondson	Meyer	Weaver
Elliott	Michel	Westland
Everett	Miller, Clem	Whitener
Evins	Mills	Whitten
Fascell	Moeller	Williams
Fisher	Monagan	Winstead
Flynt	Montoya	Wolf
Forrester	Moore	Wright
Fountain	Morris, N. Mex.	Young
Frazier	Morris, Okla.	

NOT VOTING—35

Anderson, Mont.	Hébert	Plicher
Auchincloss	Hess	Preston
Baumhart	Jackson	Rogers, Mass.
Bolling	Kilburn	Roosevelt
Buckley	Lafore	Sheppard
Davis, Tenn.	Landrum	Shipley
Doyle	McMillan	Smith, Kans.
Durham	McSweeney	Taylor, N.Y.
Flynn	Magnuson	Thompson, La.
Grant	Mitchell	Vinson
Green, Oreg.	Morgan	Willis
	Murray	Withrow

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Auchincloss for, with Mr. Smith of Kansas against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Hess.

Mr. Doyle with Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Baumhart.

Mr. Magnuson with Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Withrow.

Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Taylor of New York.

Mr. Morgan with Mr. Lafore.

Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. LANE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BASS of Tennessee changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. MORRISON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. WALTER changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. MINSHALL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BOSCH changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. O'KONSKI changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. KILGORE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. HOLLAND changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 3, line 8, insert:

"TECHNICAL COOPERATION

"For an additional amount for technical cooperation, as authorized by section 304 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$22,000,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8: Page 3, line 12, insert:

"SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

"For an additional amount for special assistance, as authorized by section 400(a) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$26,000,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment numbered 8.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this amendment would provide \$26 million more which would bring the special assistance item up to the authorization figure. It has been one of the most important links in trying to keep this whole worldwide structure together. I do not believe they can very effectively get along without it. There are not enough funds on hand to meet what is required in connection with the operation of the mutual security program.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. What is in the fund at the present time?

Mr. TABER. There is not very much left.

Mr. GROSS. How much?

Mr. TABER. In this account there is \$230 million.

Mr. GROSS. What is the purpose of the special assistance fund? Give us some information, since you want so much more money.

Mr. TABER. It is to help countries where they have situations arise that they are unable to take care of themselves.

Mr. GROSS. Give us some example of a situation that might arise that this fund will provide for.

Mr. TABER. When we had the Near East trouble a year ago, it took a lot of money out of this fund. Libyan and Jordan propositions took a lot of money out of it, and there are other similar situations which arise from time to time which require attention.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONTE. Is it not true, Mr. TABER, that we have a program in Morocco, Jordan Tunisia, Bulovia, Libya and Sudan, many trouble spots in the world; we have the malaria eradication program, water supply programs, educational programs, disaster relief, Project Hope, and tropical Africa program.

Mr. TABER. Yes; but you have more than that. The most important thing that is involved in this picture are the payments that are made to these people in the Middle East and Near East, and in that part of the world where they give us rights to maintain airfields so that we can get around the world. Otherwise, we would be in a lot of trouble without something of that kind to take care of it.

Morocco, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Iran and, when you get over into Pakistan and into the Far East countries, you strike that thing all the time. This is where they get the money to operate that sort of thing.

I hope the motion will be adopted.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield a minute to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to make an announcement before we discuss the pending matter. Roberta Levering, the 13-year-old daughter of our colleague, ROBERT LEVERING, has had a bull named "General" adjudged the grand champion of the Ohio Hereford State Fair exhibit. I thought the membership would like to congratulate Miss Roberta Levering on her splendid achievement.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, while we are attending to the American taxpayers' business, I would like to have the attention of the House.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman think we are attending to the taxpayers'

business here in view of the last vote which added \$65 million to a program already overloaded with money?

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, at this particular moment the mutual security program for fiscal year 1961 amounts to \$8,551 million, the highest it has been in 5 years. We are now on the way back up the hill on this uncontrolled program.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, as the mutual security program started off last year, they had to their credit for special assistance \$418,489,000. Today, without the funds proposed in the amendment now under consideration they have to their credit \$429,489,000, which is in excess of \$10 million more than they had available last year.

May I respectfully call to your attention, Mr. Speaker, that prior to this special assistance item we had an account known as the development assistance appropriation. You have not heard of an appropriation for the development assistance program for 5 years. But notwithstanding the fact that you have substituted the special assistance title for development assistance, the agency still has to its credit \$57,769,000 in the old development assistance account.

Mr. Speaker, there is no justification for the amendment before the House at this time. We covered this item in our subcommittee hearings. We covered it in our full committee, and I think, with the support of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], we covered it on the floor of the House. We covered it in conference and we brought it back to the floor of the House, and, so far as I know, there has been no attempt—and as chairman of this subcommittee, it would appear that I would be let in on these things—not one attempt in the full committee, or on the floor of the House when the bill was brought up to add any funds to this appropriation. We reached a speedy agreement in conference. We came back to the floor and the House supported the position of the conferees.

I want to reiterate, if I may, that prior to this particular item of \$26 million in this bill, we had the development assistance program. The special assistance program succeeded the development assistance program but they still have unexpended in that account \$57,769,000. In special assistance alone at this moment you have available \$10 million more than you had last year. And, in the overall program there is available in excess of one-half billion dollars above last year.

I believe the House knows that there is no justification whatsoever for any increase for this item as agreed to on several different points in our deliberations.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. The gentleman from Louisiana said nobody had taken exception to this item. I am sure his memory could be refreshed by the fact that at the time of the conference report and the signing of it I did take

exception to this item, along with the defense support.

Mr. PASSMAN. Let me put it this way. There was no attempt at any point along the way in the full committee, or on the floor and back to the floor with the conference report to increase this amount. There is no need to do it today.

Let us remember, Mr. Speaker, that we represent 180 million Americans, and we have already withdrawn from the Treasury in excess of \$2 billion more than we deposited in the Treasury during the first 2 months of this fiscal year. Along with that we have a public debt of over \$280 billion, and we are appropriating billions of dollars in excess of what we are taking in.

Mr. Speaker, I trust in the interest of what is right and what is fair that you vote down this amendment.

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. GALLAGHER].

(Mr. GALLAGHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Louisiana asked for the justification of this amendment. I say that the justification of the amendment rests in our continuing to accept our responsibility as leader of the free world. If we are about to yield our leadership, then, of course, this entire mutual security program should be scrapped. But if not then we should accept our responsibility—vote to reverse the cut. Our duty in the House today is to improve our position of freedom and independence and with it the ability to extend these blessings to all who desire them.

The slashes which the opponents of this program have imposed undercuts the whole structure of American financial support to our allies and friends which is designed to help them maintain their freedom and independence.

There has been a question as to the programs which come under the scope of special assistance. I, therefore, would like to mention within the time allotted to me some of the more important aspects of this program.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

The difference: The Senate version appropriates \$26 million for this purpose to supplement the \$230 million in the mutual security appropriation bill. The House version contains no funds for this purpose.

Executive branch position: The executive branch strongly favors the Senate version. The appropriation of \$26 million below the amount authorized is extremely severe. It disregards the political requirements which govern the planning and use of this appropriation, and the hard-core nature of the request of the executive branch for \$268.5 million.

Part of the irreducible hard-core of the request is the \$123 million programmed for Morocco and Libya—where base rights provide significant military

advantage to the United States; for Jordan—which, without our support, would certainly collapse with accompanying violence which could spread; and for Afghanistan—on the Soviet border and target of major Soviet effort.

With the amount provided by the mutual security appropriation, after these four major hard-core programs, only \$107 million would be available for all other requirements which total \$145.5 million. To meet this reduction, a cut of 26 percent would have to be made, on the average, in all other special assistance programs.

Yet proponents have urged the essentiality of various of these special assistance programs. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs urged maintenance of the programed figure for the special program for tropical Africa and in its report recommended a higher level for Israel. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations recommended full retention of the tropical Africa program and of the health and related welfare activities. The House Appropriations Committee indicated that their reduction was not to affect the malaria eradication program.

In addition, examination of other special assistance programs will demonstrate that such a slash of more than 26 percent would result in incalculable loss in U.S. influence and to our interests. Programs in critical Bolivia and Haiti, in world-spotlighted Berlin, in Tunisia, Israel, and Burma, activities to support the United Nations Emergency Force and American-sponsored schools abroad would all be subject to gross curtailment or would have to be eliminated. Even the elimination of three or four of these, a course clearly not in our interests, would still make it necessary to reduce sizably the remaining programs.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GALLAGHER. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman give some credit to the subcommittee and the full committee that considered this bill? We took over 10,000 pages of transcript, 3,000 pages of printed testimony, 4 months of hearings, some of them going as late as 11 o'clock at night. We had the support of the subcommittee, the full committee and of the House and House approval of the conference. Does not the gentleman think that this item has had a pretty good going over?

Mr. GALLAGHER. Yes, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. GALLAGHER. I would like to compliment the gentleman from Louisiana and say that his committee did work hard and diligently on this. I would like to say, also, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs of which I am a member has worked just as hard. And it is our opinion that this amount is justified. We differ merely in approach to our national security.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GALLAGHER. I yield.

Mr. PASSMAN. Does the gentleman not realize that the Senate conferees led the House conferees into a trap? They got us to recede on the \$100 million item for the contingency fund that this House has not authorized as yet. They led us into a trap and today through some misunderstanding the House is not supporting the committee.

Mr. GALLAGHER. I do not believe this was a trap. This supports the original authorization and I again request the House to support the motion of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WHITENER].

(Mr. WHITENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, during my service in the Congress I consistently have opposed appropriations for the so-called mutual security program. While I believe that the United States has a duty to assist our overseas allies in opposing communism, I have never been convinced that the huge sums we have appropriated over the years have been spent to the best economic, political, and military advantage of the United States.

Few people in our country have realized the magnitude of the foreign aid program. It is difficult for us to comprehend the extent to which our taxpayers' money has been used in all parts of the world.

In the beginning, the American people were led to believe that foreign aid expenditures would be temporary. The initial purpose in voting billions of dollars for overseas nations was to put their war-ravaged economies on a sound basis and thus protect them from the inroads of communism.

Billions of American dollars were made available for Europe and the Far East. The march of communism, to a great extent, was halted. Between 1945 and 1950 the United States had succeeded in restoring the economy of Europe, and the economic situation among our friends in the Far East had been stabilized.

Mr. Speaker, there were those in our Government, however, who looked upon foreign aid, not as a temporary measure of assistance to overseas nations, but as a permanent program for the United States. Through the years, therefore, the base of our overseas spending was extended, and the foreign aid program became an integral part of our relations with other countries.

That is the situation in which the United States finds itself today. We have become so accustomed to trying to solve our international problems with dollars that it sometimes seems we have no other foreign policy. Under such a program there is no end, of course, to the vicious cycle of overseas spending to which the United States unfortunately has been committed.

It will continue until such time as the Congress reexamines the entire foreign aid program and adopts a more realistic approach to our foreign relations. The

United States cannot purchase friends overseas. We cannot persuade the world to oppose communism through grants of money. The will to survive in freedom must come from within each individual nation. Until such time as some of the nations we are helping exhibit such a will all the economic and military assistance we are capable of giving will accomplish nothing other than the insolvency of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I believe in helping those countries who indicate a genuine will to resist communism. I do not believe, however, in spending money we do not have but must borrow to support governments cooperating with the Communists, and which, in many instances, hold the United States in contempt. Since the end of World War II the United States has spent for economic assistance to overseas nations the staggering sum of \$70,362 million. This tremendous sum has been appropriated year after year, and our national debt has shown a corresponding increase. With a national debt in excess of \$286.6 billion the United States has a debt far greater than the combined national debts of the rest of the nations of the world. We have engaged in every type of foreign aid program from building sawmills in Formosa to providing funds for the operation of foreign universities.

One of the principal reasons, Mr. Speaker, that has made it impossible for me to support mutual security appropriations has been the corruption, mismanagement, and lack of planning that has characterized our overseas spending operations. The subcommittee for review of the mutual security programs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee issued an interim report on February 15, 1959, which reveals some startling facts. The subcommittee found that an examination of five of our economic development projects in Pakistan and Formosa demonstrated that it has been the practice of those administering the mutual security program to obligate appropriated funds for specific projects many months, and even years, before detailed plans and arrangements for carrying out the projects were formulated. This, of course, has resulted in waste and is indicative of the mismanagement in the foreign aid program.

In our military assistance program the subcommittee found that in one country the record in a motor pool showed enough tires had been supplied during the course of 1 year to make 44 tires available for every truck on hand. It also found that other examples of poor stockkeeping in our military assistance program were abundant. In one instance only one carburetor for 2½-ton truck engines was found to be in stock for an entire Army. It also found in another case that a supply of a particular ammunition item adequate for 185 years was on hand.

The subcommittee was also critical of the fact that apartment houses were found to be under construction overseas using materials and equipment that had been made available by the United States for military construction.

These are examples, Mr. Speaker, of what is happening with our money in many parts of the world. It is hard to believe that such practices can effectively advance the prestige of the United States and combat the spread of communism. During the past several months a number of countries that have received generous portions of American aid throughout the years have adopted policies inimical to the best interests of the United States. Laos, for instance, has been saturated with American dollars. For the past several years we have supported practically the entire economy of Laos, but communism is still present in the country. Within the past several weeks a regime has been installed which is not to the best interests of the United States. We have been very generous with both Ethiopia and India. Yet these nations maintain a neutral position, and while accepting assistance from the United States they also accept funds from Soviet Russia.

In Africa we have assumed the burden of financing the new nations that are emerging in that troubled area of the world. Two of them, Guinea and Ghana, have been in existence for a very short time and have received large grants of American aid. I regret to say, however, that these countries are oriented toward the Soviet Union. In spite of this fact, we continue to give them our money.

We are all familiar with the turbulent situation existing in the Congo. I do not think anyone can say that a stable government exists in that former Belgian possession, or that the country's premier, Patrice Lumumba, is a friend of the United States. The administration, however, requested the Congress recently to make available \$100 million for the Congo in spite of these facts.

Mr. Speaker, there is another grave area where our foreign aid expenditures are reacting to the disadvantage of the United States. Over the years our tax dollars have helped to create industries overseas which, by the use of cheap labor, are manufacturing products for sale in the United States at a price below that of similar American-made products. As a result of this practice our textile, watch, pottery, bicycle, leather, and even steel industries, to name a few, are suffering severe economic distress.

Imports of foreign made goods are exceeding the export of American products by \$4 billion annually. This has created an alarming situation with respect to the gold reserves of the United States. Since the beginning of 1958 the U.S. gold reserve has shrunk by \$3.7 billion. Since 1958 more dollars have left the United States each year than have come in. This is the first time that such a situation has arisen since the Civil War, and there is no present hope in sight that the trend will be reversed. Unless something is done, however, to halt the flow of American dollars abroad the United States will soon be faced with the stark reality of a depleted gold reserve.

The textile industry has been the basic American industry most hard hit by our foreign aid operations. In a 10-year pe-

riod from April 3, 1948, to June 30, 1958, the United States has paid for \$141,019,000 worth of textile machinery to be installed in foreign countries. This great sum of money is in addition to vast sums we have loaned through the Export-Import Bank for the export of textile machinery.

American foreign aid funds have helped to build and equip new textile mills in Japan, India, Pakistan, West Germany, and a number of other nations. The result of this ill-advised generosity has been a flood of cheap textile products on the American market and the loss of thousands of jobs for our textile employees. Textile employment in the United States shows a steady decline; yet we in the Congress who have attempted to halt the flow of foreign-made textile products have met with no encouragement from the present national administration. The foreign aid program has helped to create a new textile industry overseas which is today in direct competition with our domestic textile economy.

Some idea of the magnitude of the problem facing the American textile industry can be seen when we realize that foreign textile products are flooding the United States at a rate equivalent to more than 500,000 bales of cotton per year. During June of this year the importation of cotton cloth established a record volume—50,720,032 square yards were imported. This volume is an increase of 41 percent over May of this year. During the first half of 1960 the importation of cotton cloth exceeded by 207 percent the volume exported during the first half of 1959.

Mr. Speaker, this is a grave matter to the people I am privileged to represent in the Congress. My congressional district has the largest concentration of textile manufacturing plants to be found in the United States. The jobs of many thousands of my constituents are at stake in this matter as well as the economic stability of North Carolina. I cannot, therefore, support any program of overseas spending which will encourage the importation of cheap textile products to this country with a resulting loss of jobs for my constituents.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the Congress to reexamine our whole foreign aid program, together with the impact that it is having on the survival of basic American industries. We must, of course, continue to assist our proven friends in their battle for survival against communism. We cannot, however, keep up our present indiscriminate rate of spending and maintain our own economic solvency. A strong and economically sound United States of America is the best hope of mankind for survival in this tragic era. If the United States falters economically there can be no hope for the survival of the rest of the world. I believe the present hodgepodge of foreign aid programs is hindering, rather than advancing, the best interests of our Nation. It is time for the Congress to face this basic fact, and until such time as we adopt a more realistic approach to

foreign aid spending I shall oppose all appropriations for such purpose.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE].

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I hope that the House will recede on this amendment. The special assistance part of the program is 13 percent of the entire U.S. economic aid. It affects 22 of the great allies and friends of the United States. As the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. GALLAGHER] just pointed out, the \$123 million of this fund is for countries such as Morocco and Libya. In Morocco we have the largest air base outside of the United States. In Jordan, if we did not have this particular kind of help at this time you would certainly have a collapse with accompanying violence, which could spread, as well as in Afghanistan on the Soviet border, and a target of the major Soviet effort.

Taking the amount provided by the mutual security appropriation, after these four major hard-core programs, only \$107 million would be available for all other requirements, which total \$145.5 million. To meet these reductions a cut of 26 percent would have to be made on the average in all other special assistance programs.

The Senate has programed a special program for tropical Africa, and stated that we have to have \$20 million for tropical Africa. The House and the Senate recommended a higher level for Israel. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations recommended full retention of the tropical Africa program and of the health and related welfare activities. The House Appropriations Committee stated in language that said in effect, let us not do anything to the malaria eradication program, which is an excellent program. We find ourselves in the ridiculous position of saying, do not touch the tropical Africa program; do not touch the malaria eradication program; do not touch this program, do not touch that program. But yet they made an across-the-board cut which will go deep into all of these programs.

Mr. Speaker, these programs are in critical areas such as in Bolivia, in Haiti, in the world-spotlighted Berlin, in Tunisia, in Israel, which I have already mentioned, and in Burma. They sponsor activities in the schools abroad, such as the American University of Beirut. I am sure my good chairman, who feels very strongly about the American University at Beirut, would not want to see anything done here today to hurt that particular program. Unless we restore this \$26 million, all of these worthwhile programs will have to be reduced.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. I think I should apologize to the members of the Subcom-

mittee on Appropriations handling this legislation. We did go to the other body for a conference. They had added \$100 million for the Congo. The item had no hearings in our committee. We agreed to put the \$100 million item into the contingency fund for the Congo that has not yet been authorized by the House of Representatives. That is why some of us on the subcommittee feel so very badly that the other body would attempt what they appear to be succeeding in doing.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, we have heard the same old specious arguments here this afternoon, the same old platitudes about how the world is going to end unless we vote added millions upon millions of dollars into this bill. I do not know about the taxpayers in Massachusetts, Indiana, New York, Minnesota, and especially Michigan, where only a few months ago that State could not even meet their payrolls, where teachers' salaries went unpaid. Apparently everything is lovely and the goose hangs high in New York, Indiana, Michigan, Massachusetts, and other States, some of whose Representatives are the chief spokesmen this afternoon for adding more millions to this foreign giveaway. It is different in the State of Iowa, where farm income continues to go down and cost of operations for farmers continues to increase. We do not have this kind of money out there, and we would appreciate help from Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, and Massachusetts, where you are apparently so well fixed you can afford to support the spending of billions in foreign countries, whose slogan now seems to be, "You give us the money and we will give you trouble."

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Let me tell the gentleman about the goose that hangs high in Michigan. Did the gentleman ever smell a goose that has hung high a long time?

Mr. GROSS. Not for some time.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. You know after a while what happens, how it pollutes the air?

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is what this program has been doing.

Mr. GROSS. If this amendment is adopted, perhaps we should put all the rest of them in, and make this bill good and rich. Must this Nation be put through bankruptcy to convince a comparatively few people that our country cannot forever bear burdens of this kind?

Mr. PASSMAN. The taxpayers are entitled to a better break than that.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, it ought to be pointed out that this amendment is on all fours with the previous amendment as two essential elements of our total defense. There are two kinds of

countries to which we give aid in these two amendments. First, those to which we are giving military assistance. Defense support is to give them enough economic assistance so they can keep in the field and use effectively the military forces we have helped them build up. Second, special assistance goes to countries with which we do not have military alliances, to which we are not giving military aid in any significant degree, but which occupy strategic positions around the periphery of the Iron Curtain or have facilities that are important to us, or whose survival as independent nations is important to the free world.

When you are playing football it is not enough to have a good end, then skip a man, have a good guard, then skip another man, and have a good tackle. You have to have a whole line, not one with gaps in it.

This special assistance goes to those countries in the line that do not get military assistance and defense support, but have to have economic assistance if they are to maintain their own independence, keep their place in the line, and keep secure the strategically located and essential air and other bases we have in those countries.

If Jordan as one such country, were to be sent a message by us at this time of internal crisis that we are cutting down special assistance for it, I think anyone can see what might easily happen there.

We must look at the total picture. We are not talking about charity or philanthropy or a giveaway. This is an essential part of our own overall defense system. If we weaken any of the elements of that defense system, we weaken the whole thing. All who voted "aye" on the defense support amendment should vote "aye" on this one also. They are on a par. After all, this is a global struggle and the Communists are operating in every country in every conceivable way against us. We cannot win by doing a good job to help some to become strong, and at the same time to do too little to strengthen other countries that are equally essential, in part because of their strategic location. We must have a total program, and these two amendments put together will give us that total program.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I would just like to observe with reference to the statement I made earlier on the amendment just adopted that this amendment now pending is the second one of the motions that I said I would support, and which I think is so essential to the security of the country. I just want to take this moment to express the hope that this motion will be supported.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, if all who voted "aye" on the previous amendment will vote "aye" on this amendment, then our total defense system in other countries is in balance, and while no one can guarantee that something may not go wrong, this the best way to insure against

it. We have a resourceful and relentless enemy and if we do not adopt this amendment, we are running the risk of weak spots or gaps in our defenses.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON].

(Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, it is with some reluctance that I take the well of the House at this particular point in the debate, but I feel so strongly about a principle involved that I am compelled to do so. That principle is simply to protect the prerogatives of the legislative branch of our Government.

Not only by custom, but by our very Constitution itself, the legislative is given certain prerogatives and responsibilities when it comes to appropriating the taxpayers' money.

Perhaps I am more aware of this and feel more strongly about it than do some others, by reason of my service on the House Appropriations Committee. Have you stopped to think that if we recede from the House position and agree to the amendments of the Senate, as is now being proposed, we will, in effect, be abdicating our prerogatives and our responsibilities.

Our great President has been very diligent in protecting the prerogatives of the Executive. Even though this once meant the veto of a bill which I sponsored, and which at the time was most upsetting to me, still, on reflection, I respect him as the Chief Executive for guarding the prerogatives of the Executive and maintaining the balance of power so wisely provided in our Constitution.

Similarly, though, we must zealously guard the position of the legislative, or the foundations upon which this country is built will be in danger.

I have grave differences with respect to our foreign aid program, but leaving that out and assuming for purposes of this argument that we are traveling in the right direction, the fact still remains that the Congress, after careful hearings and consideration—particularly on the part of the House—has acted in each body, compromised the differences in conference. You will note the net reduction in any of these fields is only approximately 10 percent.

We have a responsibility to see that the taxpayers' money is well spent. Each dollar should be carefully examined and justified. Under the budget process, requests start at the lowest level, go through the agency to the department, to the Bureau of the Budget, and finally to the President. Then they are submitted to the Congress. They start out with a lot of "fat" in them. No matter how closely they are scrutinized in this bureaucracy, no Secretary of a department, no Director of the Bureau of the Budget and no Chief Executive is possibly going to discover all of them. That is why we hold, on the House side particularly, long and ardu-

our hearings before our appropriations subcommittees, in an effort to represent the taxpayers.

As a rule of thumb, most of our subcommittees feel that if we do our work well, we should be able to save some money on every department's budget, without jeopardizing any worthwhile program.

If we recede and concur on this amendment, it simply means that we say that in the area of foreign aid, we are going to give a blank check and that no cuts will be allowed. Regardless of how I might feel about the economic foreign aid program, I could not allow this to happen without registering my protest.

Permit me to illustrate by referring to two subcommittees with which I am particularly familiar, because they are the subcommittees on which I serve.

First, I will speak as a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior Department and Related Agencies. Hearings are held first on this bill in each session, and it is the first bill to be brought to the floor of the House in each session of Congress. This is the bill that has been characterized as the "all-American bill." It provides the funds for our public lands, for the Bureau of Mines to conduct mineral research, and so forth, for the Geological Survey, for Fish and Wildlife, for our forests, for our National Parks, and our American Indians, and I could go on down the line.

In spite of the importance of all of this to our country as a whole, and particularly to the area which it is my privilege to represent, I sit in committee and search for ways in which we can cut expenditures. I do this because I know that in any government operation, there is always a place where you can save money. I further know that in saving money, oftentimes you can improve the quality of the program, by cutting out the bureaucrats which tend to "load in" by reason of any bureau's tendency to grow. Sometimes, I support cuts that are most difficult, and oftentimes refrain from trying to put in additional funds, because I know that since this is the first bill to be considered, it might well set a pattern. If we go over the budget or do not cut, then a precedent is set.

Basically, though, as I see it, I can act with clear conscience because I know that there are places for saving. In 1959, we cut the budget requests on this bill by 12 percent. This year, we started with a low base but still cut it about \$7 million. In so doing, we keep the executive department's feet to the fire to practice economy in government. That is the principal weapon which was given to the Congress by the Constitution, and is a weapon to be used for good government.

The other subcommittee on which I serve is the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations. Even in this area, we make cuts in the exercise of our legislative prerogative. This year, we cut a budget request of \$13 billion for military procurement by 3 percent, and made it stick in conference. Why? We did this because the evidence before our

committee showed that contracting practices, and so forth, could be tightened up, and we were satisfied that we could make this cut without interfering with the defense program, but at the same time forcing, through exercise of the legislative prerogative, obtaining more for the taxpayer's dollar.

After investigation, on the House side we cut our own military appropriation for personnel and administration in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area by 10 percent. We did this to slow down the operation of Parkinson's law, which, as you know, is the tendency of any agency to grow bigger. Even after conference with the Senate, the final action of the Congress was to cut this by roughly 5 percent. No one has complained about these cuts.

But the sponsors of this amendment say that if we cut one dime from this request for economic foreign aid, we are endangering the security of the United States. Are they prepared to take the floor of this House and say that the mutual security agency within the State Department—or the foreign aid section, as it would be more popularly referred to—is perfect; that they have no excess personnel? I doubt that. In fact, every responsible check that has been made would indicate exactly the reverse.

Yet, when we cut a budget request of \$675 million by \$65 million, which is less than 10 percent, on defense support, we are told by the State Department that our security is in danger.

Do not be confused by nomenclature. Defense support is not military assistance. It is simply a rather recent new terminology for economic foreign aid, devised in an attempt to get around the disrepute of the foreign aid program by that name.

We now have before us a proposition with respect to special assistance. This is still just another relatively new name for foreign economic aid. The budget request was \$256 million. The House appropriated \$206 million. The Senate passed the full \$256 million requested. In conference, we compromised our differences and agreed to \$230 million. Again, this \$26 million which it is attempted to restore by this action constitutes only about 10 percent.

I fail to understand how we can cut appropriations for our own forests, for our own minerals development, and so forth—yes, if you please, how we can cut appropriations for our own military—for our own Army, Navy, and Air Force, without jeopardizing the security, yet cannot cut 10 percent on the worldwide public works program that this country seems to have undertaken, without jeopardizing our security.

If we succumb to the proposition that we must restore every dime of the Department's request, then we have completely abdicated our legislative prerogatives and responsibilities under the Constitution, to see that the taxpayers' money is well spent.

I know that we can make cuts here and probably do the program a lot of good, by forcing better management. I think the gentleman from Louisiana, who has looked into this probably more than anyone else, would agree on that.

Mr. PASSMAN. Does the gentleman agree that in the old development assistance program, of course, they have changed the name, they still have \$57 million and that they have not been able to spend that for 5 or 6 years and cannot even find any way to obligate that money?

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I am pleased the gentleman mentions that. Also his statement calls attention to the fact that names have been juggled so that foreign economic aid which was discredited is now called development loan, defense support, special assistance, and so forth—they are all new names to make foreign economic aid more palatable.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I doubt if I can add anything new to this proposition.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a brief question?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Is there any aid at all for the farmers of America in this bill?

Mr. THOMAS. I am sorry, but there is not.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the amendment offered by my distinguished, beloved, and outstanding colleague from New York [Mr. TABER] is voted down. I am going to ask for the yeas and nays on the motion.

A great many speakers on both sides of the aisle have pointed out many, many worthwhile projects in this program. There is no doubt about it. There are many, many worthwhile projects in this program. Also, there are some that have been very poorly screened and those officials who poorly screened those projects have brought that ill repute to the program that I mentioned a while ago.

Now this motion is for what? Twenty-six million dollars. The question you have to decide is whether then need that \$26 million. Let me address myself to that one question. Do they need this \$26 million? What do they have in this program? We appropriated less than a week ago how much? Two hundred and thirty million dollars. Now, does that \$230 million tell the whole story? No, it does not. It is written in the authorization act that if any of these programs need any more money in addition to what has already been appropriated, up to 20 percent, may be transferred to a particular appropriation. Your total program is \$3.7 billion. Just see how much money you could put under this program if you wanted to. Two hundred and thirty million dollars, plus 20 percent transfer, if he wants to use it, he could spend the \$250 million contingency fund in this program.

Let us be practical. There is hardly that much money in the world. You have 4 months before we will be back here again. Could the President possibly put in the pipeline, allocate this much money in 4 months? Of course not. He could not possibly spend it under 6 or 7 months, and the Congress will be back here before then.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. When the bill went to the other body, \$42 million in unobligated funds was stricken out in the House bill. The Senate put it back. We agreed to that. I forgot to mention that.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman. That makes available an additional \$42 million.

I respectfully ask my colleagues to vote this down on the theory that it is not needed at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 176, nays 216, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 200]

YEAS—176

Addonizio	Gallagher	Moss
Albert	Garmatz	Multer
Anfuso	Glaimo	Mumma
Arends	Gilbert	Murphy
Ashley	Glenn	Nelsen
Avery	Goodell	Nix
Ayres	Granahan	O'Brien, Ill.
Baldwin	Green, Pa.	O'Brien, N.Y.
Barrett	Griffin	O'Hara, Ill.
Barry	Griffiths	O'Hara, Mich.
Bass, N.H.	Gubser	O'Neill
Bates	Halleck	Oliver
Becker	Halpern	Osmer
Beckworth	Healey	Ostertag
Bentley	Hechler	Pelly
Boland	Holland	Porter
Bolton	Holt	Price
Bowles	Holtzman	Prokop
Brademas	Horan	Pucinski
Brewster	Hosmer	Quile
Broomfield	Inouye	Quigley
Broyhill	Irwin	Ray
Burke, Mass.	Jackson	Rees, Kans.
Byrne, Pa.	Johnson, Colo.	Reuss
Byrnes, Wis.	Johnson, Wis.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Cahill	Judd	Rhodes, Pa.
Canfield	Karsten	Riehlman
Celler	Karth	Rodino
Chamberlain	Kasem	Rogers, Colo.
Chiperfield	Kastenmeier	St. George
Clark	Kearns	Santangelo
Coffin	Keith	Saylor
Cohelan	Kelly	Schneebeli
Conte	Kilday	Schwengel
Cook	King, Calif.	Slack
Curtin	Kluczynski	Smith, Iowa
Curtis, Mass.	Kowalski	Springer
Daddario	Laird	Sullivan
Daniels	Langen	Taber
Delaney	Lankford	Teague, Calif.
Derounian	Lesinski	Teller
Diggs	Libonati	Thompson, N. J.
Dingel	Lindsay	Thornberry
Donohue	McCormack	Toll
Dooley	McDonough	Tollefson
Dorn, N.Y.	McDowell	Udall
Dwyer	McIntire	Vanik
Fallon	Macdonald	Van Zandt
Farbstein	Machrowicz	Wainwright
Fenton	Madden	Wallhauser
Fino	Mailliard	Weis
Flood	May	Westland
Fogarty	Morrow	Widnall
Foley	Miller, Clem	Wilson
Forand	Miller,	Yates
Ford	George P.	Younger
Frelinghuysen	Milliken	Zablocki
Friedel	Moorhead	Zelenko
Fulton	Morgan	

NAYS—216

Abbott	Andersen,	Baring
Abernethy	Minn.	Barr
Adair	Andrews	Bass, Tenn.
Alexander	Ashmore	Belcher
Alford	Aspinall	Bennett, Fla.
Alger	Bailey	Bennett, Mich.
Allen	Baker	Berry

Betts	Harrison	Philbin
Blatnik	Hemphill	Pillion
Blitch	Henderson	Pirnie
Boggs	Herlong	Poage
Bonner	Hiestand	Poff
Bosch	Hoeven	Powell
Bow	Hoffman, Ill.	Rabaut
Boykin	Hoffman, Mich.	Rains
Bray	Huddleston	Randall
Breeding	Hull	Reece, Tenn.
Brock	Ikard	Riley
Brooks, Tex.	Jarman	Rivers, Alaska
Brown, Ga.	Jennings	Rivers, S.C.
Brown, Mo.	Jensen	Roberts
Brown, Ohio	Johansen	Robison
Budge	Johnson, Calif.	Rogers, Fla.
Burke, Ky.	Johnson, Md.	Rogers, Tex.
Burleson	Jonas	Rooney
Cannon	Jones, Ala.	Rostenkowski
Casey	Jones, Mo.	Roush
Cederberg	Kee	Rutherford
Chelf	Keogh	Saund
Chenoweth	Kilgore	Schenck
Church	King, Utah	Scherer
Coad	Kirwan	Scott
Collier	Kitchin	Selden
Colmer	Knox	Shelley
Cooley	Kyl	Short
Corbett	Lane	Sikes
Cramer	Latta	Siler
Cunningham	Lennon	Simpson
Curtis, Mo.	Levering	Sisk
Dague	Lipscomb	Smith, Calif.
Davis, Ga.	Loser	Smith, Miss.
Dawson	McCulloch	Smith, Va.
Dent	McFall	Spence
Denton	McGinley	Staggers
Derwinski	McGovern	Steed
Devine	McMillan	Stratton
Dixon	Mack	Stubblefield
Dorn, S.C.	Mahon	Taylor, N.C.
Dowdy	Marshall	Teague, Tex.
Downing	Martin	Thomas
Dulski	Mason	Thompson, Tex.
Edmondson	Matthews	Thomson, Wyo.
Elliott	Meador	Trimble
Everett	Metcalfe	Tuck
Evins	Meyer	Ullman
Fascell	Michel	Utt
Felghan	Mills	Van Pelt
Fisher	Moeller	Walter
Flynn	Monagan	Wampler
Fountain	Montoya	Watts
Frazier	Moore	Weaver
Gary	Morris, N. Mex.	Wharton
Gathings	Morris, Okla.	Whitener
Gavin	Morrison	Whitten
George	Moulder	Wier
Gray	Natcher	Williams
Gross	Norblad	Willis
Hagen	Norrell	Winstead
Haley	O'Konski	Wolf
Hardy	Passman	Wright
Hargis	Pattman	Young
Harmon	Perkins	
Harris	Pfost	

NOT VOTING—40

Anderson,	Grant	Mitchell
Mont.	Green, Oreg.	Murray
Auchincloss	Hays	Pilcher
Barden	Hébert	Preston
Baumhart	Hess	Rogers, Mass.
Bolling	Hogan	Roosevelt
Brooks, La.	Hollifield	Sheppard
Buckley	Kilburn	Shipley
Carnahan	Lafore	Smith, Kans.
Davis, Tenn.	Landrum	Taylor, N.Y.
Doyle	McSweeney	Thompson, La.
Durham	Magnuson	Vinson
Flynn	Miller, N.Y.	Withrow
Forrester	Minshall	

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Forrester against.
Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Landrum against.

Mr. Doyle for, with Mr. Pilcher against.
Mrs. Green of Oregon for, with Mr. Preston against.

Mr. Auchincloss for, with Mr. Smith of Kansas against.

Mr. Miller of New York for, with Mr. Thompson of Louisiana against.

Mr. Sheppard for, with Mr. Shipley against.
Mr. Magnuson for, with Mr. Barden against.

Mr. Roosevelt for, with Mr. Brooks of Louisiana against.

Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Withrow against.
Mr. Holifield for, with Mr. McSween against.

Mr. Hays for, with Mr. Grant against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Anderson of Montana with Mr. Hess.
Mr. Carnahan with Mr. Minshall.
Mr. Durham with Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Taylor of New York.
Mr. Hogan with Mr. Baumhart.
Mr. Flynn with Mr. Lafore.

Mr. MACHROWICZ changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BOGGS changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 3, line 16, insert the following:

"GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for general administrative expenses, as authorized by section 411(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$2,000,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: Page 3, line 20, insert "DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 3, line 21, insert the following: "For an additional amount for advances to the Development Loan Fund as authorized by section 203, \$75 million, to remain available until expended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 3, line 24, insert the following: "The limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Development Loan Fund covering the categories set forth in the fiscal year 1961 budget estimates for such expenses is \$2,150,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12.

Mr. COFFIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. COFFIN moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 12.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. COFFIN].

(Mr. COFFIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. COFFIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to our beloved colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I was the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations when the first appropriation for the Marshall plan, so-called, was before the House. Out of a total of \$4 billion we allowed \$12 million for administrative expenses. We found that they could not use all of that money. Ever since then the amount that has been dumped in for administrative expenses has increased each year until it has gotten completely out of hand and this great big administrative machinery handling all this money has just gotten so cumbersome that you cannot make heads or tails of it. Now they have this office of Inspector General and Comptroller. Did you ever hear of such a thing? The Inspector General also is the auditor and the two jobs are not compatible. I hope this House will not allow any increase and will not put in any of these increases which have no justification whatsoever, if you want a decent and honest Government.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENTLEY].

(Mr. BENTLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, we are dealing with the first of four points in disagreement between the conferees, which are basically questions of language rather than of amounts. The first one, as has been explained by the gentleman from Maine, is a difference of \$350,000 in the ceiling for administrative expenses for the Development Loan Fund. That is amendment No. 12.

Amendment No. 13 is an amendment in which the Senate version provides that funds which have been deobligated may be reobligated.

The third amendment deals with a change in the technical cooperation proviso.

Amendment No. 15, the last of the so-called language amendments, increases the ceiling for the administrative expenses of the office of Inspector General and Comptroller.

Mr. Speaker, I have a great deal of respect for the members of the Appropriations Committee. I am certain that they sincerely feel, by insisting upon their resistance to the Senate language, that they are keeping the proper legislative reins and checks upon the executive branch. On the other hand, I think it also fair to point out that the executive branch is just as concerned about the failure on the part of the House version to include this language in these four instances as they were previously about those various reductions upon which we have been voting.

We have all criticized this mutual security or foreign aid program from time to time. We have criticized it because of the amounts contained in various parts of the program. We have also criticized it because of its administrative weaknesses, lack of efficiency, and wastefulness. I sincerely believe that the executive branch is endeavoring to improve the administration and operation and efficiency of this program. They have asked for a certain amount of flexibility. They have asked for an increase in administrative expenses to permit them, so they say, to bring more efficiency, better operation, and better administration into the program. I hope when you come to vote on amendment No. 12 and the next three amendments that the Members will take into consideration that the Executive has promised that if it gets the language of the Senate version in these cases it can improve the administrative part of this program, and at the same time they state that in the long run the taxpayers will be saved money.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I am going to speak 2 or 3 minutes, and then move the previous question.

I hope this amendment of my able friend, the gentleman from Maine [Mr. COFFIN], is defeated. The reason I say that is that it is absolutely unnecessary. What does it do? It makes available about \$350,000 more, an increase of 15 percent in the administrative costs. How many employees do they have in the foreign aid program already? You cannot segregate them into this compartment and that compartment. They are all over the lot. There are 11,000, but that is not all. If you add the contract personnel both at home and on the scene, you can add another 43,000 to it, making, in round figures, 54,000.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the amendment is voted down.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maine.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on the motion of the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13: page 4, line 4, insert "Funds appropriated under each paragraph of rule I of the Mutual Security and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961 (other than appropriations under the head of military assistance), including unobligated balances continued available, the respective funds appropriated by this Act, and amounts certified pursuant to section 1311 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, as having been obligated against appropriations heretofore made for the same general purpose as such paragraph, which amounts are hereby continued available for the same general purpose, may be consolidated in one account for each paragraph."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 4, line 15, insert "The proviso in the paragraph headed 'Technical Cooperation, General Authorization' in title I of the Mutual Security and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, is amended to read as follows: 'Provided, That every project or activity financed from funds made available for the fiscal year 1961 for such assistance and for which an estimate has not been submitted, shall be reported to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.'"

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 15: Page 4, line 24, insert "The limitation on the amount available for expenses of the Office of the Inspector General and Comptroller, as established by section 533A of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, is \$1,762,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JUDD moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment numbered 15.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, this amendment would increase by \$762,000 the amount available for the Office of Inspector General and Comptroller for administrative expenses.

Mr. Speaker, almost all of the criticisms we hear of the mutual security program are with respect to reports of

laxness, inefficiency and waste, I have seen some of the laxness, and inefficiency, and instances of bad judgment, and so on. Sometimes we have been unable to get figures that would jibe; one set of figures would not agree with another set. So our committee last year devised this Office of Inspector General and Comptroller to center authority for inspection in one place. The chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MORGAN], sponsored it and the committee and Congress adopted it.

I do not believe we ought to put large amounts of money into any program without having some outside agency, or a separate office within the agency, with authority to inspect all operations, find out whatever is wrong, and try to correct it, or at least to expose it. I do not like to hear about bad messes only after they have happened.

Existing law vests the Inspector General with authority to investigate and stop bad practices where he finds them, and report back to the Secretary of State so the agency can correct them. This program is less than 2 years old. It has not had adequate time or opportunity to get really started. If we want to save money and everybody wants that, we must give the Office sufficient funds so it can do the job it ought to, saving your tax dollars and mine. With the \$1 million already in the bill plus \$762,000 proposed for this office, it can do what we set it up to do. This seems to me so clearly a matter of good common-sense and a sound way to improve the operations of mutual security program that I hope this amendment to recede and concur in the Senate amendment will be adopted.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York. I would like to have his observations on this.

Mr. TABER. I have had experience, and the gentleman from Minnesota has had experience, with this situation. We have found that this combination of Comptroller and Inspector General does not work at all.

For instance, on this technical cooperation program where they asked for an additional \$22 million which the House refused to them a few minutes ago, we found after asking the different witnesses who were supposed to be in charge of it what they had done but we could not find out anything. We sent a couple of men downtown where they were supposed to be running a school.

We were told before the men went down there that the school would be running from 1 to 5 that afternoon. They found it was not running at all—there were no students there. If we are going to have that kind of operation we never will get anywhere, and the program will not amount to anything.

For that reason I cannot go along with this item, although I would like to see somebody with the capacity and the strength to go ahead and put this thing across and have it done properly. I have been disturbed for years about this sort of thing. We have had this in front of

all of us for some time, and it is not because we did not give them enough money. We gave them enough money, but there is nobody in charge who has the strength to correct the situation and do the job.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. There is no way that the Congress can appoint personnel. If the present incumbent is not satisfactory, we ought by protest to try to get rid of him. But will not the gentleman agree that we ought either to cut off funds for the Inspector General entirely and abolish the Office or else give it the funds necessary to do the job?

Mr. TABER. We should abolish the Office entirely. It is absolutely impossible to have the official that has charge of all the expenditures to do the other work, too.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from Minnesota called this an outside agency. It is the most inside agency in the Government, or one of them.

Mr. TABER. It is worse than that.

Mr. GROSS. If we are going to spend money to enlarge the Government bureaucracy, let us give the money to the General Accounting Office and tell the foreign giveaway outfit that they must open up their records so the General Accounting Office can see how the billions are being spent.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, this office came before our committee last year and asked us to recommend that they operate without limitation for the first year. We followed that recommendation and placed no limitation on its expenditures. At the end of the year they had spent twice what they said they would spend. This year they asked for \$1,250,000, at a subsequent date during the hearings they raised that to \$1,750,000. Then later they said "we do not even know whether that is sufficient." Your committee then recommended \$1 million, and the conference agreement provided \$1.2 million, which is only \$50,000 below the budget estimate.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, as everyone here knows, I do not like to take a position contrary to the views of my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]; but in this particular instance it is my judgment that the position taken by the gentleman from Minnesota is correct.

We have been after the ICA and the related agencies to do a better job. There have been instances of carelessness in programing, and poor execution, limited to a very small degree, but those instances have popped up.

It was the view of the Congress last year that we should set up an Inspector General who would be responsible to ferret out and to prevent these instances that exist in the program. I think this was a good step. Personally, I believe the Office of Comptroller and Inspector General should be divided, but that has not been done.

My recollection is that the basic legislation provides it shall be one person. I hope we can change this situation, but if we are going to pin responsibility on the Inspector General to do the job we have assigned him, then we must adequately finance his office; otherwise, the ICA will come back to us and say "Yes, you sent us to correct a situation, but you did not give us enough money to accomplish it."

I believe the position taken by the gentleman from Minnesota is sound. If we do that then I think we can look forward to a real job being done in scrutinizing the program and straightening out some of the problems that exist.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. On of the real advantages of office is that it enables us to pinpoint responsibility. Heretofore when we heard that something is wrong somewhere, it is hard to find out just who is responsible for it. Now if a Congressman sees something that does not seem proper, or a traveler comes back and asks "How does it happen that I saw so and so happening in a particular country?" the Inspector General has to have the answer—or else. I think we ought to have some place and some person from whom to get the information that is necessary.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. Is it not true that we permitted the Office to operate without a limitation on its expenses last year?

Mr. FORD. That is correct.

Mr. PASSMAN. When they came in this year they first asked for \$1,250,000.

Mr. FORD. That is my recollection.

Mr. PASSMAN. And at a subsequent date they informally increased that amount.

Mr. Speaker, remarks have been made on the floor today, not only in connection with this item, but also in connection with several other amendments, that if the funds approved today are insufficient the Committee will receive sympathetically in January a request for increased funds or a relaxation of limitations and language in the bill. It is my understanding, as chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, that the funds provided and the limitations approved today are the ceilings for the year, and in my opinion, it would be wise for the agency to program the funds approved today accordingly.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it is very interesting that when the \$65 million amendment was before the House, everything was sweetness and light in this foreign giveaway program; nothing at all wrong. Now we hear proponents admitting that something smells; that there has been a bad odor for a long time. I just do not understand the situation. Maybe the gentleman from Texas can help me out.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman from Iowa is right, as he usually is.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment, above all, should be voted down. In the first place, let us see what it does. It is admitted that there is something wrong in the office. Are you going to cure it by giving them more money? This amendment increases the amount of money the office has by what amount? Thirty-three and one-third percent. You are going to cure what is wrong by giving them more money. The office is judge and jury. The agency ought to come in with some requested legislation to provide a sound program.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment is certainly unsound; a 33⅓-percent increase over and above the budget estimate. Why, it is unthinkable.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD]. The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 3, line 3, insert "Mutual Security".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 5, line 5, insert "For an additional amount for 'Salaries and Expenses,' \$275,000; and in addition, \$170,000 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be merged with this appropriation and shall be available for all expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service in carrying out the purposes of said section 32."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sums of "\$275,000" and "\$170,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$137,500" and "\$100,000", respectively.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 6, line 20, insert:

"CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

"For the purpose of obtaining a suitable site for construction of a Coast and Geodetic Survey Seismological Laboratory, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized, on behalf of the United States, to lease from the Isleta Indian Tribe, and the Isleta Indian Tribe, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to lease to the Secretary of Commerce, for a minimum term of 25 years with provisions for renewal, approximately seven hundred and fifty acres, more or less, of tribal land on the Isleta Indian Reservation; such land being situated in sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, township 8 north, range 5 east, New Mexico principal meridian, county of Bernalillo, State of New Mexico. Any lease entered into hereunder shall provide for an annual rental not in excess of \$1,200, and shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which the tribe may jointly use that portion of the leased area not specifically needed for the Laboratory. The construction of the Laboratory, on the land leased hereunder, shall be undertaken by the Secretary of Commerce, on behalf of the United States, and the Secretary shall provide, in connection therewith, such structures, appurtenances and facilities as may be necessary or desirable in furtherance of the purposes and requirements of such Laboratory, and shall provide for the repair, maintenance, alteration, or improvements thereof."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Delete the last sentence thereof.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: Page 10, line 19, insert:

"PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

"For an additional amount for 'Capital outlay, public building construction' for construction projects as authorized by the Act of June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183), including acquisition of sites; preliminary survey at the Receiving Home; preparation of plans and specifications for the following buildings: Eliot Junior High School addition, new elementary school in the vicinity of Eleventh and Clifton Streets Northwest, and Bancroft Elementary School addition; erection of the following structures, including building improvement and alteration and the treatment of grounds: Kenilworth Elementary School addition, new junior high school in the vicinity of South Dakota Avenue and Hamilton Street Northeast, Deal Junior High School addition, additional dormitory at the Youth Correctional Center, cowbarn and dairy facility at the Workhouse, laundry addition at the District of Columbia Village, children's cottages at the Junior Village, and a chapel at the Cedar Knoll School; equipment for new buildings; advanced planning for various recreation units; \$25,000 for purchase of equipment for new school buildings; and permanent improvements of buildings and grounds (including purchase and installation of furnishings and equipment) of correctional and welfare institutions, and other District of Columbia buildings; to remain available until expended, \$6,170,800 of which \$900,000 shall not become available for expenditure until July 1, 1961, and \$330,100 shall be available for construction

services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may be determined by the Commissioners, and the funds for the use of the Director of Buildings and Grounds shall be advanced to the appropriation account, 'Construction services, Department of Buildings and Grounds'."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed, insert the following:

"PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

"For an additional amount for 'Capital outlay, Public Building Construction' and 'Capital outlay, Department of Sanitary Engineering', for construction projects as authorized by the Act of April 22, 1904 (33 Stat. 244), the Act of May 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 105), and the Act of June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 133) and as submitted to the Congress in House Document Numbered 403 of June 1, 1960, such sums as may be necessary, but no obligation shall be incurred for any item or project proposed in said document which will (1) result in a deficit in the general fund of the District of Columbia, or (2) exceed the estimated cost as submitted therein to the Congress."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 13, line 14, insert:

"PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

"Assistance to States, general

"For an additional amount for 'Assistance to States, general', \$3,070,000, including funds to provide project grants for public health training pursuant to section 309 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named therein insert "\$2,500,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 14, line 1, insert:

"SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

"Grants to States for public assistance

"The amounts made available for 'Grants to States for public assistance', in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961, shall be available for grants for medical assistance for the aged, as authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1960."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 37: Page 15, line 16 after "\$145,000" insert "including allowances and benefits similar to those provided by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, as determined by the Commission; expenses of packing, shipping, and storing personal effects of personnel assigned abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be necessary, of office space and living quarters for personnel assigned abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel, water, and utilities for such properties; hire of passenger motor vehicles abroad; insurance on official motor vehicles abroad; and advances of funds abroad; \$290,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from '\$10,000' to '\$30,000'."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$290,000 named therein, insert: "\$145,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 18, line 21, strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$25,000".

Mr. THOMAS. I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: "\$37,500, of which not to exceed 15 percent shall be available for salaries and administrative expenses."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 19, line 6, insert:

"UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL EXPANSION
MEMORIAL COMMISSION

"Funds previously appropriated under this head shall remain available until expended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 61: Page 19, line 23, insert "": *Provided*, That \$325,700 of this amount shall become available only upon enactment into law during this calendar year of legislation providing pay increases

for policemen, firemen, and teachers of the District of Columbia."

Mr. THOMAS. I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 62: Page 20, line 6, strike out "\$121,000" and insert "\$134,200".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 63: Page 20, line 7, strike out lines 7 through 10 and insert "": *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing amount shall be available for any expenses related to the construction of any quarters, exclusive of provision of utility connections and costs of the Canal Zone Government, at an average cost in excess of \$9,000 per unit."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 63 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert "": *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing amount shall be available for any expenses related to the construction of any quarters at an average cost in excess of \$9,000 per unit."

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Bow moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 63.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to our beloved friend from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, this is an item that takes care of some building by the Panama Canal Company in the Panama Canal Zone. It concerns housing for employees of the Panama Canal Company.

I am the ranking minority member on the regular subcommittee handling this item. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] is chairman of the committee. We have studied this problem together and we are in agreement that this housing should be built. It was first thought the housing could be built for \$10,000 a unit. The House committee reduced this to \$9,000 a unit, and we have gone along with this.

However, there is this problem that we face. If we have the House language of \$9,000 a unit we will be required to build the housing, bring in the utilities, and prepare the landsite at \$9,000, and we just will not be able to prepare the

housing for that price. The construction of the housing, yes, but we will have to go into some jungle area in the Panama Canal Zone, clear it, and prepare it for building, and then bring in the utilities. This is not like many places where we build housing, where the land is already prepared and we can just move in. We will have to prepare the site. It cannot be done for \$9,000 if we have to do all that. The construction, yes, but the preparation of the site and bringing in the utilities, no.

Under the Senate language we can build the housing and stay within the limitation of \$9,000, and also prepare the site.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, if we are to do what the House has urged we do, take care of proper housing for the employees in this area, we are going to have to accept the Senate limitation, make our housing construction \$9,000, but give us a chance to clear the land.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, it is very seldom that I of any of our colleagues disagree with the distinguished gentleman from Ohio. I work with him in a good many activities. He is an able and distinguished Member of this body, and I mean both of those words—"able" and "distinguished." But may I disagree with him in this particular matter.

This is the picture: This is in the Canal Zone, but who set it up? The taxpayers of the United States set it up. They want to replace 500 houses. We do not object to it. It is going to have to be done. It should be done. But let us be frank about it, I think it is a young public housing project, because it is going to have to bear a subsidy of \$40 to \$50 per month per occupant.

This is the only point of difference: These are replacement houses, and the bill has a limitation on the amount of money they can spend on a house. The land costs nothing. The Government already owns it. So we put in a limitation of \$9,000 per unit, for one bedroom, two bedrooms, three bedrooms, and, if they need it, four bedrooms; but the average must be \$9,000. We have some housing in our part of the country, and I daresay you have it in your sections, that do not cost \$9,000 for the house. Nine thousand dollars plus free Government land is going to build them a much better house than they have now.

I hope we can respectfully disagree with our friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bowl] at this time. It does not happen too often.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bowl].

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 69: Page 23, line 1, insert ", of which \$250,000 shall be available for payment to the Parshall, North Dakota Special School District Numbered 3 for the construction of school facilities which shall be available to Indian children."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 70: On page 23, line 8, insert ": Provided, That the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam project, Oregon, is increased from \$297,000 to \$305,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 71: On page 23, line 17, strike out "Construction and Rehabilitation" and insert "Upper Colorado River Basin Fund".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 72: On page 23, line 24, strike out "Construction and Rehabilitation" and insert "Upper Colorado River Basin Fund".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 73. On page 24, line 1, insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

"After August 31, 1960, the position of Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation shall have the same annual rate of compensation as that provided for positions listed in 5 U.S.C. 2205(b), so long as held by the present incumbent."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 84: On page 27, line 6, insert:

"UNITED STATES CITIZENS COMMISSION ON NATO

"For necessary expenses of the United States Citizens Commission on NATO, including personal services as authorized by section 3(4) of S.J. Res. 170 without regard to civil service and classification laws; travel, subsistence, and other expenses of the Commission and its staff; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$300,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 may be expended for entertainment: Provided, That not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for meetings and conferences pursuant to section 3(5), S.J. Res. 170; to remain available until January 31, 1962."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sums of "\$300,000" and "\$3,000" named therein, insert "\$150,000" and "\$1,500", respectively; and delete the proviso.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask the gentleman from Texas if there has been some saving made in providing for this brand new junketing commission that is being set up by the Congress and which I voted against?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to our friend from Iowa that we just saved one-half of it. We cut it half in two.

Mr. GROSS. I commend the gentleman and the conferees. I wonder if the gentleman, before he finishes and relinquishes the floor, and I understand that he is just about to the end of the amendments, if he could give us any idea as to how much this bill, which started out to be a rather innocuous deficiency appropriation bill, has been increased since it left the floor of the House?

Mr. THOMAS. The other body added \$214 million. The conferees agreed to only \$6 million over the House figure and the House just voted to add \$65 million more. So the total is \$71 million over the House and a reduction in the Senate figure of \$143 million.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for the information.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 85: On page 27, line 19, insert:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT
"Bureau of the Public Debt
"Administering the Public Debt

"Not to exceed \$375,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for 'Administering the public debt,' fiscal year 1960, shall remain available during the current fiscal year for expenses of advance refunding of the public debt."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 3 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 8156. An act for the relief of Jack Kent Cooke;

H.R. 12383. An act to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to make benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 311. Joint resolution authorizing the erection of a statue of Taras Shevchenko on public grounds in the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4306. An act to provide education and training for the children of veterans dying of a service-connected disability incurred after January 31, 1955, and before the end of compulsory military service;

H.R. 8665. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital" to provide for the construction of such memorial by the Secretary of the Interior.

H.J. Res. 721. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens; and

H.J. Res. 784. Joint resolution amending the act of July 14, 1960, to extend the time within which the U.S. Constitution 175th Anniversary Commission shall report to Congress.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1689. An act to create the Freedom Commission for the development of the science of counteraction to the world Communist

conspiracy and for the training and development of leaders in a total political war;

S. 3901. An act to authorize the erection of a memorial in the District of Columbia to Gen. John J. Pershing; and

S. Con. Res. 115. Concurrent resolution to print additional hearings on Senate Resolution 94, relating to the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10960) entitled "An act to amend section 5701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the excise tax upon cigars."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12536) entitled "An act relating to the treatment of charges for local advertising for purposes of determining the manufacturers sale price."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12659) entitled "An act to suspend for a temporary period the import duty on heptanoic acid."

U.S. CONSTITUTION 175TH ANNIVERSARY COMMISSION

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the resolution (H.J. Res. 784) amending the act of July 14, 1960, to extend the time within which the U.S. Constitution 175th Anniversary Commission shall report to Congress, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, after line 2, insert:

"SEC. 2. (a) Section 2(a) of the National Housing Act is amended by (1) striking out '1960' and inserting in lieu thereof '1961', and (2) striking out the last sentence of the first paragraph thereof.

"(b) Section 401(d) of the Housing Act of 1950 is amended by striking out '\$1,175,000,000', '\$125,000,000', and '\$50,000,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$1,675,000,000', '\$175,000,000', and '\$100,000,000', respectively.

"(c) Section 203(a) of the Housing Amendments of 1955 is amended by striking out '\$100,000,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$150,000,000'."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution amending the Act of July 14, 1960, to extend the time within which the United States Constitution One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary Commission shall report to Congress, and including certain amendments relating to housing."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BYRNE]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASE OF SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE, FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, U.S. PARK POLICE, AND WHITE HOUSE POLICE

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 13053) to increase the salaries of Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police, the White House Police, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That each employee of the District of Columbia or of the United States whose salary is fixed and regulated by the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 480) shall receive in addition to the compensation provided by such Act, compensation at the rate of 7.5 per centum of the basic compensation provided by such Act.

"SEC. 2. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid by reason of this Act only in the case of an individual in the service of the District of Columbia or of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) on the date of enactment of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid (1) to any employee covered in this Act who retired during the period beginning on the day following the first day of the first pay period which began on or after July 1, 1960, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act for services rendered during such period and (2) in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, Eighty-first Congress), as amended, for services rendered during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after July 1, 1960, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act by any such employee who dies during such period.

"(b) For the purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, shall include the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

"SEC. 3. For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result from the enactment of this Act shall be held and considered to be effective as of the date of enactment of this Act.

"SEC. 4. The provisions of this Act shall become effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after July 1, 1960.

"SEC. 5. Any person who shall retire for age after serving at least thirty years as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall receive an annuity during the remainder of his life equal to the salary payable to him at the time of his retirement."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Public Law 86-722
86th Congress, H. R. 13161
September 8, 1960

AN ACT

74 STAT. 821.

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, namely:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Special Foreign Currency Program

For purchase of Indian rupees which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(m) (A) of that Act, to remain available until expended, \$650,000, of which not to exceed \$1,250 may be expended for representation.

MUTUAL SECURITY

DEFENSE SUPPORT

For an additional amount for defense support, as authorized by section 131(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$65,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses," \$137,500; and in addition, \$100,000 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be merged with this appropriation and shall be available for all expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service in carrying out the purposes of said section 32.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows: "Forest land management", \$750,000, and "Forest research", \$500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$100,000.

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE ADMINISTRATION

Ante, p. 259. For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per day, \$60,000.

60 Stat. 810.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 11, 1960 (74 Stat. 204), \$10,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$75,000.

EIGHTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

For an additional amount for "Eighteenth Decennial Census", \$8,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1962.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$24,000.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

For the purpose of obtaining a suitable site for construction of a Coast and Geodetic Survey Seismological Laboratory, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized, on behalf of the United States, to lease from the Isleta Indian Tribe, and the Isleta Indian Tribe, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to lease to the Secretary of Commerce, for a minimum term of 25 years with provisions for renewal, approximately seven hundred and fifty acres, more or less, of tribal land on the Isleta Indian Reservation; such land being situated in sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, township 8 north, range 5 east, New Mexico principal meridian, county of Bernalillo, State of New Mexico. Any lease entered into hereunder shall provide for an annual rental not in excess of \$1,200, and shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which the tribe may jointly use that portion of the leased area not specifically needed for the Laboratory.

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", General Administration.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in title I of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for expenses of administration and research, is increased from "\$29,591,500" to "\$29,626,500": *Provided*, That the foregoing limitation shall be available for expenses necessary to establish and maintain a National Register of Revoked Motor Vehicle Operators' Licenses, as authorized by the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 526).

Ante, p. 98.

FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 204, pursuant to contract authorization granted by title 23, United States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended, \$27,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1960: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction and maintenance but the total cost of any such item under this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

72 Stat. 906,
907.

PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 209, pursuant to the contract authorization granted by title 23, United States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended, \$2,700,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1961.

72 Stat. 908,
906.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

For an additional amount for "Executive Office", \$47,700.

Department of Occupations and Professions

For an additional amount for "Department of Occupations and Professions", \$50,000.

COURTS

For an additional amount for "Courts", including necessary expenses of the Legal Aid Agency for the District of Columbia for carrying out the provisions of Public Law 86-531, \$75,000, which shall be transferred to the judiciary, to be disbursed by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Ante, p. 229.

CAPITOL OUTLAY

PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY
ENGINEERING

D. C. Code 43-
1510 to 43-
1517, 43-1601
note, 9-220,
47-2501b.

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, Public Building Construction" and "Capital outlay, Department of Sanitary Engineering", for construction projects as authorized by the Act of April 22, 1904 (33 Stat. 244), the Act of May 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 105), and the Act of June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183) and as submitted to the Congress in House Document Numbered 403 of June 1, 1960, such sums as may be necessary, but no obligation shall be incurred for any item or project proposed in said document which will (1) result in a deficit in the general fund of the District of Columbia, or (2) exceed the estimated cost as submitted therein to the Congress.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,200,000.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

20 USC 421-
429.

For an additional amount for capital contributions to student loan funds under title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605), applications for which were filed by the June 30, 1960, deadline date, and for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds, \$14,430,000, of which not to exceed \$201,210 shall be for such loans for non-Federal capital contributions.

LAND-GRANT COLLEGE AID

Ante, p. 414.

For payment to the State of Hawaii, as authorized by section 14(e) of the Hawaii Omnibus Act (Public Law 86-624, approved July 12, 1960), \$2,225,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

Ante, p. 819.

For an additional amount for "Assistance to States, general", \$2,500,000, including funds to provide project grants for public health training pursuant to section 309 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Ante, p. 770.

The amounts made available for "Grants to States for public assistance", in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961, shall be available for grants for medical

assistance for the aged, as authorized by the "Social Security Amendments of 1960".

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$80,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be available for pay increases for employees of Gallaudet College, comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by administrative action, which may be effective on the same date as the pay increases provided by that Act. Ante, p. 296.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$400,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be available for pay increases for employees of Howard University, comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted by administrative action, which may be effective on the same date as the pay increases provided by that Act. Ante, p. 296.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$28,500.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$100,000.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including allowances and benefits similar to those provided by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, as determined by the Commission; expenses of packing, shipping, and storing personal effects of personnel assigned abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be necessary, of office space and living quarters for personnel assigned abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel, water, and utilities for such properties; hire of passenger motor vehicles abroad; insurance on official motor vehicles abroad; and advances of funds abroad; \$145,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$10,000" to "\$30,000". 60 Stat. 1025.
22 USC 1131
et seq.
Ante, p. 476.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL PROVISION

Ante, p. 434.

The second paragraph under the heading "General Services Administration", subhead "General Provisions", in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, is amended to read as follows:

"Appropriations under the heading 'Construction, Public Buildings Projects' shall be available for (1) acquisition of buildings and sites thereof by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, including prepayment of purchase contracts, (2) extension or conversion of Government-owned buildings, and (3) construction of projects for new public buildings approved pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1959."

73 Stat. 479.

40 USC 601 note.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Civil War Centennial Commission", \$3,750.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the George Washington Carver Centennial Commission, \$37,500, of which not to exceed 15 per centum shall be available for salaries and administrative expenses: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of authorizing legislation for said Commission during the Eighty-sixth Congress.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of April 8, 1960 (74 Stat. 37), establishing the James Madison Memorial Commission, \$10,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Funds previously appropriated under this head shall remain available until expended.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), including payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$250,000.

68 Stat. 1114.

THE PANAMA CANAL

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$919,450: *Provided*, That \$325,700 of this amount shall become available only upon enactment into law during this calendar year of legislation providing pay increases for policemen, firemen, and teachers of the District of Columbia.

Capital Outlay

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", \$121,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing amount shall be available for any expenses related to the construction of any quarters at an average cost in excess of \$9,000 per unit.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

Limitation on General and Administrative Expenses, Panama Canal Company

The limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for general and administrative expenses of the Panama Canal Company, is increased from "\$8,680,000" to "\$9,393,900". *Ante*, p. 101.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be available for pay increases for employees of local and appeal boards, comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960, granted *Ante*, p. 296. by administrative action pursuant to law, which may be effective on the same date as the pay increases provided by that Act.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$4,185,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$400,000.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, as authorized by Public Law 86-599, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administration and supervision. *Ante*, p. 336. 60 Stat. 810.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$1,425,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Ante, p. 105.

The limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961, on the number of aircraft that may be purchased is increased from two to three, of which two are for replacement only.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$2,050,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$250,000 shall be available for payment to the Parshall, North Dakota Special School District Numbered 3 for the construction of school facilities which shall be available to Indian children.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

68 Stat. 365.

For an additional amount for advance planning activities on the Canadian River project, Texas, \$300,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam project, Oregon, is increased from \$297,000 to \$305,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance", \$2,200,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Upper Colorado River Basin Fund", fiscal year 1961.

EMERGENCY FUND

62 Stat. 1052.

For an additional amount for the "Emergency fund", as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U.S.C. 502), to remain available until expended for the purposes specified in said Act, \$500,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Upper Colorado River Basin Fund", fiscal year 1961.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

70 Stat. 739.

After August 31, 1960, the position of Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation shall have the same annual rate of compensation as that provided for positions listed in 5 U.S.C. 2205(b), so long as held by the present incumbent.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$300,000.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$275,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources", \$100,000.

Construction of Fishing Vessels

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$750,000. *Ante*, p. 212.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Section 20(b) of the Indian Claims Commission Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70s), is hereby amended by adding at the end of the second sentence thereof a new sentence as follows: 60 Stat. 1054.

"In similar manner and with like effect either party may appeal to the Court of Claims from any interlocutory determination by the Commission establishing the liability of the United States notwithstanding such determination is not for any reason whatever final as to the amount of recovery; and any such interlocutory appeal shall be taken on or before January 1, 1961, or three months from such interlocutory determination, whichever is later: *Provided*, That the failure of either party to appeal from any such interlocutory determination shall not constitute a waiver of its right to challenge such interlocutory determination in any appeal from any final determination subsequently made in the case."

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$400,000.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For an additional amount for mileage of Members of the House and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$190,000, to be paid as an additional allowance for the second session of the Eighty-sixth Congress in the manner prescribed by law for each regular session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

For the preparation of the Clerk's report, under the direction of the Clerk of the House, as required by law, \$8,000.

74 STAT. 829.

74 STAT. 830.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$125,000.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS COMMISSION ON NATO

For necessary expenses of the United States Citizens Commission on NATO, including personal services as authorized by section 3(4) of S.J. Res. 170 without regard to civil service and classification laws; travel, subsistence, and other expenses of the Commission and its staff; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$150,000, of which not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended for entertainment.

Ante, p. 819.

40 Stat. 1270.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

Not to exceed \$375,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for "Administering the public debt," fiscal year 1960, shall remain available during the current fiscal year for expenses of advance refunding of the public debt.

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered 452, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$20,322,281, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall

not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of the amount set forth in House Document Numbered 452 in connection with the claim of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene King shall be paid to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, and any person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved September 8, 1960.

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